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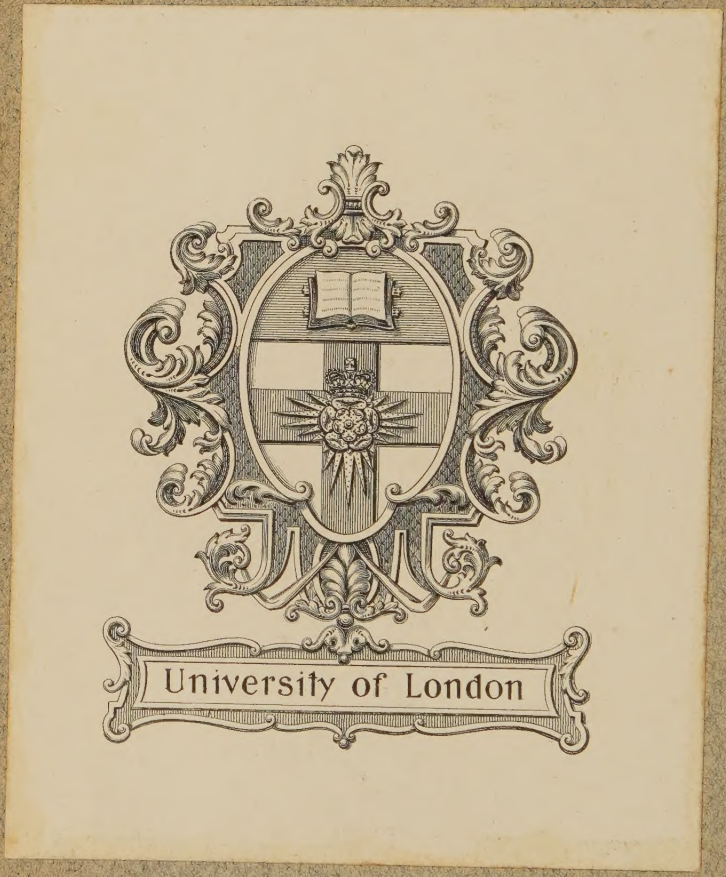
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# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.*

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*—(13—PART X.)—*

SCHOOLS INQUIRY.

VOL. XII.

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Session

19 *November* 1867 —— 31 *July* 1868.

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VOL. XXVIII.—PART X.

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# EPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

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*TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.—PART X.

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.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *he Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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## SCHOOLS INQUIRY:

6-XI.] VOL. XII. SPECIAL REPORTS of ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS:—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION - - - p. 1

# SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

## Vol. XII.

# SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.

## SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

## DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

# PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the South Midland Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Oxfordshire are by D. R. Fearon, Esq.; those on schools in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire by T. H. Green, Esq.; those on schools in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire by D. C. Richmond, Esq.; and those on schools in Bedfordshire by R. S. Wright, Esq.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to insure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted, whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present condition of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools

referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c. for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

August, 1868.

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I. ENDOWED SCHOOLS :—

Tables giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County comprised in the South Midland Division - 3

Information concerning the Endowed Schools of all kinds in each County of the Division classified as follows :—

**a. For Secondary Instruction of Boys :—**

("Endowed Grammar Schools.")

1.—A detailed account of each School, consisting of—
(i.) The Assistant Commissioner's Report:
(ii.) A Digest of information received:
(iii.) A reprint of certain forms, filled up by the master, relating to—
(*a.*) Profession of parents of scholars;
(*b.*) Course of instruction;
(*c.*) Distinctions gained by scholars.

2.—A Tabular Digest of the returns furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners

**b. For Secondary Instruction of Girls** (*if any*) :—

A Digest of information received.

**c. For Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls ("non-classical") :—**

A Tabular Digest of the returns furnished by the trustees or teachers in reply to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners.

Subject to the above classification, the Endowed schools of each County are grouped separately, thus :—

*MIDDLESEX* (*extra-metropolitan*) :

**Endowed Grammar Schools :**

1. Reports, Digests of information, &c.
The schools are—
EDMONTON - - - - - - 17
ENFIELD - - - - - - - 22
HAMPTON - - - - - - 28
HIGHGATE - - - - - - - 34
TOTTENHAM - - - - - - 41

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**Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls :—**

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*HERTFORDSHIRE :*

**Endowed Grammar Schools :**

1.—Reports, Digests of information, &c.
The schools are—
ALDENHAM - - - - - 65
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**Endowed Grammar Schools:**

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The schools are—
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**Endowed Grammar Schools:—**

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The schools are—
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*NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:*

**Endowed Grammar Schools:—**

1.—Reports, Digests of information, &c.

The schools are—
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*HUNTINGDONSHIRE:*

**Endowed Grammar Schools:—**

1.—Reports, Digests of information, &c.

The schools are—

GODMANCHESTER - - - - - 415
HUNTINGDON - - - - - 418
KIMBOLTON - - - - - 423
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**Endowed Grammar Schools:—**

1.—Reports, Digests of information, &c.

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HOUGHTON CONQUEST - - - - 455

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1.—Reports, Digests of information, &c.

The schools are—

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PINNER:
Commercial Travellers' School - - - 529

## INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

The South Midland Division contains the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, and seven other counties, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire. It has three towns above 20,000 population, 15 towns from 20,000 to 5,000, and 37 towns below 5,000, in all 55 towns. The urban population is 331,250, the remaining rural population is 959,895, making a total for town and country 1,291,145.

There are 24 towns having a total population of 103,572, with no endowments for secondary education. The number of places in the division having grammar school endowments is 65, not including Eton and Harrow; namely, 30 towns, and 35 places not counted as towns.

The gross income of these foundations, some of which embrace other objects than the support of the schools, has been computed in Vol. I. at 34,857*l.* per annum.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the property and school-buildings, is estimated at 17,647*l.*, besides 1,104*l.* for exhibitions.

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*) | 1,653 |
| Hertford | 5,313 |
| Buckingham | 850 |
| Oxford | 1,288 |
| Northampton | 2,437 |
| Huntingdon | 460 |
| Bedford | 5,328 |
| Cambridge | 1,422 |

Sir William Harpur's Charity at Bedford forms the subject of special recommendations by the Commissioners in the Fifth Chapter of their Report, Vol. I.; and attention has also been called by them to the largely increased revenues of Aldenham School, which now amount to about 4,600*l.* per annum gross. Besides Bedford School, which has three departments for secondary instruction of boys, three other schools, Aylesbury, Henley,

and Wellingborough, have two departments each. If we count these as separate schools there are in this division 18 classical schools, with 1,263 scholars ; 19 semi-classical, with 831 scholars ; 19 non-classical, with 1,282 scholars ; and 12 elementary. The income of one is paid over to a national school, and three are in abeyance.

The sum of 11,013*l.* belongs to the 18 schools which profess to be classical. But of these only 13 are in the first grade, and they have 1,043 scholars. The total number of scholars of all grades in all the schools, excluding the elementary, is 3,376.

The net annual income of Eton and Harrow schools, which were reported on by the Nine Schools Commissioners, including exhibitions, is about 19,000*l.* a year. In this estimate no account is taken of the value of the scholarships at King's College, Cambridge.

For the secondary instruction of girls the value of endowments in the Division appears to be about 936*l.* per annum.

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in this Division may be set down at nearly 39,000*l.* per annum.

Of the endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor, the richest are in the counties of Oxford and Northamptonshire ; viz., in Oxfordshire, the Goring Heath Charity (1,068*l.*) ; in Northamptonshire, at Barnwell (719*l.*), King's Cliffe (836*l.*), and Latham's Hospital, Oundle (594*l.*) ; the schools at Bedford are supported from the revenues of Sir Wm. Harpur's Charity.

The aggregate gross income of these foundations amounts to about £16,709 per annum, and the net annual sum applicable to educational purposes may be computed at £11,757.

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this Division may therefore be set down at upwards of £50,000 per annum.

# ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

---

## TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a Conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other educational endowments of each county.

---

COUNTIES OF MIDDLESEX (*Extra-Metropolitan*), HERTFORD, BUCKINGHAM, OXFORD, NORTHAMPTON, HUNTINGDON, BEDFORD, AND CAMBRIDGE.

---

POPULATION - - 1,291,145.

---

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

## County of **MIDDLESEX,** *Extra-*

**Table I.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular
The Towns or Parishes in which the Schools are situated are arranged in the order of

| Classical Schools. | | | | | | | | | | Semi-classical Schools. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | | | Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. | | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | | | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| [Harrow-on-the Hill.] | 5,525 | 1,050 | 305 | 515 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate (Sir Roger Cholmeley's School). | 4,547 | 875 | 391 | 154 | 147 | 154 | 90 | 147 | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| *Remaining Towns :—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brentford - | 9,521 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hounslow - | 5,760 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uxbridge - | 3,815 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staines - | 2,534 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table II.—Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

| First Grade. | | | | | Second Grade. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| [Harrow- | Classical | A.] | | | Enfield - - | Non-classical | B.C. | — | 77 |
| Highgate | Classical | A. | 54 | 100 | | | | | |

*Metropolitan.*—Population, 175,671.

**kind of instruction given.**
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Tottenham (Free Grammar School). | 13,240 | 128 | — | 88 | — | — | — |
| Enfield (Free Grammar School). | 12,424 | 209 | — | 77 | — | — | — |
| Edmonton - | 10,930 | 450 | — | 67 | — | — | — |
| Hampton - | 5,355 | 435 | — | 223 | — | — | — |

**age up to which they retain their scholars.**
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edmonton - | Non-classical. | C. | — | 67 |
| Hampton - | Non-classical. | B.C. | — | 223 |
| Tottenham - | Non-classical. | B.C. | — | 88 |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

*a.*—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

| School. | Annual Income from Endowment (approx.) | Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| Isleworth (Royal Naval Female School). | £ 500 | 88 | — |

*b.*—**Fourteen Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | £ | | |
| Ealing (Boys' School) - | 149 | 80 | — |
| „ (Girls' School) - | 130 | — | 61 |
| Greenford Magna - | 279 | 39 | 24 |
| Isleworth (National School). | 396 | 130 | 54 |
| Stanwell (Free School) | 102 | 44 | — |

And nine others, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

## COUNTY OF **HERTFORD.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The Towns or Parishes in which the Schools are situated are arranged in the

| CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | | | Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. | | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | | | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| St. Albans - | 7,675 | 120 | — | 33 | 7 | 33 | 12 | 33 | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Hertford - - | 6,769 | 30 | — | 30 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 8 | — | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Hitchin - - | 6,330 | 101 | — | 32 | 16 | 3 | 4 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | Ware (Wareside). | 5,002 | 5 | — | 4 | ? | — | — | — |
| Bishop Stortford | 4,673 | 10 | — | 7 | 25 | 68 | 34 | 70 | 70 | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Berkhampstead. | 3,631 | 1,020 | 240 | 58 | 27 | 58 | 29 | 58 | 27 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Stevenage - | 2,352 | 40 | — | 21 | 6 | — | 4 | — |
| Aldenham - - | 1,769 | 1,559 | 320 | 60 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 53 | — | | | | | | | | | |
| *Remaining Towns:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Watford - - | 4,385 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tring - - | 3,130 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemel Hempstead. | 2,974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally

| FIRST GRADE. | | | | | SECOND GRADE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| Aldenham | Classical | A.B. | 73 | — | Hertford - | Classical | A.B. | — | 30 |
| Berkhampstead. | Classical | A.B. | 13 | 36 | Hitchin - | Classical | B. | 9 | 23 |
| Bishop Stortford. | Classical | A.B. | 49 | 21 | Ware (Gram. School). | Non-classical | B.C. | — | 10 |
| St. Albans | Classical | A.B. | 10 | 23 | | | | | |

Population, 173,280.

**the kind of instruction given.**

course of study.
but exclude Greek either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
order of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Ware (Grammar School). | 5,002 | 50 | — | 10 | — | — | — |
| Chipping Barnet | 2,989 | 20 | — | 10 | — | — | — |
| Caddington - | 1,851 | 43 | — | 67 | — | — | — |
| Buntingford - | 998 | 39 | — | 8 | — | — | — |
| Stanstead Abbots | 980 | — | 39 | — | — | — | — |

**the age up to which they retain their scholars.**
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

1st grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buntingford - - | Non-classical. | B. | — | 8 |
| Caddington - - | Do. | Elementary School. | | |
| Chipping Barnet - | Do. | B.C. | — | 10 |
| Stanstead Abbots - | Do. | Parochial School. | | |
| Stevenage - - | Semi-classical | B. | 3 | 18 |
| Ware (Wareside) - | Do. | B. | 8 | 7 |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

*a.*—**Endowed Schools for Secondary instruction of Girls.**

None.

*b.*—**Twenty-four Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys and Girls, viz:—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | £ | | |
| Berkhampstead (Bourne's School). | 300 | 20 | 10 |
| Cheshunt - - | 233 | 123 | — |
| Hertford (Green Coat School). | 163 | 50 | — |
| Hitchin (Girls) - - | 103 | — | 36 |
| „ (Boys) - | 111 | 160 | — |
| Watford (Fuller's Sch.) | 174 | ? | ? |

And eighteen others, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

## County of **BUCKINGHAM.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The Towns or Parishes in which the Schools are situated are arranged in the

| Classical Schools. | | | | | | | | | | Semi-classical Schools. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | | | Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. | | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | | | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| Aylesbury (Upper School). | 6,168 | 254 | — | 28 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 18 | — | High Wycombe | 4,221 | 526 | — | 34 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Buckingham - | 3,849 | 9 | — | 26 | 11 | — | 3 | — |
| Amersham - | 3,550 | 155 | — | 22 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| [Eton College - | 2,840 | 17,000 | 600 | 830] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Remaining Towns:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gt. Marlow - | 4,661 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport Pagnell | 3,676 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slough - - | 3,425 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Olney - - | 2,258 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesham - - | 2,208 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoney Stratford | 2,005 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally

| First Grade. | | | | | Second Grade. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| [Eton - | Classical | A.] | | | Amersham - | Classical - | A.B. | 5 | 17 |
| High Wycombe. | Semi-classical. | A.B. | 1 | 33 | Aylesbury - | Classical - | B. | — | 28 |

Population, 167,993.

**the kind of instruction given.**

course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
order of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of: School Endowment. | Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics. | Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages. | Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Aylesbury (Lower School.) | 6,168 | 135 | — | 100 | — | — | — |
| Beachampton | 272 | 70 | — | 43 | — | — | — |

**the age up to which they retain their scholars.**
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

1st grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number
not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aylesbury (Lower School). | Non-classical. | B.C. | — | 100 |
| Buckingham - | Semi-classical. | B. | 2 | 26 |
| Beachampton - | Non-classical. | Elementary School. | | |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

*a.*—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

*b.*—**Twenty-two Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz:—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of: Boys. | Number of: Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | |
| Eton (Porny's School) - | 156 | 47 | 43 |
| Great Marlow - - | 152 | 24 | 24 |
| Ravenstone - - | 159 | 32 | 15 |
| and Little Wolston - | | 15 | 25 |
| Wavendon - - | 115 | 26 | 38 |

And eighteen others, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

## COUNTY OF OXFORD.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their regular
The Towns or Parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the

| CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | |
| Oxford (Cathedral Grammar School). | 27,560 | 60† | — | 29 | 20 | 29 | 25 | 8 | 16 |
| „ (Magdalen College School). | „ | 216† | 70 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 45 | 60 | 12 |
| Henley-on-Thames (Upper School.) | 3,419 | 47 | — | 75 | 52 | 75 | 41 | 55 | 75 |

| SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| Witney - - | 3,458 | 55 | — | 32 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| Bampton - - | 2,863 | 34 | — | 25 | — | 14 | — | — |
| Woodstock - | 1,201 | 65 | — | 15 | 15 | — | — | — |

| *Remaining Towns:—* | |
|---|---|
| Banbury - - | 4,059 |
| Bicester - - | 2,798 |

† Amount actually paid by College.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A, B, C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally

| FIRST GRADE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| Oxford (Cathedral School). | Classical | A.B. | — | 29 |
| Oxford (Magdalen College School). | Classical | A.B. | 63 | 28 |

| SECOND GRADE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| Henley-on-Thames (Upper School.) | Classical | A. | 50 | 25 |
| Do. (Lower School.) | Non-cl. | B. | — | 54 |
| Witney - - | Semi-cl. | A.B.C. | 12 | 17 |
| Woodstock - | Semi-cl. | B. | — | 15 |

Population, 170,944.

**he kind of instruction given.**

ourse of study.

ut exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

ourse, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

rder of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of: School Endowment. | Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics. | Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages. | Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Henley-on-Thames (Lwr. School). | 3,419 | 216 | — | 54 | — | — | — |
| Chipping Norton | 3,137 | 17 | — | 64 | — | — | — |
| Charlbury - - | 3,074 | 40 | 8 | 46 | — | — | — |
| Thame - - | 2,917 | 300 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Cropredy - - | 2,478 | 35 | — | 125 | — | — | — |
| Watlington - | 1,938 | 15 | — | 44 | — | — | — |
| Dorchester - | 1,097 | 10 | — | 43 | — | — | — |
| Steeple Aston - | 736 | 29 | — | 88 | — | — | — |

**he age up to which they retain their scholars.**

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

1st grade have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number not being less than 4.

to the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bampton - | Semi-class. | A.B. | 11 | 14 |
| Charlbury - | Non-class. | B.C. | 16 | 30 |
| Chipping Norton - | Non-class. | Under Governmt. Inspection. | | |
| Cropredy - | Non-class. | Under Governmt. Inspection. | | |
| Dorchester - | Non-class. | Under Governmt. Inspection. | | |
| Steeple Aston - | Non-class. | Mixed elementary school. | | |
| Thame - - | Non-class. | — | — | 2 |
| Watlington - | Non-class. | B.C. | — | 44 |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

*a.*—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls:**

None.

*b.*—**Forty Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz:—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of: Boys. | Number of: Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | |
| Goring Heath - - | 1,068 | 44 | 25 |
| Great Haseley - - | 372 | 27 | 31 |
| Islip - - - - | 127 | 25 | and 50 infants. 16 |
| Oxford (Nixon's School) | 102 | 60 | — |
| Sibford Gower - | 205 | 25 | 34 |
| Witney (Holloway's School). | 314 | 30 | — |

And thirty-four others, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

## COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The Towns or Parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in th

| CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | | | Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | | |
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. | | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | | | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| Peterborough - | 11,735 | 400 | 120 | 58 | 20 | 35 | 26 | 29 | — | Wellingborough (Upper School). | 6,067 | 129 | — | 46 | 35 | 2 | 26 | 2 |
| Kettering - | 5,498 | 84 | — | 52 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 12 | — | Daventry - | 4,124 | 60 | — | 18 | 14 | 12 | 5 | — |
| Oundle - - | 2,450 | 420* | 154† | 121 | 31 | 114 | 41 | 99 | — | Brackley - | 2,239 | 100‡ | — | 33 | 32 | 12 | 12 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | Guilsborough - | 996 | 80 | — | 28 | 22 | 10 | 10 | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | Aynhoe - | 595 | 20 | 8 | 8 | ? | ? | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | Courteenhall - | 162 | 100 | — | 35 | 6 | 5 | — | 21 |

| *Remaining Town:—* | |
|---|---|
| Northampton - | 32,813 |

* Amount actually expended by Grocers Company. † And a second preference to 70*l.* more.
‡ Amount actually paid by College.

Endowment of 80*l.* a year; school in abeyance, but in course of re-organization.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for th
number of scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally t

| FIRST GRADE. | | | | | SECOND GRADE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars |
| Guilsborough. | Semi-cl. | B.C. | 8 | 20 | Daventry - | Semi-classical | B. | — | 18 |
| Oundle - | Classical | A.B.C. | 80 | 41 | Higham Ferrers. | Non-classical - | B.C. | — | 40 |
| Peterborough. | Classical | A.B. | 14 | 44 | Kettering - | Classical - | A.B. | 4 | 48 |
| | | | | | Wellingborough. | Semi-classical - | A.B. | 7 | 29 |

Population, 227,704.

**he kind of instruction given.**

ourse of study.

ut exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

gular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.

rder of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| Town or Parish. | Population of Town. | Net Annual Value of School Endowment. | Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning Mathematics. | Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages. | Number of Scholars learning Natural Science. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Vellingborough (Lower School). | 6,067 | 172 | — | 98 | — | — | — |
| Towcester - | 2,417 | 62 | — | 22 | — | — | — |
| Burton Latimer | 1,158 | 55 | — | 63 | — | — | — |
| Higham Ferrers. | 1,152 | 10 | — | 40 | — | — | — |
| Clipstone - | 877 | 110 | — | 45 | — | — | — |
| Blakesley - | 777 | 50§ | — | 33 | — | — | — |
| Little Harrowden. | 679 | 32 | — | 65 | — | — | — |
| Abthorpe - | 541 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fotheringhay | 246 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — |

§ Until repayment of debt for buildings.

**he age up to which they retain their scholars.**

whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,

1st grade, have at least 10 per cent. of their whole centage not being less than 4.

the upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abthorpe - | Non-classical | Mixed School under Government inspection. | | |
| Aynhoe - | Semi-classical | B. | — | 8 |
| Blakesley - | Non-classical | B.C. | — | 33 |
| Brackley - | Semi-classical | B. | 8 | 25 |
| Burton Latimer | Non-classical | B.C. | — | 63 |
| Clipston - - | Non-classical | B.C. | — | 45 |
| Courteenhall - | Semi-classical | B.C. | — | 35 |
| Fotheringhay - | Non-classical | Mixed School under Government inspection. | | |
| Little Harrowden. | Non-classical | Elementary Village School. | | |
| Towcester - | Non-classical | B. | — | 22 |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

*a.*—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls:—**

None.

*b.*—**Sixty-four Endowed Schools for Primary instruction of Boys or Girls, viz:—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of Boys. | Number of Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | |
| Barnwell (St. Andrew) - | 719 | 24 | — |
| Daventry (Lord Crewe's School). | 147 | 28 | 15 |
| Finedon (Boys' School) | 118 | 96 | — |
| King's Cliffe - | 836 | 22 | 22 |
| Nether Heyford - - | 130 | 40 | 36 |
| Northampton (BlueCoat) | 117 | 25 | — |
| „ (Dryden's School) | 169 | 15 | — |
| „ (Becket's School) | 250 | — | 30 |
| Oundle (Latham's Hospital). | 594 | 30 | 30 |
| Peterborough (Deacon's School). | 351 | 20 | — |

And fifty-four others, the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

## COUNTIES OF **HUNTINGDON, BEDFORD,** AND **CAMBRIDGE.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regul
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular cours
exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from the
The Towns or Parishes in which the Schools are situated are arranged for ea

| CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | SEMI-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County and Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of School Endowment. | Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning Greek. | Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. | County and Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of School Endowment. | Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning Latin. | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | |
| HUNTS:— | | £ | £ | | | | | | | HUNTS:— | | £ | £ | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Huntingdon - | 3,816 | 100 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 11 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Ramsey - - | 2,354 | 150 | — | 74 | 22 | 10 | 8 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Kimbolton - | 1,661 | 169 | — | 24 | 22 | 5 | 10 | |
| BEDS:— | | | | | | | | | | BEDS:— | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford (Grammar School). | 13,413 | 2,898 | 640 | 205 | 136 | 205 | 80 | 205 | — | Bedford (Commercial Sch.). | 13,413 | 1,282 | — | 320 | 320 | 34 | 220 | |
| CAMBS:— | | | | | | | | | | CAMBS:— | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge - | 26,361 | 563 | — | 105 | 70 | 105 | 70 | — | — | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisbech - - | 9,276 | 119 | 210 | 42 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 8 | 42 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ely - - - | 7,428 | 400 | — | 36 | 28 | 36 | 18 | 28 | — | March - - | 3,600 | 57 | — | 29 | 20 | 10 | 18 | |

| *Remaining Towns:—* | | | Popu-lation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HUNTS:— | | BEDS—cont. | |
| St. Ives - - | 3,221 | Biggleswade - | 4,027 |
| St. Neots - - | 3,090 | Ampthill - | 2,011 |
| BEDS:— | | | |
| Luton - - | 15,329 | | |
| Dunstable - | 4,470 | CAMBS:— | |
| Leighton Buzzard. | 4,330 | Whittlesea - | 4,496 |
| | | Newmarket - | 4,069 |

TABLE III.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according t**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of thei
the number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools, as not being qualified for the first grad
scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not bein
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A, B, C, in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the upp

| FIRST GRADE. | | | | | SECOND GRADE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. | School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholar |
| HUNTS:— | | | | | HUNTS:— | | | | |
| | | | | | Huntingdon | Semi-classical. | A. B. | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | | Kimbolton - | Semi-classical. | A. B. | 5 | 19 |
| BEDS:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford (Grammar School). | Classical | A.B. | 21 | 184 | BEDS:— Bedford (Commrcl. Sch.). | Semi-classical | A.B. | — | 320 |
| CAMBS:— | | | | | CAMBS:— | | | | |
| Cambridge | Classical | A. B. | — | 105 | March - | Semi-classical | A. B. C. | 4 | 25 |
| Ely - - | Classical | A. B. | 11 | 29 | Wisbech - | Classical - | A. B. | 11 | 30 |

Populations, 64,250, 135,287, and 176,016.

**the kind of instruction given.**
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but
regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
County, in the order of their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

| County and Town or Parish. | Population. | Net Annual Value of | | Number of Scholars. | Number of Scholars learning | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | School Endowment. | Separate Exhibitions. | | Mathematics. | Modern Languages. | Natural Science. |
| HUNTS:— | | £ | £ | | | | |
| Godmanchester. | 2,438 | 24 | — | 57 | — | — | — |
| BEDS:— | | | | | | | |
| Bedford (Preparatory S.) | 13,413 | 492 | — | 237 | — | — | — |
| Houghton-Conquest. | 784 | 16 | — | 56 | — | — | — |
| CAMBS:— | | | | | | | |
| Cheveley - | 607 | 63 | — | 61 | — | — | 25 |

**the age up to which they retain their scholars.**
whole number of scholars above the age of 16 years,
have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of less than 4.
middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE.

| School. | Class in Table I. | Class of Scholars. | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HUNTS:— | | | | |
| Godmanchester. | Non-classical - | Elementary School. | | |
| Ramsey - - | Semi-classical | B. C. | 4 | 70 |
| BEDS:— | | | | |
| Bedford (Preparatory S.). | Non-classical | A.B. | — | 237 |
| Houghton-Conquest. | Non-classical | Mixed Elementary School. | | |
| CAMBS:— | | | | |
| Cheveley. - | Non-classical | B. C. | — | 50 |

## OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

These counties also contain :—

*a.*—**One Endowed School for Secondary Instruction of Girls, viz. :—**

| School. | Annual Income from Endowment. | Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boarders. | Day Scholars. |
| Bedford (on Harpur's Charity). | £ 436 | — | 467 |

*b.*—**Seventy-nine Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

| School. | Gross Annual Income of Charity. | Number of | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. |
| HUNTS:— | £ | | |
| Huntingdon (Walden's School). | 138 | 50 | — |
| Great Staughton - | 100 | 44 | 68 |
| Yaxley - - - | 103 | 94 | 71 |
| BEDS:— | | | |
| Bedford (National and Infant Schools on Harpur's Charity). | 460 | 370 and 300 infants. | — |
| Dunstable - - - | 371 | 60 | — |
| CAMBS:— | | | |
| Ely (Needham's Sch.) | 482 | 40 | — |
| Haslingfield - - | 167 | 30 | 25 |
| Orwell - - - | 181 | 54 | 68 |
| Soham - - - | 112 | 133 | — |
| Waterbeach - - | 172 (?) | ? | ? |
| Whittlesey - - | 147 | 20 | — |
| Wimblington - - | 149 | 78 | 65 |

And 67 others (15 in Hunts, 14 in Beds, and 38 in Cambs), the gross annual income of which from endowment is less than 100*l.* a year each.

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

*Beyond the Metropolitan District.*

## 1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Edmonton Grammar School.

#### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on the 25th May and 27th June 1865. It was founded by E. Latymer in 1624. The founder's wish was that the trustees should put eight poor boys to some petty school to learn to read English until they were 13 years old; also "to instruct them in some part of God's true religion, thereby to keep them from idle and vagrant courses." The trustees were to choose boys inhabiting within the town of Edmonton, between the ages of 7 and 12 years, and the boys were to be clothed twice a year.

The school was further endowed by Anne Wyatt, who left 105*l.* to build a schoolroom; by H. Smith, who in 1606, left 2*l.* to instruct poor boys; by John Wild, who in 1662, left 4*l.* to teach four poor boys; and an additional 4*l.* per annum for the maintenance of a poor scholar in the university of Cambridge for four years together, and if required for three years longer, until the said scholar shall or may be a Master of Arts; by Thomas Styles, who in 1689 left 20*l.* to teach 20 poor boys, of the ages of from 5 to 17 years, the grammar of the Latin tongue.

The school, therefore, takes its origin from several bequests: the earlier among which were apparently bequests to found a "petty school," or as it might now be called, a "primary school"; while of the later bequests, one at least was intended to make provision for secondary education. It seems indeed that the school commenced its existence (whenever that may have been), as a primary school alone; as one intended for the education of those only whose school life could not be prolonged beyond 12 years of age, and who, not unfrequently, might be unable to come to school, unless clothing were provided for them. And it appears further, from the tenour of Wild's and Style's gifts, that in the latter half of the 17th century, the school had expanded into a secondary, as well as a primary school; inasmuch as Style's

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

bequest contemplates the extension of school-life in the case of his 20 boys by five additional years, and the addition of Latin grammar to the subjects of the curriculum; and Wild's bequest contemplates the preparation of scholars for the University of Cambridge.

II. At the time of my visit there were 89 boys upon the books of the school, all apparently of the labouring or a parallel class, of whom 60 were said to be clothed annually. They pay nothing for their schooling. The exhibition to Cambridge is not now held, and has not been so held for many years. I was informed that it is spent in church repairs. There are no statutes, orders, or regulations for the government or management of this school, which appears to have been conducted for a very long time much as the master for the time being wished, without any proper supervision. The above regulations of the founders and benefactors are still the only documents by which the school is regulated. The trustees appear to have neglected their duties very much, and practically to have left the management of the accounts of the trust, as well as the instruction of the boys, to the schoolmaster. The conduct and management of the school seem in fact to have been for many years thoroughly bad. An inquiry was made some years ago by one of the inspectors of charities into the state of this school; but up to the date of my visit no result appears to have proceeded from this inquiry. Since my visit, however, I am informed that new trustees have been appointed by the Charity Commissioners; and that these trustees have applied to the Commissioners to know whether the master is removeable or not.

III. The present master of the school is untrained, and has no university degree. The appointment to the mastership is made by the trustees; but I am informed that the present master succeeded his father and his grandfather in the office; and I remarked that the usher or assistant master at the time of my visit was the master's son. The usher has had no training or preparation of any kind for the office of teacher; and does not appear to be well qualified for the duty. There was a complete want of order, method, and system in the school. The registration was very imperfect. The tone of the scholars was most unsatisfactory. Besides the ordinary copying, prompting, and other vices of a misconducted school, the boys were apparently wanting in any respect for their school. They were eager to tell me of their deficiency in elementary subjects, and seemed positively to rejoice in the exposure of defects in the teaching.

IV. On the first of the two days on which I visited the school, I found on my arrival that my notice of visit had been delivered at a private school in Edmonton which has taken the name of "the Edmonton Grammar School." As it was Ascension Day the boys in Latymer's school had a holiday, and consequently I was obliged to fix a second day the purpose of examination. On this second occasion there were 89 foundation scholars on the books, all day boys; and all declared by the master to be of the

labouring or a parallel class. Finding that the boys were of this class, and that the subjects of instruction were merely elementary, I examined the school according to the provisions of the Revised Code, making, however, such variations as the state of the case rendered necessary. Of the 89 boys upon the books, 65 were present in the morning, but only 29 in the afternoon; the remaining 36 having absented themselves without leave. Compared with the standard of an ordinary country National or British School, the reading was inferior in the higher classes, and in the lower very bad. The writing in copybooks was exceedingly bad. The copybooks contained almost every sort of fault, and were very dirty. The boys accounted for this, by telling me that during school-time they had been in the habit of taking them from the shelves and throwing them about the room. The writing from dictation was moderate, and the arithmetic was exceedingly bad. Of the 29 boys who came back to school in the afternoon, all were seniors; the juniors having absented themselves. They worked under the following standards of the Revised Code, and with the following result; having three sums given to them in each standard, and 45 minutes allowed to work them in. The sums were such as are given in my Report to the Committee of Council on Education for 1864–5.

Standard 6. Two boys only in the school capable of doing this. Had an average number right of half each (one of the two having one sum right and the other having none right).

Standard 5. Nine boys. Had an average of one third each right. Their notation was also very bad.

Standard 4. Six boys. Had an average of 0 right; that is to say, not one single boy had one single sum right in this the standard of compound rules (money). Their notation was also very bad.

Standard 3. None capable of working these rules.

Standard 2. Twelve boys. Had an average of two thirds right. This work was better than standard 4, but still very bad; and they were totally ignorant of notation.

All the juniors, that is nearly half of the entire number attending, were absent from the exercise. This work concluded I examined the boys in geography. Of this subject they were very ignorant, their answers even on the commonest matters being very ludicrous, and showing entire want of reflection. In grammar also they were grossly ignorant. History was not taught. The teaching of Latin, which is required by the terms of Style's gift, is confined to the reading aloud by a few of the senior boys of portions of the Latin grammar once a week.

V. The schoolroom is a very moderate building indeed, decidedly inferior to any satisfactory National school, and the offices are most inadequate. The maps and apparatus were very old, and the general appearance of the establishment betokened neglect.

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The master's house is a large and apparently a commodious building, with an excellent garden.

VI. The accounts of the charity as rendered to the Charity Commissioners for the year ended Dec. 31, 1864, show the following state of income and expenditure.

| INCOME. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from previous year | 557 | 16 | 9½ |
| Yearly income:— | | | |
| Rents | 580 | 17 | 11 |
| Dividends, &c. | 436 | 12 | 7 |
| | 717 | 10 | 6 |
| Total sum in hand for year 1864 | 1,275 | 7 | 3½ |
| Expenditure for 1864 | 702 | 19 | 6½ |
| Balance in hand for 1865 | 572 | 7 | 9 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. | 20 | 15 | 9 |
| Management: including collection of rents, solicitor, and secretary's salary | 97 | 3 | 7½ |
| Clothing the charity boys | 229 | 7 | 0 |
| Tradesmen's accounts | 117 | 3 | 2 |
| Allowance to master for coals and brooms | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Head master's salary | 162 | 10 | 0 |
| Usher's salary | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| | 702 | 19 | 6½ |

Thus the cost of giving to these boys the education above described, which appears to me to be decidedly inferior to that of a good National or British school, is about five guineas a head per annum, all from endowment. There is a Church of England school close by the grammar school which is inspected, has an average attendance of 72 children, and received for the year 1865–6 an annual grant of 27*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 174, A.D. 1823. End. Gr. Ret. (1865) p. 136.)

*N.B. No returns were received from the trustees of this school.*

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Edward Latymer, who conveyed to trustees an inn at Edmonton, and about 25 acres of land at Hammersmith, with houses, cottages, and buildings thereon; and by will, 16 March 1624, directed the application to the clothing and instruction at some petty school of eight poor boys inhabiting within the town of Edmonton. 38 perches of land at Edmonton allotted on inclosure. About 2½ acres of land at Hammersmith, subsequently purchased with savings of this charity, and two sums of 100*l.* each belonging to other charities. Proceeds apportioned. Further endowment by will of Henry Smith in 1606, with rentcharge of 40*s.* for freeing poor scholars; by will of John Wild in 1662, with rentcharge of 4*l.*; and by grant of Thomas Style in 1679, with rentcharge of 20*l.* A site purchased and school built in 1739, and a new one later with half of a legacy of 500*l.* left for that purpose, 31 July 1811, by Mrs. Wyatt, who also left 100*l.* for repairs.

*School Property.*—Some of the land at Hammersmith let on building leases.

Present annual value of the whole 649*l.* gross, 450*l.* net. (End. Gr. Ret.) But see account contained in foregoing Report.

*Objects of Trust.*—Eight poor boys living in Edmonton, between 7 and 12 years of age, to be clothed and instructed in English and some part of God's true religion, to keep them from idle and vagrant courses (Latymer's will). Four poor men's sons of the parish to be taught (Wild's will). Twenty poor boys from the age of 5 to 17 to be taught Latin (Style's deed).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—English and religion (Latymer's will); the grammar of the Latin tongue (Style's gift).

*Government and Masters.*—Provisions made for succession of trustees by founder and each of benefactors. Present trustees, the vicar and churchwardens *ex officio*, and five others appoint masters (End. Gr. Ret.) The master to be an able man appointed by the vestry with consent of trustees (Style's gift.)

*State of School in First Half-year of* 1866.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master has house, and receives annual stipend of 155*l.* 5*s.*; second master 58*l.* 10*s.* (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

*Day Scholars.*—67, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of labourers, and a few of somewhat higher rank, from distances up to 2¼ miles. Attend church twice and school on Sunday. All but two receive whole instruction free.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Religious instruction to all. All learn reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and history; 40 learn geography, and (in compliance with the terms of Style's benefaction) 20 read Latin. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Punishments: loss of marks, detention between schools, and, rarely, caning.

Playground one eighth of an acre, adjoining school.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week.

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NOTE.

Aug. 1868.—The master has been lately pensioned, and new trustees appointed by the Charity Commissioners, who have also prepared a new scheme, which will shortly come into operation.

New Trustees:—Vicar and Churchwardens, ex officio; Edw. Thos. Busk, Esq.; Richd. Booth Smith, Esq.; Edwd. John Booker, coach builder; George Marsh, gentleman; Henry Nash, gentleman; Robt. Peter Short, wool broker; John George, leather merchant; Joseph Danl. Marsden, solicitor; and David Smith Kidd, gentleman.

By new scheme the income of the endowment is to be applied, 1st, to repairs, rates, taxes, insurance, management, &c.: 2nd, pension of 100*l.* per annum to Mr. Chas. Hy. Adams, late master: 3rd, contributions of 70*l.* per annum towards elementary education in each of the districts of St. Paul, Winchmore Hill; Christ Church, Southgate; and St. James, Upper Edmonton: 4th, residue to Latymer's Grammar School, which is to be divided into two branches, called First or Upper School and Second or Lower School.

First or Upper School to be carried on in present buildings. Master to occupy house and receive a salary from endowment of 100*l.* Free scholars *now* in the school to continue free. In future, trustees to nominate three free scholars every year, to be chosen by merit and proficiency after a competitive examination with other scholars from the second or lower school, or from the three aided schools. School to be open to all sons of inhabitants of original parish of Edmonton, at a capitation fee not exceeding 30*s.* a quarter, and, if accommodation will admit, to boys from adjacent or other parishes, at a fee not exceeding 50*s.* a quarter. Age to be between 8 and 16 years. Portion of fees to go to master; residue to trustees for general expenses, including additional masters. *Subjects of Instruction.*—Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography; also algebra, mathematics, Latin, French, drawing, designing, and such branches of physical science and useful knowledge as trustees may direct.

Second or Lower School.—Master to be appointed by master of upper school, with approval of trustees, and to receive a salary from endowment of 80*l.* Trustees to provide him a house and to do repairs. School to be open to all sons of inhabitants of parish except the three ecclesiastical districts to which the sum of 70*l.* is payable. Fee 6*d.* a week. Age between 7 and 14 years. Twenty-five free scholars to be chosen by trustees for merit or on account of parents' poverty. Portion of fees to go to master; residue to trustees, as above. *Subjects of Instruction.*—Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, algebra, and such other subjects of useful knowledge as trustees may direct.

Masters of both schools to be members of Church of England. Endowment no longer to be charged with clothing and other similar payments.

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## Enfield Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 29th 1865. It was founded by R. Blossom in the year 1418, and is therefore the oldest grammar school in this (the London postal) district. No record exists of what, if anything, the founder of this charity (R. Blossom) required to be taught in his school, and little is known of the history of the school until the year 1558, when the estate was conveyed to new feoffees in trust to pay out of the rents and profits thereof 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to a schoolmaster to teach within the town of Enfield the children of the poor inhabitants to read and understand grammar and to write Latin. In 1621 the premises were conveyed to new feoffees for a free school for the education of the children of the inhabitants of Enfield in the cross rowe or alphabetical letters and in the art of writing, and in the arts of grammar and arithmetic; and the feoffees were required to pay 20*l.* of the rents and profits of the estate towards the maintenance of a learned, meet, and competent schoolmaster for the teaching of such subjects. No act, however, was to be done by the feoffees without the consent of the inhabitants in vestry or the greater part of them. The school buildings were purchased in 1516 by the parishioners in vestry for the purpose of providing Blossom's charity with suitable buildings; and another donation was made in 1586 towards the same object.

The foundation of this grammar school consists, therefore, of two parts originally:—

(*a*) A very ancient charity called Blossom's charity, in the hands of trustees, for the payment of a schoolmaster for Enfield.

(*b*) Certain buildings and premises purchased by the vestry, in which the schoolmaster might teach.

II. This school affords a notable example of the disastrous results of ill-defined or inconvenient relations and consequent conflicts between the masters and the governing bodies of endowed schools.

In 1818 an attempt on the part of the vestry to remove the then schoolmaster, who was accused of improper severity towards his scholars, was encountered by his institution of a suit in the Court of Chancery against the trustees, insisting on the invalidity of his removal, and on a counter claim to have his tenure of office confirmed to him at an increased salary. The suit was still pending when, in 1823, the Commissioners of Inquiry into Charities reported on the school, and could record only the great injury to it which had already resulted from the dispute. Its ultimate decision as between the then master and the trustees is now unimportant as compared with the fact that the hostile contention of such a matter, and at the unmitigated cost which attended the then unimproved procedure of the Court of Chancery, could be protracted through seven years, for it was not concluded before 1825. To whatever extent and for whatever period this cost must have

crippled the resources and operation of the charity, its only present fruit to the school (beyond the warning example which the circumstances may yet afford) is a scheme for its government established by the court on the termination of the proceedings, of which the following are the principal provisions.

This scheme provides, *inter alia*, that nothing shall be done relating to the estates of the school or the revenues thereof, or the said school or the master or usher thereof, except in specified cases, but in a vestry consisting of ten inhabitants who are not trustees called by public notice in the parish church of Enfield on the preceding Sunday. That when the number of trustees shall be reduced to five, four, or three at the least, the trust shall be renewed, and 14 other inhabitants at the least shall be added to the survivors by such vestry as aforesaid. That the trustees for the time being and the inhabitants of the parish of Enfield entitled to vote in vestry (or the major part of them) assembled in such vestry as aforesaid, may remove any master or usher for any misconduct, misbehaviour, or any infirmity rendering either of them incapable of performing the duties of his office, the trustees giving the master or usher, as the case may be, ten days notice in writing of their intention of calling such vestry, and of the cause or causes of such proposed or intended removal of the master or usher. That after the 2nd August 1829 the trustees may not spend on the repairs of the school any greater sum than 20*l.* in any one year without the consent of the Court of Chancery. That the master be required to teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants in the schoolhouse in the arts of reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic on every day in the week (except Sunday) from the hour of 9 in the forenoon to 12 at noon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, except the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday and except one month in the summer and one month in the winter; and the same master or the usher shall attend the scholars to and during divine service at the parish church of Enfield on Sundays and prayer days. That when the number of the scholars is up to 60 the master shall receive an annual salary of 120*l.*, but when the number of scholars should, on the average of the five months between each half-yearly holydays, be below 60, his salary shall be reduced one third. That when the number of scholars reaches 60 the master may appoint a fit and proper usher (subject to the approbation of the trustees), and the trustees shall pay him a salary of 50*l.* per annum; and that the master shall keep a true and exact register of all the scholars attending the school, containing their names, ages, and the days of their attendance.

The example of the recorded litigation has not been beneficial. In 1846 the master (who immediately succeeded the litigant of 1818) became the object of a similar resolution of the vestry for his removal, which he too resisted. He resisted also successfully an action for the recovery from him of the possession of the school buildings, and the Charity sustained a wholly uncompensated loss of 432*l.* in the costs of that proceeding. He relinquished his

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office in the following year, only upon some private arrangement between himself and the present master, further prejudicial to the charity. The present master immediately succeeded him, when the charity trust again became disabled by its loss of funds and credit, and himself under the pressure of pecuniary claim.

In 1858 the trustees considered it necessary, in the interests of the school, that he too (the third in this succession) should vacate his office, and the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, having then enabled the Charity Commissioners to confer on trustees, for sufficient cause, a conclusive power to remove schoolmasters, they represented the circumstances to the Commissioners and applied for the aid of that Act. The Commissioners, after a full public inquiry into the matter, conducted in the presence of the master under their direction, issued their authority to the trustees to dismiss this master, to which a very preponderating majority of their number proceeded to give effect by their formal resolution. Yet, the result of these apparently prudent measures became in this case the most prejudicial of all to the charity. The opposition of one trustee to his colleagues became the source of costly litigation, nominally between the trustees and the master. Commenced originally for obtaining possession of the school buildings, it became ultimately expedient to compromise this litigation, leaving the master in possession of his place and the charity subject to a paralysing charge of 650*l.* allowed by the taxing officers of the Court of Chancery on account of costs incurred in connexion with the proceedings. The present result of all this contention is, that a master considered by a large majority of the trustees and by the Charity Commissioners unfit to retain his office, is practically confirmed in it; that differences have arisen between the two governing bodies, the trustees and the parish vestry; that the charge of 650*l.*, the purchase money for injury instead of benefit to the school, is also so onerous a burden on its endowment as to render material improvement of its condition, however urgently needed, presently impracticable, and that the school remains under the regulation of the scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1825, obstructive and inconvenient in many of its provisions, nd which has been wholly inefficacious for developing the benefits due from the endowment. The history of this school during one half-century is of unusually unhappy and instructive example.

The income and expenditure of the school, according to the account rendered to the Charity Commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1864, are as follows:

INCOME.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from previous year | 325 | 3 | 6 |
| Deposits withdrawn, and interest on them | 253 | 0 | 3 |
| Rents collected up to May 30, 1865 | 240 | 0 | 6 |
| Sum in hand for 1864 and part of 1865 | 818 | 3 | 9 |
| Expenditure for 1864 | 742 | 17 | 1 |
| Balance at commencement of 1865 | 75 | 6 | 8 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Management; including surveyor, collection of rents, secretary, &c. | 41 | 6 | 4 |
| Arrears of salary to master | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowance to master for coals and repairs | 11 | 17 | 6 |
| Year's salary of master | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. of usher | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| One quarter's arrears, salary of the usher | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| | 742 | 17 | 1 |

Deducting the sum of 512*l.* 10*s.* from the above amount of expenditure, as being extraordinary disbursements, we have the total ordinary annual cost for maintaining this school of 230*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* At the date of my visit there were 75 boys in the school. None of them paid any fees or contributed in any way towards the support of the school. So that these boys are educated at the public expense at about a cost of 3*l.* per head per annum. The instruction is merely in English, that is, in religious knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, English history, and grammar, and modern geography. No Latin, French, drawing, or music are taught. No prizes or other encouragements to work are given, and the school is never examined.

III. The master was a short time an undergraduate at Oxford, but took no degree, and was elected to the mastership from the ushership of another school. In the course of the inquiry made by the Charity Commissioners in 1858 evidence was given that he was a person of sufficient information to give the instruction required in the scheme; that he had some knowledge of Latin and Greek; that he had had a number of private pupils while acting as master of the school, who in 1857 had reached the number of 17 boarders and 5 day scholars. These constituted "the private school," and these pupils were never instructed along with the boys of the free grammar school, nor indeed ever entered it. At the time of my visit the master still continued to take private pupils, and to teach them out of the school. Under such circumstances it is not likely that he can have carried out the provisions of the scheme as regards the hours during which he was to instruct the free boys. He is assisted in the school by an usher who is untrained and has no degree. There was a want of proper method, system, and classification in the school. The books used were antiquated, and altogether the school appeared to be badly organized and inefficiently conducted.

IV. The school was divided into six classes, the principle of the classification being, apparently, according to the quality of the boy's penmanship. The boys were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and history. Their handwriting was very fair on slates, but bad on paper; their reading was pretty fair; their spelling and arithmetic, bad; their knowledge of history, moderate.

V. The buildings and premises of this school are most unsatisfactory. The schoolroom is moderately lighted and in most wretched repair. I asked for and was shown a report by a professional surveyor, the result of a survey recently made. After utterly condemning the condition externally and internally of the buildings and premises, the state of which is such that one wonders that they stand through a stormy season, he says, particularly of the schoolroom: "The ceiling and walls want "whitening; the lower portion of the walls wants repairing and "colouring; the old stove, which is no good, ought to be removed "and the opening bricked up; the floor is very much worn in

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" places and broken, so that it will become necessary to take up " the present floor and put an entirely new one; the ventilation " is very bad, and to improve it it will be necessary to have more " of the windows and lights to open; the desks and forms are old " and worn out and cannot be repaired, therefore new ones will " be necessary; the masters' desks are very much broken and " worn; two doors want replacing with new ones, as the present " are past repair, &c." I may add that the books and apparatus are very inadequate.

VI. This school might be briefly described as an institution for giving to the sons of the small tradesmen, farmers, market-gardeners, and clerks of Enfield a decidedly inferior education to that which is afforded to their servants in the National school, at more than double the cost. There are in Enfield four National and two other primary schools which have all received aid from the Committee of Council on Education or the Treasury, and five of which are now inspected and in receipt of annual grants which for the year 1865–6 amounted to an aggregate sum of 246*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The master of the grammar school professes himself exceedingly anxious to give instruction in Latin and French; but says that he is prevented from doing so by the terms of the scheme, and by the smallness of his salary, which makes it necessary for him to take private pupils who may not be taught in the school.

The Inspector of Charities who held an inquiry into the condition of this school in 1863 recommended, in accordance with the opinion of five of the trustees and of the parents and other persons attending such inquiry, that a small capitation fee should be charged with the power of remitting the same in a limited number of cases where the parents were poor and of good character; that Latin and French should be taught when required; and that, inasmuch as the education of the labouring classes was amply provided for by the National and British schools in the parish, the Enfield Grammar school should assume in part at least a commercial character and be open on the above terms to the middle class.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ii. 82, A.D. 1819. ix. 187, A.D. 1823. End. Gr. Ret. 136.)

*N.B. No returns were received from the trustees of this school.*

*Foundation and Endowment.*—An estate of about 270 acres, at Bemfleet, given in the 15th century for founding a charity, was afterwards settled on trust to pay a schoolmaster 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually; the residue for poor impotent people of the parish; conveyed to new feoffees in 1621, on trust to pay 20*l.* per annum for maintenance of a master, and the residue, after repairs, for poor orphans and impotent people. School built about 1620 on an estate called Prounce's. The property, consisting of a house, inn, buildings, and land, besides school and master's house, conveyed in 1623 (having been purchased a century earlier), to be let, with the exception of the school premises, for the benefit of the parish. An estate of 90 acres at Eastwood purchased in 1817 for

2,300*l.*, with stock arising from proceeds of timber sales, which before that time had been applied in aid of the poor rates.

There is also a rentcharge of 2*l.* bequeathed by Roger Graves, date uncertain.

*School Property.*—Consists of the Bemfleet and Eastwood estates and a field at Thurdersley, containing together about 363 acres, besides two cottages and 300*l.* stock.

Present income 281*l.* gross, 209*l.* net (End. Gr. Ret.)

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free school for the education of children of all the inhabitants of Enfield, and for poor orphans and impotent people (deed 1621).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar and Latin (deed 1558); the alphabetical letters, writing, grammar, and arithmetic (deed 1621).

*Government and Masters*—New scheme established by Court of Chancery in 1827. (For account of which see foregoing Report.)

Schoolmaster to be learned, meet, and competent (deed 1621). The vestry claim to be visitors, and appoint master, who appoints assistant master.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master receives annual stipend of about 150*l.*, besides a house, in which he takes private pupils. Assistant master's stipend 50*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—77, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of farmers, tradesmen, &c.; receive whole instruction free; should be taken to church on Sundays according to scheme.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Instruction given in elementary subjects only. A higher standard, including classics and modern languages, is desired by master and parents, but not obtainable under the circumstances. No examiners appointed, and no prizes awarded since 1857.

### Profession, &c., of Parents.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Private means. | Boys lowest in School - - 1 | General Dealer. |
| " " 2 | Market gardener. | " " 2 | Fishmonger |
| " " 3 | Ironmonger. | " " 3 | General Dealer. |
| " " 4 | Builder. | " " 4 | Stationer. |
| " " 5 | Carpenter. | " " 5 | Tea Dealer. |
| " " 6 | Tailor. | " " 6 | Shopkeeper. |
| " " 7 | Publican. | " " 7 | Gardener. |
| " " 8 | Poulterer. | " " 8 | Farmer. |
| " " 9 | Gardener. | " " 9 | Cabinet Maker. |
| " " 10 | Gun maker. | " " 10 | Ironmonger. |

Chiefly from the town of Enfield, or within one mile of the school.

### List of Trustees, &c.

Trustees (End. Gr. Ret., 1865):

Rev. J. Moor Heath, Jas. Meyer, Lieut. Genl. Connop, Daniel Harrison, Alderman Challis, Capt. Owen, R.N., John Whaley, Thos. Knight, Samuel Nott.

Head master:

Chas. Chambers.

## Hampton Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited by me on October 11th, 1866.

It has a three-fold origin. (1.) It was founded by R. Hamonde, who in 1556 devised certain tenements to the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Hampton upon condition that they should cause a free school to be kept in the village of Hampton for evermore, to the intent that the *children* who should be there brought up should pray for his soul and all christian souls. Part of the rent was to be employed for three years in finishing a schoolhouse, and after that the vicar was to receive the whole rent, so that he should teach the children freely and repair the schoolhouse. (2.) E. Pigeon in 1657 devised certain tenements to the free-school in Hampton for ever. (3.) J. Jones in 1691 devised the reversion of certain tenements to the maintenance of six aged and poor men, and of an honest and able schoolmaster, to be approved annually by the churchwardens of the parish of Hampton, who should teach six *poor children* of the parish to write and read, and should instruct them in the catechism.

None of these founders actually directs grammar or the classics to be taught in the school which he founds; but the executors of John Jones in 1697 agreed that the rents arising from certain tenements should be paid to the existing free school master in Hampton on condition that he should, freely and without any other reward, teach and instruct the children of the town and parish of Hampton the English and Latin tongues, and the catechism then allowed by the Church of England.

In 1837 a scheme for the regulation and management of this charity was approved by a Master in Chancery under a decree of the Court. This scheme, after providing for the payment of the almsmen, directed that the remaining endowments of the charity be divided into two parts, one part to maintain a school at Hampton, and the other to maintain a school at Hampton Wick; that the school at Hampton should be appropriated to the instruction of *male children* of all persons resident in Hampton in the Latin tongue, the ordinary elements of an English education, and the Church Catechism; that this school should be divided into two departments, in one of which the head master should instruct the scholars in the above-mentioned subjects, while in the other the under master should instruct them in the same subjects, except the Latin tongue, and that both departments should be under the supervision of the head master; that the school at Hampton Wick should be for the instruction of male children of all persons resident in the parish of Hampton in the elementary branches of English education and in the Church Catechism; that all Latin books, and books connected with Latin, required by the scholars should be paid for by their parents or next friends,

but that *other books and materials should be provided from the endowment;* that the trustees of the charity, to be eleven in number, should be nominated and elected *by poll in general vestry* of the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of the parish of Hampton, in joint vestry of Hampton and Hampton Wick; that the *head masters of the Hampton and Hampton Wick schools should be appointed in the same way;* that the salaries of these head masters should consist of a *fixed sum* from the endowment, and the "rents and profits that shall or may be hereafter made of the "chancel of the parish church of Hampton, by the letting of pews "therein or otherwise," to be divided equally between them; that *all male children* should be admitted to the schools from six to fifteen years of age, provided they were not too numerous to be taught by the masters; that either or both of the masters might, with the license and consent of a majority of the resident trustees, take boarders, *the number of such boarders not to exceed fifteen;* that a general examination of the boys *by the master of each school* should take place half-yearly," at which the trustees, or such of "them as think fit, shall be present and shall have liberty to intro-"duce such persons as they may think fit, *such trustees and persons "being at liberty to take part in the examination, and ask such ques-"tions as they may think fit,* in order that the progress of the "scholars, and whether they are instructed and well grounded in "learning and the Christian religion, may be ascertained." The scheme, of which the above were the main features, further sanctioned the appropriation of certain sums towards the repair of the school-house and two school-rooms at Hampton, and the erection of suitable school-buildings at Hampton Wick.

II. The schools were, at the time of my visit, as a matter of fact, still administered under this scheme of 1837. But it was explained to me by the trustees that such scheme would cease to be in operation after December 1866, when a new scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners would come into operation.

The school at Hampton Wick is open, and said to be full and efficient. As, however, I understood that it was a merely elementary English school, I did not visit it I visited the school at Hampton in October 1866; but found only one, the lower or English department of it, open. In this English department there were 101 boys on the books, of whom 97 were present. The grammar school, or Latin department, was closed, and the master was absent. He, however, attended for a short time during the course of the day, at my request. He is very old, and infirm. No registers of this grammar school had been kept; but the master informed me, and that information was confirmed by the trustees, that he had closed the school because no boys had applied for admission that quarter, that is, since the summer vacation. Before the vacation he had one or two in the school, and he believed that the average attendance for the last ten years had been about a dozen. The grammar school is, in short, evidently an entire failure, and the mastership at present a sinecure. The reasons for this failure alleged by the trus-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

tees were—(I.) those arising from the faulty nature of the scheme of Chancery, viz. (*a*) the non-imposition of fees; (*b*) the non-requirement of an admission examination, which caused the Latin school to be filled with ill-taught boys of the lowest orders so that the middle classes all withdrew; (*c*) the bad method of electing trustees and masters: (II.) those arising from the defective character of the buildings and premises: (III.) those arising from the great age and infirmities of the head master. The defects of the scheme of Chancery are indeed glaring; and it seems to me educationally one of the worst of the schemes in this district.

III. The head master of the Grammar school is a graduate, but, as has been remarked, now incapacitated by age and infirmity. The assistant master, who teaches in the English school, was trained for a time at a normal college, but, owing to a defect of health, was unable to obtain a certificate of competency as a schoolmaster. He appears, however, to teach and conduct the school satisfactorily.

IV. The writing of the scholars in this department was good; their British History very fair; their reading and geography fair; they knew hardly any English grammar; and their arithmetic was unsound, and might be much improved. With these exceptions they seem to be very fairly instructed. There were, as I have explained, no scholars to be examined in the Grammar school.

V. The buildings of this school consist of a master's house in the centre facing eastward, with a sitting-room, a kitchen on the western side, and two bedrooms above. On the north side of the house is the Grammar schoolroom; on the southern side, the English schoolroom. There are no classrooms or playgrounds, and the offices and external appurtenances in general are very inadequate. Indeed the whole of the premises are inferior to those of most good National and British schools; and though a professional surveyor who was present informed me that their shell was sound, they would, I should think, scarcely repay such outlay as would be required to make them really adequate school buildings. The master's house would be barely considered by a Government Inspector as passable for the residence of an elementary teacher, and is decidedly unfit for the residence of a grammar schoolmaster.

VI. The new scheme of the Charity Commissioners will come into operation after Christmas. The principal features of its provisions are—(*a*) The appointment of trustees in future by the Charity Commissioners instead of the vestry. (*b*) The removal of trustees disqualified by two years non-attendance at any meeting of trustees. (*c*) The appointment of masters by the trustees in future instead of the vestry. (*d*) The permission to the trustees to admit non-parishioners to the school. (*e*) The imposition of fees, from 20*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter for the Grammar school, and 3*d.* per week for the English school, for parishioners; double those amounts respectively for non-parishioners. (*f*) Permission to

the master to take boarders, only limited by the control of the trustees. (*g*) The burden of providing school books and materials transferred from the endowment to the parents. (*h*) The addition of *Greek*, mathematics, land surveying, and mensuration to the curriculum of the Grammar school, and the elementary mathematics to that of the English school. (*i*) The introduction of a liberal conscience clause. (*k*) The alteration and extension of the grammar school age from 7–16 years to 9–19 years. (*l*) The institution of a minimum (but not a graduated) admission examination for admission into the Grammar school; consisting of fluent reading of English, legible writing, and working "easy sums" in the first four rules of arithmetic; but the rejection of boys for failure to pass this examination by the master appears to be subject to an appeal to the trustees. (*m*) An annual examination by a person appointed by the trustees: still required "to take place in the presence of the trustees," on some day in June, when prizes are to be distributed, and a fee of 6*l.* paid to such examiner. (*n*) The schools to be open to the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools, and of the Diocesan Inspector, if any.

The trustees who met me did not appear to think that this new scheme would find favour with the middle classes of Hampton and its neighbourhood. The introduction of Greek, and the continued *exclusion of French and German* from the curriculum, would, they expected keep out the tradesmen's and farmers' sons Of this some of them seemed to be glad, as they wished to have gentlemen's sons at the school; while others were of opinion that it would be a hardship to the middle class.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 281, A.D. 1824.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By will of Robert Hamonde, 7 March 1556, who left to the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners, a house and premises and one acre of land, for support of a free school. Some stables left for the benefit of the free school by Edmund Pigeon in 1657. A meadow and the parsonage of Hampton granted in 1696 by the executors of John Jones, for the payment to six poor old men of 6*l.* each per annum, and for the education of six poor children to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens, were conveyed in 1816 to trustees of Hamonde's and Pigeon's gifts. Half of a house in Fleet Street granted in the following year by the same executors, for the maintenance of an able schoolmaster, duly licensed and qualified for the master of the free school, or if disqualified by neglect, ignorance, or otherwise, then for some other person to be nominated by the trustees.

*School Property.*—31 perches of land, derived from Pigeon's gift, conveyed by the master in 1763 for addition to churchyard, for an annual payment of 4*l.* Hamonde's gift consists of an inn and premises and an acre of land. The parsonage, which together with the meadow was derived from the gift of Jones's executors, consists of about 105 acres, allotted in 1811 in lieu of tithes, besides the rent of chancel pews and certain burial and other fees. Present

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

value 435*l.* net, of which 36*l.* paid to almsmen, and the rest applied to schools. May be increased by letting land for building sites.*

Sites and buildings good. 35*l.* allowed by scheme 1837 for purchase of ground at Hampton Wick, and 785*l.* for building and fitting a school there capable of holding 100 boys, and a master's house; and 140*l.* for alteration and repairs at Hampton.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free school for sons of inhabitants of Hampton (Hamonde's and Pigeon's wills and trust deeds). For schools at Hampton and Hampton Wick, free to sons of residents in the parish, between six and fifteen years of age. Books, except Latin, stationery, and firing to be provided. 36*l.* per annum to be paid to almsmen, out of gifts of Jones's executors; a moiety of remainder for Hampton Wick school; and all the rest to be applied to Hampton school (Scheme 1837).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—The English and Latin tongues and understanding the Church Catechism (Deed 1697). English, Latin, writing, and arithmetic, and religious and moral duties (Trustees' rules, 1803). Latin, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and other elementary branches of instruction as directed by the trustees in upper school. The same, except Latin, in lower school, and at Hampton Wick (Scheme 1837).

*Government and Masters.*—Regulations made from time to time by trustees; settled by scheme of Court of Chancery 3 June 1837.

Eleven trustees, landowners or residents; seven in Hampton and four in Hampton Wick; elected by vestry; new ones appointed when number reduced to two; visit schools half-yearly and assist in examination; admit children, appoint and dismiss under master. Head master and master at Hampton Wick appointed by vestry. Trustees direct instruction to be given, and exercise general control over management of schools; appoint three of their number receivers.

Masters appointed during competency and good behaviour; may take boarders with permission of trustees. Head master to direct the instruction at both schools, subject to control of trustees. May not hold other preferment.

*State of Schools in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical. A few boys at Hampton learn Latin.

*Masters.*—Head master receives annual stipend of 130*l.*, and allowance of 10*l.* for house. Under master receives stipend of 70*l.*, besides house; assistant master 10*l.*, master at Hampton Wick 80*l.* besides house.

*Day Scholars.*—(At both schools) 223, two thirds under 10 years of age from distances up to 1¼ miles; sons of small tradesmen and labourers; receive all instruction free, besides books (except Latin) and stationery found. Dismissible for unpunctuality, dirtiness, or contagious disease. Required to attend church twice on Sunday, except Dissenters (Scheme).

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys required to know the alphabet on admission.

All learn reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; 110 learn English grammar, history, and Church Catechism; 14 learn Latin. Religious instruction daily to all.

Examination twice a year by masters, assisted by trustees. Prizes given.

Punishment: by caning in school; rare.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

*ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand from 1863 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Charity Commissioners | 63 | 14 | 10 |
| Acountant General Court of Chancery | 81 | 4 | 2 |
| Rents of estates | 382 | 17 | 7 |
| Do. (arrear) | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 566 | 5 | 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Management | 11 | 0 | 8 |
| Rates and insurance | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Repairs and other bills | 37 | 10 | 1 |
| Cleaning schools | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| Coals | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| School books, &c. | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Prizes | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Masters' salaries | 306 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid to annuitants | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 136 | 1 | 10 |
| £ | 566 | 5 | 0 |

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1864.)

Trustees :
Henry Jepson, Esq., Hampton.
James Mason, Hampton.
George Jones, Hampton.
J. T. Kent, jr., Hampton.
Henry Walker, Hampton Wick.
Rev. G. G. Lynn.
Geo. Beaman, London.
J. B. Shuttleworth, London.

Head Master :
Rev. R. Peel.

Other Foundation Masters :
Jas. Francis.
William Mansfield.

## Highgate Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 27 and June 7, 1865.

It was founded by Sir R. Cholmeley, who in 1565 obtained letters patent for establishing a grammar school in the town of Highgate for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar. The governors were incorporated with power to appoint other governors in case of vacancies, and (after the founder's death) to appoint the master; and, with the advice and consent of the bishop of the diocese, to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the master and scholars. An early ordinance of the governors made in 1571 with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, fixed the number of scholars at 40 boys, to be chosen from Highgate, Hornsey, Finchley, or Kentish Town.

II. The school is now administered under a scheme of the Court of Chancery established in 1832, in accordance with which the head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in Holy Orders, the instruction must be in the Latin and Greek languages and the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and 40 boys (from the places named in the governor's orders of 1571) must be taught gratuitously.

III.–IV. The school is classical and of the first grade. It is taught by a large and well qualified staff of masters, of whom three were at the date of my visit graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. There were 80 day scholars in the school (of whom 40 were foundationers and 40 not on the foundation), and 50 boarders.

The instruction is more expensive than at any other endowed school for boys into which the Commission has inquired in this district. The foundationers receive instruction in divinity and classics gratuitously, but they pay 8*l.* per annum for mathematics and 3*l.* for French, which are compulsory subjects; besides 4*l.* for drawing, which is an optional subject. The non-foundationers pay 7*l.* 15*s.* per annum for classics and divinity, and the same fees as the foundationers for other subjects. So that the charge for instruction to a foundationer learning classics, mathematics, and French is 11*l.*, and for a non-foundationer 18*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

The school, however, is well filled with day scholars as well as boarders, there being apparently in this neighbourhood a large and increasing population of professional and mercantile men and others of substantial means who are able and willing to afford the fees, and who are well pleased with the conduct and management of the school. The boys appear to be well taught on the whole, and the standard of education is higher here than at any other school in this district except at the City of London school and among the Grecians at Christ's Hospital.

V. The buildings and premises are in some respects defective. The schoolroom and classrooms are not large enough for the present number of boys, and if the number should increase (which seems probable) they will be quite inadequate. On the other hand, the playground, cricket field, and other external appurtenances of the school are good.

VI. There can be no doubt that this school is at present a very useful institution, and is doing very good work for the upper middle classes. It is, however, too expensive for the lower middle class; the education which it offers is not suitable to their requirements, and there are other reasons which would prevent their making use of the school. A semi-classical or commercial day school is much wanted for the sons of shopkeepers in this part of the district.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. II., 101, xviii. 390, A.D. 1827.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Founded, under letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 6th April 1565, by Sir Roger Cholmeley, who, by deed 7th June 1565, gave three houses in the city of London, of the then yearly value of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and Edmund Grindall, Bishop of London, who, by deed 27th April 1565, gave a chapel and premises and two acres of land at Highgate, of the then yearly value of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Deeds in strong room at school.

*School Property.*—The old chapel was pulled down in 1832; a new one has recently been built at private cost. Land given by Bishop Grindall now built over. Besides the property given by the founders, the school possesses rent-charges of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* at Hendon and Stoke Newington. An allotment of 1*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.* made to the school on inclosure of common was, by direction of Court of Chancery, sold in 1845, and the proceeds applied towards paying off incumbrances.

Present annual income 875*l.* gross, reduced by interest on mortgage debt, repairs, and other outgoings to 391*l.* net.

An exhibition of 50*l.* per annum for four years at Oxford or Cambridge is awarded annually, and, as funds admit, one of 40*l.* for three years.

School buildings very good, and site good and sufficient. Large schoolrooms and library recently built by governors out of school funds and donations.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar. (Letters Patent.) For teaching gratuitously 40 boys of the towns of Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish Town, or of adjoining towns if not sufficient from these. (Scheme, A.D. 1832.)

*Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.*—Grammar. (Letters Patent.) The Latin and Greek languages, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland. (Scheme.)

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1832.

Wardens and Governors, trustees, survivors appointing to vacancies, or Bishop of London in default, manage property and submit accounts to Charity Commissioners; invest surplus, if any; appoint head master, and dismiss with consent of Bishop; and with Bishop's consent may alter rules.

Head master must be graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in Holy Orders. May not hold any other preferment.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1867.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master allowed to take boarders, number unlimited. Total net income from endowment, 400*l.*, and 25*l.* for coals, with fees and profits on boarders amounting to from 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.*, besides residence. Keeps other houses for boarders at his own expense. Pays about 900*l.* to assistant masters appointed by himself. Six class masters; French master two days a week; German master three hours a week, for 6th form.

*Day Scholars.*—100, from distances of three or four miles, some dining with head master's boarders, pay for classics, mathematics, French, &c., non-foundationers 22*l.*, foundationers 14*l.* 3*l.* from each is paid to building, exhibition, and playground funds, viz., 1*l.* to each. Writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, 8*l.* for all. French and German extra, for all, 3*l.* Drawing, 4*l.*; optional. Attend church once and school chapel once on Sunday. Each boy on admission pays 1*l.* 1*s.* to school library.

*Boarders.*—52 in head master's houses, and two in other houses. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 80*l.* School bills: highest 106*l.*; average, 91*l.*; lowest, 88*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* Cubical contents of bed rooms, 628 feet per boy. Separate study for sixth form boys in each house. Hours, 6 a.m., daylight in winter; 10 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and know four first rules of arithmetic. Limits of age, 8 and 19 years.

School classified by classics chiefly, affected in upper school by modern language. Separate classification for mathematics. School course modified in sixth form. Seniors use translations occasionally. Course of scientific lectures given in winter. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed with prayers from liturgy.

Promotion at master's discretion.

Examination in classics at Easter, by University man appointed by Bishop of London; in mathematics at Michaelmas, by Cambridge man, appointed by head master. Book prize, given by Miss Burdett Coutts. Other prizes: governor's gold medal for Latin verse, Lord Dartmouth's book prizes for modern languages and classics, and general prizes by head master. Four scholarships of 25*l.* a year, tenable for four years at school, given by Mr. W. Gladstone, of Highgate, for boarders only. Playground of half an acre, and fives court. Cricket ground of 7½ acres, within 5 minutes walk. Masters often join in games. Boys may not go beyond bounds without permission. Drilling optional.

Six boys per annum gone to university on average of last five years.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 26½ hours per week in summer, 24 hours in winter, (hours prescribed by scheme found inconvenient, and altered,) besides preparation under supervision.

Playtime, 24 hours per week in summer, 22 in winter.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents and arrears (gross rental 863*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*) | 863 | 19 | 2 |
| Insurance, rates, and taxes | 9 | 18 | 11 |
| Pew rents | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Master's contribution towards cricket field | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 96 | 16 | 9 |
| £ | 997 | 14 | 10 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master's salary | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. allowance for coal | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Exhibition | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent of cricket field | 29 | 3 | 9 |
| Rates, taxes, insurance, &c. | 102 | 16 | 11 |
| Interest on mortgage debt | 174 | 3 | 6 |
| Repairs | 145 | 13 | 10 |
| Law expenses | 35 | 16 | 10 |
| Receiver's salary | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| £ | 997 | 14 | 10 |

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Barrister | Weymouth Street | About 3½ miles. |
| „ 2 | Clergyman | Hampstead | „ 2 „ |
| „ 3 | Civil Engineer | Hornsey Lane | Within a mile. |
| „ 4 | Merchant | Hampstead | „ 2 „ |
| „ 5 | Solicitor | Highgate | „ 1 „ |
| „ 6 | Lieut. Col. in Army | Highgate | „ ½ „ |
| „ 7 | Stockbroker | Highgate | „ ½ „ |
| „ 8 | Widow of Clergyman | Highgate | „ ½ „ |
| „ 9 | Solicitor | Kentish Town | „ 1 „ |
| „ 10 | Clergyman | Hampstead | „ 2 „ |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Merchant | Kentish Town | „ 1½ „ |
| „ 2 | Widow of Farmer | Holloway | „ 1 „ |
| „ 3 | Merchant | Highgate | „ 1 „ |
| „ 4 | Private Gentleman | Muswell Hill, Hornsey | „ 2 „ |
| „ 5 | Lieut.-Col., R.E, | Highgate | „ ½ „ |
| „ 6 | Widow of Solicitor | Kentish Town | „ 1 „ |
| „ 7 | Proctor (Doc. Commons) | Kentish Town | „ 1½ „ |
| „ 8 | Solicitor | Kentish Town | „ 1 „ |
| „ 9 | Solicitor | Highgate | „ ½ „ |
| „ 10 | Clergyman | Parsonage, Highgate | „ ½ „ |

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Clergyman. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Clergyman. |
| „ 2 | Merchant in London. | „ 2 | Clergyman. |
| „ 3 | Clergyman. | „ 3 | Merchant. |
| „ 4 | Private Gentleman. | „ 4 | Private Gentleman. |
| „ 5 | Barrister. | „ 5 | Banker. |
| „ 6 | Private Gentleman. | „ 6 | Chronometer Maker. |
| „ 7 | Captain in Army. | „ 7 | Manufacturer |
| „ 8 | Clergyman. | „ 8 | Undersheriff. |
| „ 9 | Royal Observer, Madras. | „ 9 | Lieut.-Col. R.A. |
| „ 10 | Medical Practitioner. | „ 10 | Solicitor. |

All in Headmaster's house, except one residing with a relative.

## Highgate Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction (in 1864).

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | £ | | | | M. | | H. | | | | | | | | | | | | M. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | 3 | 50 | — | 2½ | Catechism, Articles of Church in Latin and English; Riddle's Sc. History. | Average number, 22. | 15½ years. | 3 | | — | — | Sc. History from Bible; Riddle's Sc. History; Bishop Gastrell's Faith and Duty; | Average number, 9. | 9½ years. | 3 | 30 | — | 1½ | Barter's Abridgment of Sc. History; Collect and Gospel for the week; Kennedy's Latin Primer; Jacob's Latin Reader and Church Catechism. |
| Greek - - | 120 | 6 | — | 16 | | 7 | 45 | 2 | 5¼ | | | | 5 | | 1 or 2 | | Greek Testament; part of St. John and Acts of Apostles. | | | 12 | 30 | 6 | 6 | |
| Latin - - | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | 6 | 45 | 2 | 4½ | Whately's Christian Evidences; Homer, Odyssey, lib. vi.–x; Thucyd., Lib. 1 to chap. 70. | | | 9 | | 2 or 3 | — | Herodotus III.; Euripides, Hecuba; and part of Sophocles, Antigone. | | | | | | | Sinclair's Elements of Geography; Gleig's Outlines of English History; Browne's Outlines of Roman History. |
| French - - | 110 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 17½ years. | 1 | 90 | 1 | 1½* | Sophocles, Ajax; Demosthenes, 3 short orat. and Part of "De Coronâ." | | | 2 | 45 m. to 1 h., 7½ hs. weekly. | 1 | | Homer, Iliad xx., xxi. | | | | | | | |
| German - | 16 | 1 | 3 | 16 | | 2 | 60 | 1 | 2 | Greek Testament—Acts of Apostles, 20 chaps. | | | | | | | Cicero, Catiline Oration; Virgil, Æneid vi.; Horace, Od. 1 and Epod; Livy, lib. v. | | | 6 | 60 | 1 | 6 | Coleridge's English Poetry. |
| Arithmetic - | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | 3 | 7½ hs. weekly. | | | Virgil, Georg., libb. 3 and 4; Horace, Epod. and Ars Poet., and to repeat. | | | 3 | | 1 | — | Delille's French Grammar and Prosateur. | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 86 | 4 | — | 16 | | | | 1 | — | Cicero, pro Mil.; Tacitus, Annal. lib. iii. and pt. of iv. | | | | | | | Liddell's Rome and Smith's Greece. | | | | | | | Elements of Arithmetic, published by National Society. |

* All boys below the 6th Form have two lessons in French per week; the 6th Form alone learn German, and have two lessons in it.

## Highgate Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction (in 1864)—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | £ | | | | H. | | | | | | | H | | | | | | | M. | | H. | |
| History | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | 1 | 1 | — | — | Smith's Greece; Liddell's Rome. | | | 1 | | — | — | Todhunter's Euclid, Todhunter's Algebra and Trigonometry. | | | 3 | 40 | — | 3 | |
| Geography | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | | | | | Delille's Grammar and Prosateur; Guizot's Portraits Politiques. | | | | | | | Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. | | | 2 | 25 | — | 0.50 | |
| English Grammar. | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | — | — | — | — | Apel's German Grammar; Bernstein's Reader. | | | — | | — | — | | | | 3 | 15 | — | 0.45 | |
| English Literature. | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | | | | | Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Todhunter's Euclid and Algebra. | Ditto. | Ditto. | | Ditto. | | | | Ditto. | Ditto. | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 60 | 3 | — | 16 | | — | — | — | — | Todhunter's Trigonometry and Conic Sections. | | | — | | 1 | — | | | | | | | | |
| Reading | 130 | 7 | — | 16 | | — | — | — | — | | | | — | | — | — | | | | 4 | 40 | — | 3.40 | |
| Writing | 130 | 7 | — | — | | — | — | — | — | | | | — | | — | — | | | | 4 | 40 | — | 3.40 | |
| Drawing | 16 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | | 6 | | 1 | 2 | — | — | | 2 | | 1 | 2 h. | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

P. S. Worsley, Open Scholarship at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, now Fellow. 1854.
W. W. Skeat, Scholar of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, afterwards Fellow. 1855.
J. C. Nesfield, Postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford.
R. Fletcher, Scholar of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
G. H. L. Pole, Postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford, afterwards elected to Royal Engineers.
T. R. Finch, Scholar of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
L. Rivington, Demy of Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
C. F. Worsley, Demy of Magdalen Coll., afterwards elected to Indian Civil Service.
R. P. Bryan, Postmaster of Merton Coll., Oxford.
Oliver Lodge, Scholar of Pembroke Coll., Oxford.
Darent Harrison, Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.
W. P. Manson, Scholar of Wadham Coll., Oxford.
A. I. Richardson, Demy of Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
C. H. Turner, Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
G. M. Hopkins, Exhibitioner of Balliol Coll., Oxford.
E. Beaumont, Scholar of St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
A. M. Rendell, Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
G. P. Leach, Scholar of St. John's Coll., Oxford.
R. Gaskell, Scholar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
W. T. Bullock, Exhibitioner of Lincoln Coll., Oxford.
R. L. N. Michell, Student of Christ Church, Oxford. 1865.
A. Manson, Indian Civil Service direct from school. 1863.
E. P. Leach, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 1864.

Besides other civil appointments to public offices.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Wardens and governors:

The Right. Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, Patsull Hall, near Wolverhampton, and 40, Grosvenor Street, London.
Charles John Bloxam, Esq., 16, Bedford Place, Russell Square.
John Lawrence Tatham, Esq., West Hill, Highgate.
William Ford, Esq., Brookfield House, West Hill, Highgate.
Sir Roundell Palmer, 6, Portland Place, London.
William Gladstone, Esq., Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

Solicitors to wardens and governors:

Domville, Lawrence, and Graham, 6, New Square, London, W.C.

Head master:

Rev. J. B. Dyne, D.D.

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## Tottenham Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on June 15, 1865.

It was first endowed by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, who in 1686 left certain sums to be laid out by her executors in making additions to the schoolhouse, and buying hereditaments in fee simple to be settled for the support and maintenance of the school and the master and usher of the school for ever. The usher was to have 10*l.* per annum, and the master the residue of the rents; in consideration of which maintenance they should teach and instruct gratis, and without demanding any other recompense, the children of all such people inhabiting in the parish of Tottenham as should not have estates of their own, in fee or copyhold, of the value of 20*l.* per annum, in reading, English, grammar rules, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism; and the head master should keep the schoolhouse in repair.

Other small endowments were subsequently made to the support of the free school and master.

II. The income of the school now amounts to about 160*l.* per annum, out of which the trustees are gradually accumulating a balance, with the intention, it is understood, of improving the buildings and premises. The school is attended by boys of the labouring class only, and the instruction is entirely elementary. The number of scholars admissible is now limited to 88, but not much more than half of that number attends the school. On the occasion of my visit there were 42 present. The master informed me that formerly there used to be about 100 scholars here, but that since the opening of several National, British, and other elementary schools under inspection in the immediate neighbourhood, the attendance at this school has greatly declined.

III. The registration was not sufficiently complete to enable me to verify any statements with regard to the attendance of the scholars. The head master has no degree, nor is trained, nor certificated. There is now no usher, the master saying that it is impossible to procure one for the salary (30*l.*) offered. The master is assisted by his two young sons as monitors.

There was no time-table in the school, and generally a great want of system and method in the routine. The boys were quiet, but perfectly listless, and had the appearance of being cowed. An occurrence which took place during the inspection confirmed this impression. The classification was uniform, by the English elements; and there were five classes.

IV. The *reading* is bad; the *handwriting* extremely bad throughout the school, both in copybooks and on slates. The *dictation* in the first two classes very moderate. The *arithmetic* in the first two classes was very unsatisfactory. The first class

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

was not able to attempt the work of the fifth standard, Revised Code (see General Report, page 251), and did three sums in the fourth standard very badly.

The first two classes knew absolutely nothing of the rudiments of English grammar or of British geography.

On the whole the education given here is decidedly inferior to that supplied by an ordinary elementary school under inspection; and I am inclined to think that the school does at least as much harm as good to the education of the locality.

V. The buildings consist of one small schoolroom, the fabric of which is in fair repair, but which is very moderately supplied with apparatus and materials. There is no classroom and no playground. The scholars enter through the master's private courtyard, as he has occupied their entrance as part of his kitchen garden. The master's house is in bad repair.

VI. It appears that, in this school, an extremely bad elementary education is given to labourers' sons at a cost (entirely from a public source) of about 3*l.* 15*s.* per head per annum; or more than twice the cost of the best elementary education under Government inspection. There is a great want of lower secondary education in this neighbourhood.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. ii. 138, A.D. 1819.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Some time previous to 1686, in which year the Duchess of Somerset bequeathed 250*l.* for additional building to the schoolhouse, and 1,100*l.* for the purchase of property for the maintenance of the school; 10*l.* per annum to be paid to usher, and the rest of the proceeds to the upper schoolmaster, who was to do repairs and pay taxes. The money laid out in 1705 in purchase of an estate at Godalming, comprising about 54 acres of land and a house. About 1½ acres allotted to school on inclosure. 200*l.* left in 1721 for augmenting master's salary; 150*l.* left to pay 30*s.* per annum for dinner at visitation, the rest for firing; 30 guineas left for purchase of hats; all invested in South Sea Stock. Land tax on estate redeemed 1801. Deeds with the treasurer.

*School Property.*—In 1758 trustees undertook the repairs, paying a fixed salary to the master. Annual income of property 160*l.* gross, or after payments for repairs, rates, taxes, &c., 128*l.* net, all applied to school.*

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* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from last year | 130 | 5 | 8 |
| Ground rents | 33 | 3 | 0 |
| Railway dividends | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Dividends on stock (500*l.* 3 per cent. Reduced, 20*l.* Consols) | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Farncombe estate | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | £289 | 11 | 6 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Masters' salaries and monitors' allowances | 94 | 19 | 0 |
| Prizes | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Coals | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Repairs | 3 | 18 | 11 |
| Rates and taxes | 11 | 17 | 8 |
| Insurance | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Solicitor (for new trust deed) | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Trustees' allowance | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Balance | 151 | 8 | 3 |
| | £289 | 11 | 6 |

House dilapidated. Class rooms required.

*Objects of Trust.*—To teach gratis the children of all inhabitants of Tottenham, who had not estates (freehold or copyhold) producing 20*l.* per annum (Duchess of Somerset's will). Master allowed to take pay scholars, if not interfering with teaching of poor children (trustees' rules 1710).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—To read the English tongue and the grammar rules; to write a good hand and understand the rules of arithmetic as far as practice, and to learn Church Catechism (trustees' rules 1710).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery 26 April 1839. Nine trustees, elected by the vestry; place and displace masters (order of Court of Chancery, 7 June 1710); manage property, and exercise general control over management of school.

Master to be a churchman. May not hold any other preferment.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master and usher.

*Day Scholars.*—88, from distances up to 1½ miles; sons of labourers, &c.; receive whole instruction free. Attend church twice on Sunday.

*Instruction and Discipline.*—Only elementary subjects taught. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before and after school. Scripture read daily. Catechism taught twice a week.

Examination annually by head master and examiners invited by trustees. Prizes given.

School open 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week in summer, and 26 hours in winter.

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List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. John G. Hale, Vicar, The Vicarage, Tottenham.
The Rev. H. McSorley, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Tottenham.
James Brickwell, Esq., The Green, Tottenham.
Geo. Gripper, Esq., High Road, Tottenham.
T. S. Owden, Esq., Philip Lane, Tottenham.
Edwd. Scales, Esq., Dawlish.
Thos. Horwood, Esq., Hanger Lane, Tottenham.

Head Master:

C. G. Sadler.

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# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX (*part*).

## 2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of Neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—of Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate - - Sir Roger Cholmeley's School. | 4,547 | Upper Middle class chiefly. | School strong room. | No. | Varied by authority and process of law. | New and good. | Trustees | 902 | 447 | 447 | Inc. |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton - Latymer's School. | 10,930 | - - - | - - - | — | - - - | — | - - | — | — | — | — |
| Enfield - - Free Grammar School. | 12,424 | - - - | - - - | — | Varied by process of law. | Bad | Trustees | — | — | — | — |
| Hampton - - Free School *with* Branch School at Hampton Wick. | 5,355 | - - - | - - | — | Varied by process of law. | Good | Trustees | — | 435 | 399 | Inc. |
| Tottenham - Free grammar School. | 13,240 | Farming, manufacturing, London tradesmen, &c. | Treasurer - | Cpies. published. | Varied by process of law. | House bad. | Trustees | 160 | 160 | 160 | Stat. |

| ENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers, absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 200 | 4 | 100 | — | None | Master | Yes, with consent of bishop. | Neighbourhood. | Boys | Residence - | Examination. | 40, stat. | Classical - | None |
| — | — | — | — | 3 ex off. 5 others. | — | — | — | Town and parish. | Boys | Residence and poverty. | - - | — | Semi-class. | Clothing. |
| — | — | — | — | — | Residnce. | Master | — | Parish - | Boys | Residence abs. | Admission by H.M. | Stat. | Semi-class. | None for school. |
| one | — | None | — | Local | Residnce. | Trstees. | Ye | Parish - | Boys | Residence abs. | Claim - | Stat. | Semi-class. and non-class. | None for school. |
| one | — | None | — | 9 chiefly local | None | Trstees | — | Parish - | Boys | Residence and limited means. | Nomination by 2 Trustees | Dim. | Non-Class. | None |

(*Continued on next page*).

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders or Day Scholers (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate - - Sir Roger Cholmeley's School. | H.M., 6 asst. Ms., Fr. Ger., and Draw. Ms. | Trstees. or bishop if they neglect. | Trustees, with consent of bishop. | H.M. | H.M. | Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. | H.M. | 54 B. 100 D. | No. of candidates increasing. | 3 or 4 |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton - Latymer's School. | H.M., 2d M. | Trstees. | Trustees - | Trstees. | Trstees. | - - - | H.M. | 67 D. | - - | 2½ |
| Enfield - - Free Grammar School. | H.M., assist. M. | Vestry | Trustees and Vestry. | H.M. | Trstees and Vestry | - - - | H.M. | 77 D. | - - | 4½ |
| Hampton - Free School *with* Branch School at Hampton Wick. | H.M., under M., and assist. and M. at Hampton Wick. | Parish | Trustees - | 1 by Trstees, 1 by parish. | Trstees. | None - | Under M. and M. at Hampton Wick. | 223 D. | - - | 1½ |
| Tottenham - Free grammar school. | H.M. and usher. | Trstees | Trustees - | Trstees | Trstees | Ch. of Eng. - | H.M. | 88 D. | Less fitted for middle class. | 1½ |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars. A. Independent income } Professional. } B. Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artisans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Boys. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. 100 A. | Per cent. 100 A. | 5 | Several. | H.M. | Two by H.M. | H. M. | Yes | 106 | 91 | 88 | (*a*) 6; in winter daylight (*b*) 10. | Senior boy of room. | 628 | One for 6th form in each house |
| | 10 B. 90 C. | — | — | | None | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 5 A. 80 B. 15 C. | — | A few | None | None* | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 10 B. 90 C. | — | — | | None | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 35 B. 65 C. | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |

(*Continued on next page*).

*Head master receives private pupils.

| Instruction | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge necessary on Admission. | Classification Uniform, *i.e.*; by one Subject or gronp of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt, (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate - - Sir Roger Cholmeley's School. | 39 | 26½ sum., 24 wint. | Reading, writing, and four rules arith. | Classics chiefly, with mod. lang.; math. separate. | Discretion of Head master. | (*a*) Two thirds in school (*b*) One third under supervision. | 154 | 147 | 147 | 20 | — |
| *Non-classical— Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton - Latymer's School. | 42 | 25 | - - - | - - - | Marks - - | All in school - | 20 | — | — | — | — |
| Enfield - - Free Grammar School. | 42or43 | 30 | Reading - | Mixed - | Judgment of master as to boy's merit. | All out of school | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hampton - - Free School *with* Branch School at Hampton Wick. | 44 | 30 | Alphabet - | Separate for each. | Marks and examination. | Part out of school. | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| Tottenham - Free grammar school. | 43 | 28 summer 26 winter | Reading and multiplication table. | Uniform - | Marks - | All in school - | — | — | — | — | — |

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces: (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text-Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text-Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments show by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| (*a*) Senior boys P.V. occas. (*b*) Occas. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | All | 130 | 90 | All | — | — | — | — | 30 | (*b*) Lectures, &c. at discretion of lecturer. |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 64 | — | Text books and writing. | — | — | — | — | — | - - - |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | All | 3 | Text books generally. | 11 | — | 11 | 4 | — | - - - |
| Without aid - | P. | — | — | — | - - - | 223 | — | All | — | — | — | — | — | - - - |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | All | — | All | — | — | — | — | — | - - - |

(*Continued on next page.*)

INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G. D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate - - Sir Roger Cholmeley's School. | All | All | All | All | 90 | All | All | 25 | 8 | P., C., G.D., D.F., D.M., T.M., P.M. | - - - | - - - | Yearly by bishop, yearly by H.M. |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton - Latymer's School. | 64 | 40 | 64 | — | — | 64 | 64 | — | — | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Enfield - - Free Grammar School. | 31 | 63 | 63 | 4 | 4 | 79 | 75 | — | — | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Hampton - - Free School *with* Branch School at Hampton Wick. | 110 | 223 | 110 | — | — | 223 | 223 | — | — | - - - | - - - | Half-yearly, M. and trustees. | - - - |
| Tottenham - Free grammar school. | 54 | 54 | 35 | — | 20 | All | All | — | — | - - - | - - - | - - - | Yearly by trustees and master. |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study Modified in the Case of Scholars. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School, | Persons responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| | | Yes, in 6th form. | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book daily in school chapel. | All | H.M. | 1, and preparation, all. | All, 2 |
| — | | | 64 | Ch. of Eng. | — | Prayer Book morn. and even. | All | | All | All, 2 |
| — | | | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book morn. and even. | All, generally. | Parish clergy. | None | None |
| — | | | 223 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book morn. and even. | All | Parish clergyman. | | All, 2 |
| — | | | All | Ch. of Eng. | ?H.M. | Prayer Book morn and afternoon. | All | | None | All, 2 |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders or Day Boys or both. |
| *Classical School*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Highgate - Sir Roger Cholmeley's School. | Yes - - | Private - | Corporal - | 8 prefects: general powers. | Roll Call and bounds | 24 sum., 22 win. | ½ acre, 7½ acres. | Close, ¾ mile. | All |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton - Latymer's School. | - - - | Public - | - - - | No powers - | — | — | ½ acre | Close | All |
| Enfield - Free Grammar School. | Yes - - | Not used | - - - | Slight impositions. | None | — | 267 sq. yds. | Close | All |
| Hampton - Free School, *with* Branch School at Hampton Wick. | Yes - - | Public - | - - - | None - - | — | — | Small | Close | All |
| Tottenham - Free grammar school. | Yes; subject to reference to Trustees. | Public - | Corporal - | No powers - | None | — | None | — | — |

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Atheletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| None | Drilling optional. | Yes | All senior boys. | Classics, mathematics, 1 modern language, and science. | Same on the whole. | Present system satisfactory. | Neither | — |
| None | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion. | — | — | — | Want of support by parents. |
| None | — | — | None | Classics and modern languages, &c. | The same | Not by local authority. | Not expedient. | — |
| None | — | — | None | Those in use. | The same | No | — | — |
| None | — | — | None | Plain English education. | — | Experienced examiners app. by Trustees. | Not expedient. | School depressed by low class of boys attending it. |

# COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX (*part*).

# ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

## ISLEWORTH.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (*Girls*).

### Royal Naval Female School.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Established, 2 April 1840. Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., gave 1,000*l.*, to be invested as basis of endowment fund. Two scholarships of 12*l.* each, one of 10*l.* and one of 6*l.*, awarded annually to pupils of foundation. Committee of "Queen Adelaide Naval Fund" pay 12*l.* for each of three parentless or fatherless pupils on the foundation during good behaviour. Half of all donations, life subscriptions, and bequests added to endowment fund.

*School Property.*—The freehold house and grounds, furniture, &c. &c., are worth about 15,000*l.* School supported mainly by annual subscriptions, but annual income from invested funds, including scholarships, was 365*l.* in 1864, and had risen to about 500*l.* in 1867. In admission of candidates one vote allowed for every 5*s.* annual subscription. Donors of two guineas as life subscribers entitled to one vote, with an additional vote for every two guineas contributed. Committee have power to appropriate (if needful) a portion of invested fund (endowment fund excepted) to necessary outlay for establishment; such sum to be restored whenever circumstances will permit (Laws and Regulations).

*Objects of Trust.*—To bestow upon daughters of necessitous naval and marine officers of ward room rank, at lowest cost possible, good, virtuous, and religious education in conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England. Children of all protestant denominations eligible. Claims for admission to be founded upon services and circumstances of father, and pecuniary situation of family; claims to be judged by committee. With a view to afford advantages of a good education to daughters of officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at same time to aid primary object of institution, without admitting any visible distinction among the pupils, limited number eligible for admission to school at a remunerating price, to be determined by committee (Laws and Regulations). Age of admission from 11 to 15; no pupil, except under special circumstances, to remain after 18. Candidates expected to be able to read and write with facility from dictation, and if 13 years of age must know first four rules of arithmetic; for first six months after election, considered on probation. In admission of candidates at remunerating price (40*l.* per annum), preference given to daughters of subscribers (Byelaws and Regulations).

*Subjects of Instructions prescribed.*—Sound and useful knowledge, with such accomplishments and practice in domestic economy as may qualify pupils for whatever situations in society they may be found capable of filling (Byelaws and Regulations).

*Government and Teachers.*—Institution managed by a president, vice-presidents, and committee of 30 (five a quorum). Six members of committee retire annually, but are re-eligible; vacancies filled up by committee (subject to approval

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (*Girls.*)

of general meeting). Twelve or more lady vice-patronesses visit and inspect school, and report its state occasionally to committee. No gentleman allowed to visit school (except under circumstances provided for by byelaws) without express authority of committee, or in company with a vice-patroness. In selection of governors and teachers, preference given to daughters and relatives of naval and marine officers, where compatible with due regard to necessary qualifications for such offices. (Laws and Regulations). President, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretaries ex officio members of committee. Immediate superintendence and control of internal management of school confided to a governess, considered responsible superior of entire establishment, aided by requisite number of teachers, in conduct of whatever is connected with mental improvement of pupils, and a housekeeper (but in practice none hitherto appointed) in management of domestic concerns (Byelaws and Regulations).

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—All pupils learn music and French, 30 drawing, 19 German, and three Latin.

*Teachers.*—Lady governess and 10 resident teachers, besides four masters, and deportment mistress. Salaries, lady governess 150*l.*, first English teacher 65*l.* to 70*l.*, second 55*l.*, third 40*l.*, fourth 30*l.*, first French teacher 50*l.*, second 30*l.*, first music teacher 90*l.*, second 40*l.*, work teacher 25*l.*, lady governess' assistant 50*l.*, music master 89*l.*, drawing (he finding materials), German, and Latin masters, 3*l.* each from each pupil learning, deportment mistress 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* a week.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—88. Three meals a day, four in senior classes. Meat once. Terms, remunerating pupils (one third of whole number) 40*l.*, foundation pupils 12*l.*, five (nominated by Patriotic Fund) pay 10*l.* a year. No bills; all fees being paid in advance. Cubical contents of bed rooms 996 feet per pupil. Washing apparatus for each separately. Chief seats are chairs. Rise 6½ a.m., retire 8½ to 9 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Pupils on admission must be able to read and write from dictation, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic. Pupils come from home and from school teaching; latter generally better prepared. On an average, pupils stay four or five years; cannot stay more than seven.

School classified by general proficiency in English studies. Religious instruction by chaplain, lady governess, and other teachers. School work begins and ends with Thornton's prayers.

Promotions by progress, ascertained by marks and weekly reports.

Examination twice a year by gentlemen and professors, approved by committee. No book prizes, but ribbons and inexpensive medals taken home after examination.

Very few punishments used. Pupils separated from their companions for a few hours for carelessness and impertinence chiefly. Lady governess alone may impose tasks.

Playground from four to five acres surrounding school. Pupils take walks with their teachers; never alone. Calisthenics taught as part of system.

School open 40 weeks in the year, Pupils in school 38 hours in the week. Exercise for two hours daily.

BALANCE SHEET for the year ending the 31st December 1867.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL (*Girls*).

| *Dr.* | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Provisions - - - | 1,661 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| „ Rates, taxes, insurance, and water - | 132 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| „ Coals, coke, wood, lighting, soap, &c. - | 244 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| „ Medicines - - - | 20 | 17 | 3 | | | |
| „ School stationery, books, and music - | 29 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| „ Chaplain's stipend - | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Salaries of teachers - | 772 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| „ Salaries of drawing, German and Latin masters - - | 141 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| „ Wages of servants - | 247 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| „ Hire of laundry-women - - - | 90 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| „ Tradesmen's bills for repairs and all other outlay to keep the house, premises, and furniture in good order - - | 479 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| „ Incidental expenses, including postage - | 10 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 3,900 | 17 | 0 |
| *Office Expenses.* | | | | | | |
| „ Rent of office and fires - - - | 28 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Salaries of secretary and assistant secretary - - - | 301 | 12 | 1 | | | |
| „ Printing - - | 38 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| „ Postage - - - | 30 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| „ Advertising - - | 16 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| „ Stationery and incidental expenses - | 15 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 430 | 0 | 1 |
| Ordinary expenses | | | | 4,330 | 17 | 1 |
| *Chapel Fund.* | | | | | | |
| „ Advances to builder - | 1300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Postage and stationery expenses - | 14 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 1,314 | 0 | 0 |
| *Lady Grey's Scholarship Fund.* | | | | | | |
| „ Misses A. S. Laverty and A. S. V. Ayling, the scholars for 1867 - - - | 24 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| *Warren Scholarship.* | | | | | | |
| „ Miss A. C. Woolley, the scholar for 1867 - - - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Balance remaining the 31st December 1867 - | | | | 248 | 5 | 10 |
| | | | | £5,927 | 2 | 11 |

| *Cr.* | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance remaining, 31st December 1866 - - - | | | | 220 | 15 | 0 |
| „ Annual subscriptions - - | 1,551 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| „ School fees - - | 1,869 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ Dividends from endowment and invested funds - | 465 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| „ Interest from savings bank - - | 3 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| „ Rent of boat house - | 8 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ordinary income | | | | 3,898 | 0 | 11 |
| „ Legacies* - - | | | | 641 | 7 | 8 |
| „ Donations and life subscriptions - | | | | 145 | 5 | 0 |
| *Chapel Fund.* | | | | | | |
| „ Donations - | | | | 984 | 18 | 0 |
| *Lady Grey's Scholarship Fund.* | | | | | | |
| „ Dividends - - | 25 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| „ Donations - - | 1 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 26 | 16 | 4 |
| *Warren Scholarship.* | | | | | | |
| „ Mrs. Warren - - | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £5,927 | 2 | 11 |

*Funds exclusive of Balance.*

Endowment fund £11,200 per cent. consols.
Invested „ 4,700 „ „

* In addition to the amount received as legacies, £200 consols were transferred direct to the endowment fund by the executors of the late Mrs. Harriet Middleton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX (*part*).

# ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grammar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for Education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| BRENTFORD: — National Schools. | 9,521 | Subscription - | 1706 | 96 | 73 | 23 | For Master and Mist. | 1*d.* (some free.) | Labourers, journeymen, &c. | 176 | 167 |
| CHISWICK:—National School for Boys, Girls, and Infants, and TURNHAM GREEN Boys' School. | 6,505 | Subscription - | 1706 | 57 | All | None | One | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers, &c. | 73 | 76 infant 120 |
| EALING:—Boys' National School. | 5,215* | Subscription - | 1737 | 149 | 108 [and 40*l.* pension. | 28 | Yes | 2*d.* and 1*d.* | Labourers and artizans. | 80 | — |
| EALING:—Girls' Charity School. | „ | Dame Jane Rawlinson. | 1713 | 130 | 78 and 15*l.* pension. | 23 | Yes | 2*d.* (20 free.) | Labourers and artizans. | — | 61 |
| GREENFORD MAGNA | 557 | Edward Betham. | 1780 | 279 | 81 | 51 | Yes | 2*d.* to 6*d.* | Labourers and some tradesmen, &c. | 39 | 24 |
| HIGHGATE: — National, Industrial, and Infants' School. | 4,547 | E. Pauncefort | 1723 | 50 | Applied for maintenance, clothing, and education of | | | | | | |
| ISLEWORTH: — National Schools (Boys and Girls). | 8,437 | Sir John Hill | 1612 | 396 | 319 | 61 | No | 2*d.* to 6*d.* | Mechanics and labourers. | 130 | 54 |
| LITTLETON:—Charity School. | 111 | Rev. Dr. Harwood. | 1731 | 11 | 11 | — | | 1*d.* | Farm labourers. | 27 | 26 |
| LITTLE STANMORE:—Sir L. Lake's School. | 891 | Sir Lancelot Lake, Knt. | 1656 | 70 | 70 | — | | 1*d.* | Farm and other labourers. | 43 | 34 |
| STANWELL: — Free School. | 1,714 | Lord Knyvett | 1622 | 102 | 52 and 25*l.* to repay loan. | — | Yes | None (2*d.* non-parishioners.) | Labourers chiefly. | 44 | — |
| SUNBURY:—Parochial Schools. | 2,332 | Unknown - | — | 4 | 4 | — | Applied towards the maintenance of Boy | | | | |
| TOTTENHAM:— Girls' Blue School. | 13,240 | Subscription - | 1735 | 64 | 55 | 9 | Yes | None | Mechanics, gardeners, &c. | — | 65 |
| TOTTENHAM: — Girls' Green School. | „ | Subscription - | 1793 | 30 | Merged in subscriptions. | | Yes | 2*d.* and 3*d.* | Labourers and mechanics. | — | 72 |
| TURNHAM GREEN:— *See* CHISWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TWICKENHAM: — Parochial Schools. | 8,077 | Unknown - | — | 94 | All | — | For 3 teachers. | 2*d.* | Various - | 108 | 110 |

* Exclusive of Old Brentford, the population of which is included in that of "Brentford."

| Number receiving | | | Number of Scholars learning | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Clothing. Board. | | Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E. A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.) | | | | | | |
| ...s. | Girls. | Boys. Girls. | | | | | | | |
| | 89 | — — | 2 E.A. and M.B. - | All rewarded on leaving. | Twelve - | Trustees | Three certificated. | Yes - | Three, and 12 paid monitors. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | Committee of Twelve. | | All certificated. | Yes - | Four teachers, 2 assist., and 4 monit. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | Three - | Trustees | Certificated | No (since Revised Code.) | One and 2 monitors. |
| | 12 | — — | None - - | None - | Three - | Trustees | Certificated | Ditto - | One. |
| | 17 | — — | None - - | None . | Seven - | Trustees | No - | No - | One. |
| ree girls of the parish in the Industrial Department. | | | | | | | | | |
| s- a- d. | — | — — | None - - | Five girls 5*l.* each. | Sixteen | Trustees | Mast. and Mist. certificated. | Yes, by favour of Inspector. | Three, and 3 pupil teachers. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | One - | Clergy man. | No - | No - | One mist. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | Two - | Incumbent, Churchwardens, and overseers. | No - | No - | Mast. and mist. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | Six - | Lord of manor. | No - | No - | One. |
| ', and Infant Schoools. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 40 | — — | None - - | 6 rewarded | Thirteen | Trustees and subscribers. | Certificated | No - | One mist. |
| | 30 | — — | None - - | None - | Nine - | Managers & ladies' com. | Certificated | Yes - | Mist. and assist. |
| | — | — — | None - - | None - | Twelve - | Trustees | Three certificated. | Yes | Six. |

# COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

## 1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Aldenham Grammar School.

Mr. D. R. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school, which was visited by me on March 23rd, 1866, was founded by Richard Platt, citizen and brewer of London, who obtained from Queen Elizabeth, in 1595, Letters Patent for the foundation of a school to be known by the name of the "Free Grammar School of Richard Platt in Aldenham in the county of Hertford." This school was declared by the Letters Patent to be "pro meliori educacione institucione et instruccione puerorum et juvenum in Aldenham predict' et circa partes vicinas ibidem habitancium et co'moranciu'." It was to be "una schola grammaticalis," and the instruction was to be "in grammatica." The staff of the school was to consist of one master or pedagogue and of one sub-pedagogue or under teacher. The governors of the property of the charity were to be the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of Brewers in the city of London; and these governors were to have full power of selecting and appointing the master and under teacher, and also of removing them "pro aliqua causa racionabili ad libitum et beneplacitum eorundum gubernatorum." The master was to be an honest, learned, and discreet man of the degree of M.A. at least, and the under master was to be an honest and fit man. The governors were to have power to make wholesome statutes for the government of the school and the regulation of the salaries of master and usher. Such were the provisions of the Letters Patent. But by a subsequent deed the founder required the said governors to elect as master one of three persons presented to them for election by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the time being

The first statutes or "orders for the school" were made by the founder himself, who, besides ordering that the master be a Master of Arts, also requires that before his appointment he "*be first examined* by some learned man as the Company of Brewers shall think good," and "be such an one as *by examination* shall be found meet to govern both for his learning, piety, religion, *lief and dexterity in teaching*." The founder also requires that "the schoolmaster and the usher teach the *common Latin grammar* approved by the authority of the Queen's Majesty, and read such other books every day in the week as tend to the *instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin tongue*, and purity of life, manners, and religion." He also orders that there be five distinct

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

forms in the school, out of which the scholars may be preferred in place as they grow in learning, to their more encouragement. He then proceeds to direct what books shall be read on the different days in the several forms, and draws up other instructions for the employment of schooltime.* He then directs that the usher be and continue a single man and unmarried, of good life and conversation, and able at least to teach the introduction to grammar and inferior Latin books for the two first forms, as also to teach the English books and fair writing, ciphering, and casting of accounts, the better to train up young beginners in the A B C Primer Catechism and such other English books whereby they may attain to the perfect reading of the English tongue. He also directs that the schoolmaster be paid quarterly for his wages 5*l.*, and the usher be quarterly paid 50*s.* for his wages; and that they be allowed the charge for expenses of repairing their houses and the school according to the survey to be taken by the governors. The children to be taught freely in the school were to be "children of poor people inhabiting in the parish of Aldenham, and the children of the freemen of the Company of Brewers, London. And if there be not in that town and Company so many to fill up the room and number of three score, then that the neighbouring parishes shall have benefit to have their children free scholars of the school until the number of three score free scholars be complete." Every free scholar was on admission to pay 6*d.* to the schoolmaster and 4*d.* to the usher.

Thus it may be said briefly, that the founder's intention was, to found a school in which 60 poor *children* of Aldenham and of freemen of the Brewers' Company should be taught free of all charge except the *admission fee*, in *English and the classics and especially in the Latin tongue*, and that the scholars should be divided into five forms of *about* 12 *scholars each.*

II. The school is now regulated by a scheme of the Court of Chancery, of June 1861, which divides it into three branches; viz., the grammar or classical school, and two lower or English schools. The grammar school and one of the two lower schools are at Aldenham, and the other lower school is in the neighbouring district of Medburn. The grammar school foundation consists of a master, two ushers, and 100 scholars. Of the 100 scholars 60 are to be boarders and 40 day boys. The master has also the privilege of taking 10 private pupils. Sons of freemen of the Brewers' Company, and of inhabitants of the parish of Aldenham or of parishes immediately adjoining thereto are admissible on the foundation. Day boys on the foundation pay 10*l.* per annum to the trustees. Boarders pay nothing to the trustees, except a deposit of 20*l.* in the sense of caution money, which is returned to them if in no way forfeited on leaving the school; and to the master they pay 25*l.* per annum for board and instruction. The amount which boarders shall pay to the master appears to be left

* The complete time-table of the founder is printed in my General Report, vol. vii. pp. 262–3.

to his discretion. It is not regulated by the scheme. The instruction is directed by the scheme to be in the principles of Christianity according to the doctrines of the Established Church, Greek, Latin, French and English languages, mathematics, ancient and modern history and geography, and such other subjects as the governors shall from time to time direct. The scheme also creates eight exhibitions of 40*l.* a year tenable for four years at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge (only). Two are vacated and filled up from the foundation scholars every year. The scheme also provides for an annual examination of the school by examiners appointed by the governors. The master is removeable by resolution of the court of governors. As regards the lower schools, the scheme provides that each of them shall be under a master, assistant master and pupil teacher, who are to receive as salary, not more (respectively) than 150*l.*, 100*l.*, and 40*l.* per annum, and are to be removeable at any time by the governors without cause assigned. The instruction in the lower schools is to be in principles of Christianity, according to the doctrine of the Established Church, reading, writing, spelling, general history and geography, English grammar, Euclid, algebra, arithmetic, book and account keeping, drawing, and in sciences applicable to trades and useful pursuits. The school is open to boys residing in the parish of Aldenham and certain specified districts and places contiguous, free of all charge. Provision is made for the election, on the occurrence of vacancies in the number of day scholars at the grammar school by the governors *if they see fit*, of boys from the lower schools to fill up such vacancies and be educated at the grammar school as day scholars *free of all charge*. And an examination of the lower schools is required to be held annually in June by examiners appointed by the governors.

III. At the time of my visit there were 70 boys on the books of the grammar school, of whom 60 were foundation boarders and 10 were private pupils of the master, also boarding. Of these, 69 were present, only one being absent, who was engaged in an examination for a scholarship at Cambridge. *There were no day scholars* at all at the grammar school, the presence of day scholars being discouraged as tending to drive away from the school boys (boarders) of a higher social grade, and the curriculum of the grammar school being unsuitable to boys of the farming and small shopkeeper class. The grammar school is taught by an adequate staff of duly qualified masters, and the teaching appeared to me to be vigorous and effective. No very great results have yet appeared in the way of success at the Universities or elsewhere. But the kind of education at which the school aims, the high classical, is one in which it is difficult for a young and unknown school, the number of whose pupils is so limited, to shine brilliantly. The discipline and tone of the school seemed to be very satisfactory. The hours of schooltime are peculiar, and worth noticing. The Commissioners will remark that the boys never work in the middle of the day, immediately

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

after dinner, but do all their work in the earlier and later hours of the day. This is an experiment founded upon the belief that little good work is done by boys, and none by masters, immediately after the principal meal of the day, and that short hours with sharp work are better than long hours with sleepy work. The experiment is of course only feasible in a school where all the pupils are boarders. The lower school at Medburn is under a trained but uncertificated master. It had 66 scholars, *all boys*, on the books at the time of my visit, and 60 of them were present. There are signs of want of energy and vigour in the management of this school. The master, however, was in bad health. The other lower school at Aldenham had 57 scholars on the books, of whom 49 were present. It is under a trained and certificated master, who is a vigorous teacher, and appears to conduct the school with great earnestness and very satisfactory results.

IV. The grammar school is examined in the summer by examiners appointed by the governors, and at Christmas by the master, but the two English schools are not examined. Neither the master nor the examiners seem to attach much value to the summer examinations. It appears to have been always conducted by distinguished scholars of Oxford and Cambridge, but they are not present when their papers are worked; and one of the classical examiners for last year (June 1865) complains of the use of lexicons by the boys in working the composition papers at the examination, and generally of a want of proper system. On the subject of these examinations, see my General Report (pages 314–319). The expenses of this examination are about 30*l.*, and in some years more.

V. The buildings of the grammar school have just been enlarged, and are still in a transition state. A large new wing has been added, and there is now satisfactory accommodation for 100 boys. Improvements in the premises, and the addition to them of a good cricket field, will I believe be shortly effected. The buildings of the lower schools are very satisfactory, and they are well furnished with the needful maps and apparatus.

VI. The governors have nothing to suggest for the future of the school. They appear to be well satisfied with its condition. But it may be doubted whether the Commissioners and the public will feel equally satisfied. The present position and future prospects of this school deserve attentive consideration. The income of the school is about to increase largely, and will henceforth amount to more than 4,500*l.* per annum; an endowment nearly equal to that of Rugby, and much greater than that of Harrow, or the City of London School.

The founder apparently desired, in the first place, to benefit the inhabitants of Aldenham, by providing day schooling for their children; subordinately, to aid the freemen of the Brewers' Company in the education of their children, by admitting them to the use of the school; and, thirdly, to aid the inhabitants of neighbouring parishes in Hertfordshire by admitting children of their inhabitants in case there were room.

It is evidently impossible, owing to the increased value of the foundation and other unavoidable changes, to fulfil the primary and tertiary intentions of the founder. And even his secondary intention can only be carried out by augmenting the numbers of the Brewers' Company, viz.:—by the governors requiring every person who desires to share the benefits of the foundation to become "a Brewer." In fact, a better illustration of the general remarks which I have made respecting the fulfilment of founders' intentions, in my General Report (vol. vii. pages 272 seq.), could not be found.

The foundation must, it would seem, in future have one of two destinations; and it is for the Commissioners and the public to consider which of the two is most for the public benefit.

(a.) The foundation may be local in its influence. It may become a central school of the first grade for that part of Herts, Bucks, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, and Essex which lies within a radius of about 15 miles from St. Alban's, and at a distance of from 15 to 35 miles from London. This range would include, as subsidiary of the 2nd or 3rd grade respectively, the existing schools of Berkhampstead, Hertford, St. Alban's, Hitchin, Stevenage, Barnet, and Caddington; and the means of secondary education would, under such an arrangement, be provided for such important localities as those of Watford and Luton, which are at present entirely without endowments for secondary education. If, in addition to this change, the recommendations which I have made respecting the appropriation of the endowment of Christs Hospital (Vol. vii., Appendix v., pages 517–519,) were adopted, the most splendid system of complete and well-graduated secondary education might, by judicious amalgamation, redistribution, and conversion of funds into exhibitions, be speedily provided for this portion of the Home District or Outer Metropolitan Circle; and that without any increase of the burdens of rate-payers.

(b.) Or, the foundation may become non-local in its scope and influence, and add another to the list of our great and rich public schools. This is evidently the destination which the governors have in view for it; though, instead of at once making it completely public, and organizing it on the pattern of such schools as Rugby and Marlborough, they "keep up the founder's intention" by requiring persons who wish to send their sons, to become "Brewers." For I am informed that, although the privilege of having sons boarded and lodged at this school, and instructed in classics, mathematics, and French, at a cost of 25*l.* per annum, is confined to (residents in Aldenham and) sons of freemen of the Brewers' Company, yet, practically, any parent by paying 20*l.* may obtain the freedom, without further difficulty than that of proving his respectability, and supplying satisfactory references.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Com. on Educ. Poor. Rep. i. 78., A.D. 1819. Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 300., A.D. 1822, and xxv. 219., A.D. 1832.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—With licence under letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 18 Feb. 1596, Richard Platt gave by deed, 18 Jan. 1599, to Brewers Company, lands in parish of St. Pancras and Aldenham for support of school and almshouses. By will, 21 Nov. 1600, he left a house in Great Knight Rider Street to charity, subject to a payment of 2*l.* 12*s.* annually to poor of St. James Garlick, Hithe. In A.D. 1803, about 49 acres in Aldenham were exchanged for other lands there containing 62 acres. Endowment of almshouses augmented by Harry Charrington and John Neiman. Documents in custody of Brewers Company.

*School Property.*—Annual income from St. Pancras property, 1,830*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; from farm at Aldenham, 120*l.*; from stock purchased with the consideration money for Great Knight Rider Street house sold to Metropolitan Board of Works, 46*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and from stock purchased by the investment of the consideration money for a portion of the land and for reversion of leases recently sold to the Midland Railway Company, 2,599*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Whole income at present, 4,596*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* per annum gross, or about 3,600*l.* net. The considerations paid for the Great Knight Rider Street property and for the St. Pancras estate are liable to be invested in the purchase of other estates at the respective costs of the Board of Works and of the Midland Railway Company. The Brewers Company state that the charity was indebted to them on the 31st of December 1866, 3,646*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* with interest. Eight exhibitions of 40*l.* for four years, assigned by the trustees upon the report of the examiners.

Buildings recently enlarged at great expense.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar (Letters Patent). Number of scholars to be 60 children of poor people of Aldenham, and of the freemen of the Brewers Company, and in default of such to be admitted from the neighbouring parishes. Founder's name and kin preferred (Founder's rules A.D. 1599). School to consist of 60 boarders and 40 day scholars, with permission to the master to take 10 private boarders, qualified as the rest. Sons of freemen of Brewers' Company, and of inhabitants of parish and parishes immediately adjoining thereto qualified for admission as boarders or day scholars; to be elected by governors. No boy entitled to remain after 20. Day scholars to pay 10*l.* annually, and boarders to deposit 20*l.* as caution money (Scheme A.D. 1861). Number of private boarders increased to 40 in 1865.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to instruction of youth in the Latin tongue, and purity of life, manners, and religion. Usher to teach English books, writing, cyphering, and casting accounts (Founder's rules). Principles of the Christian religion, according to doctrines of the Established Church, Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, mathematics, ancient and modern history, and such other subjects as governors authorize (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 18 June 1861, whereby in addition to grammar school two lower schools were founded, one in parish, and one in district of Medburn within parish.

The Brewers Company, governors of the possessions, &c. of the free grammar school and almshouses of Richard Platt, appoint, and with quarter's notice remove, assistant masters.

St. John's College, Cambridge, nominate three masters of arts, of whom governors choose one to be head master. He may be removed by resolution at special court of governors, if such resolution be confirmed at second special court held after an interval of one calendar month. No master may hold other office without leave of governors.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master's salary 1,200*l.*, in consideration of which he is required to educate sixty boys free of tuition fee; he also of his own option gives board and lodging to two assistant masters and his own assistant. Ushers' salaries 150*l.* each. French master and one assistant master paid by head master, who also pays rates and taxes, but not repairs and painting.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders* (1867).—Seventy-three, of whom sixty are on foundation, rest private boarders. Three meals a day. Terms for board to foundationers, 25*l.*, tuition free; to non-foundationers, 45 or 50 guineas, according to age, for board and tuition. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 1,000 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 9 to 10 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No entrance examination.

School classified by aggregate of marks gained in all subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by reading Scriptures and in Scripture history. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from prayer book.

Promotions by examination and general fitness.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners chosen by Brewers Company, at Christmas by head master. Valuable prizes given both at Midsummer and Christmas.

Punishments: impositions, confinement to playground, and fines; corporal punishment not inflicted for many years.

A playground containing 8a. 2r. 16p., has recently been purchased at a cost of nearly 1,500*l.* It immediately adjoins the school.

Ten boys gone to universities within the last five years.

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 39 hours in the week (including Sundays). All lessons prepared in school, except those which are voluntary.

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STATEMENT of ANNUAL EXPENDITURE by Brewers Company on account of Charity 31st Dec. 1866.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grammar School.*—Head master's salary | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two assistants | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Examiners | 26 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Prize books, &c. | 31 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Six exhibitioners | 240 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| R. Robinson, late a scholar | 26 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 823 | 14 | 0 |
| *Medburn School* | | | | 201 | 7 | 7 |
| *Lower School, Aldenham* | | | | 152 | 5 | 8 |
| *Almshouses* | | | | 161 | 7 | 0 |
| | | | | 338 | 14 | 3 |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| BOARDERS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Civil Service - - | Dorchester. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Clergyman - - | Near Sevenoaks, Kent. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Do. - - - | Near Oakham. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Medical - - - | Tunbridge Wells. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Captain in the Army - | Chatham. |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Major in the Army - - | Croydon. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Clergyman - - - | Near Uxbridge. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Barrister - - - | Near Cambridge. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Independent gentleman - | Near Hastings. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Large farmer - - | Cambridge. |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Gentleman - - - | Near Blackheath. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Do. - - - | London. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Barrister - - - | Winchmore Hill. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Large farmer - - | Winchester. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Clergyman - - | Louth. |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Do. - - - | Stroud. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Banker's Clerk - - | London. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Lord Chamberlain's Office | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Solicitor - - - | Walthamstow. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Barrister - - | Cambridge. |

(*For Table B. see next page.*)

## TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Scholarship at Corpus, Oxford, and Fellowship, 3rd Wrangler; Scholarship and Fellowship, St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
Lord Crewe's Exhibition, Exeter Coll.
1st in Moderations, and 3rd last Examination.
2nd in do. 2nd do. 6th Wrangler.
Choral Scholar in New College, 16th do.
3rd in Moderations, and 3rd last Examination, Open Scholarship at Queen's.
Open Scholarship at Brazenose Coll., do. Catherine's.
Do. Worcester Coll., Taylor's Exhibition, Sidney Coll.
Fellowship at Magdalen Coll., Open Scholarship at Caius Coll.
Several Exhibitions. Several Senior Optimes.
1st Class in Moderations the last year.

Clerk to Trustees:
Charles R. Vines, Brewers' Hall.

Head Master:
Rev. Alfred Leeman, M.A.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, exclusive Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | | | H. | | H. | | | | | H. | | H. | | | | | | | | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 60 | 6 | — | 7 | 17 to 18 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | - - - | 9 | 15½ | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | - - - | 8 | 9 | | | | | The class are generally working a Latin Grammar, Delectus, introduction to French, English lines, Geography, Arithmetic. |
| Greek - - | 50 | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | Thucydides, I. II. Sophocles, Œdipus Rex, Antigone. Eurip., Ion. | — | — | 6 | ½ | 2 | 8 | Virgil, Georgics, 3, 4. Catiline Orations. | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 60 | 6 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | Tacitus, Hist. I. Teren., Phormio, as nearly as can be remembered. | — | — | 6 | ½ | 4 | 8 | Medea; Electra, Soph. | | | | | | | |
| French - - | 53 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Some of Molière's plays and Gil Blas. | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied. | 60 | 6 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | Todhunter's Algebra, Trigonom., Goodwin's course, Euclid, &c. The precise parts it is impossible to state, as boys do not work in classes in Mathematics. | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | Euclid; Algebra. | | | | | | | |
| History - } Geography - } | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | Liddell's R. History - | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | Liddell's Roman Hist. Butler's Geography. | | | | | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## BERKHAMSTED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

### MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school, which was originated by John Incent, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1541, is declared by the Act of Foundation to be "one free school for the instruction and teaching of *children* in "grammar to the number of 144, for evermore to endure;" and the first master and usher were appointed "for the teaching of the "said children freely without taking any stipend for the teaching "of the same children, either of them, or any of their parents "or friends." The Crown was to appoint the master, and he the usher, and the warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, was to be visitor. He was to visit the school every third year, and if he "do find and perceive that the said master and usher, or any of "them, do not their duty in the execution of their offices in the "teaching and instructing of the said children, that then the said "warden shall and may after lawful monition discharge and avoid "the said master and usher, or such one of them as shall offend in "the executing of his said office."

The following points seem to me noteworthy as regards the original intentions of those who, by this Act of K. Edw. VI., founded this school:

(a.) They meant by a *free school* a school in which no fees were paid by the scholars.

(b.) They wished *grammar* to be the basis of the instruction given.

(c.) The school was to be open to *children*. The number admissible was limited to 144, but there were no limitations as to age, sex, or locality of scholars, or as to the condition of their parents.

(d.) An independent public body other than the trustees, viz. the Crown, was to appoint the master, but he was to appoint his own usher, and thence of course, by implication, all his subordinates in teaching.

(e.) Another independent body other than the trustees and other than the patron was to oversee the school *at fixed periods*, viz., *triennially*, and if not satisfied might dismiss the master or usher, or both. Thus the school was intended practically to be under a very strict kind of inspection, as regards the teaching and education in it, but not as regards the management of the property.

II. This school was visited by me on March 22, 1866, at which time there were 49 boys present in the school, and the total number of scholars on the books was 56. Of these 48 were day boys; and of the boarders four were boarding in the master's house, and four in that of the usher. It will be observed that the school is no longer a "*free school*" in the founder's sense. The institution of fees dates, I believe, from the establishment of a scheme of the Court of Chancery in 1841, when the curriculum was defined and enlarged. It will further be observed that though the school

was founded for *children*, its benefits have been always, in practice, confined to *boys;* and that nothing like the number of 144 scholars contemplated by the founders has ever at one time been educated in the school. The present number is far below that contemplated in the Act of Foundation; and in this, a very important, respect the school cannot be said to fulfil the founder's intentions. This failure, however, does not seem to me to arise from any fault on the part of the trustees, who appear to be an active and influential body, and anxious to improve the school in every way. The want of scholars is, in the opinion of those trustees who met me, mainly due, on the one hand, to the *dislike* of the shopkeepers and farmers to classics as the basis of education; and, on the other, to the aversion felt by professional and wealthier parents to allowing their sons to mix with those of a more strictly commercial or trading class. To these causes may probably be added the inferior accommodation for boarders. Indeed it is curious to remark how small a portion of that time, *three centuries and a quarter*, during which the school has existed, has been usefully and happily spent by the school as a valuable educational institution. For the first two centuries of its existence the school was regulated by the founder's directions and the Act of Foundation, and we have little information as to its condition. But it may well be doubted whether during the greater part of this period the school was really fulfilling the founder's intention; inasmuch as at the close of those 200 years an information filed against the school declares that the "said master and usher had, "so far from teaching children to the number of 144, that (*sic*) "during any part of the time that they or either of them had "been master or usher, they had not been taught at any one "time above four, though many more children were desirous by "their friends and relations to be placed in the said free school." Thus the first two centuries of its life the school lived in obscurity, and probably in inefficiency. The last century and a quarter it has lived in Chancery, where, after a short and abortive effort to get its fate settled by the Charity Commissioners, it still remained at the date of my visit. The following is a list, possibly not complete, of the numerous decrees, orders, and master's reports in Chancery, relating to the school, during this last century and a quarter:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decree | 13 July 1744 | Master's report | 23 July 1754. |
| „ | 3 May 1753 | | |
| „ | 30 Oct. 1754 | | |

The suit seems now to have been in abeyance until 1813; then we continue:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | 29 July 1813 | Master's report | 30 May 1821. |
| „ | 25 June 1822 | „ | 20 July 1829. |
| „ | 21 Dec. 1829 | | |

From this period till the year 1830 the suit again slumbered; and the school remained "perfectly useless as a seminary of edu-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"cation, the master and usher for the time being declining to "receive into it any boys who were not the children of persons "resident at Berkhamsted, and refusing also to instruct them in "anything but Latin and Greek." Then we continue:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | 10 Jan. 1838. | Master's report | 19 Dec. 1839. |
| Extended Order | 17 Feb. „ | „ | 13 July 1841. |
| „ | 24 Feb. „ | | |
| Order | 8 Aug. „ | | |
| „ | 27 Mar. 1839. | | |
| „ | 20 Apr. „ | | |
| „ | 22 June „ | | |
| „ | 2 Nov. 1840. | | |
| „ | 9 Aug. 1841. | | |
| „ | 1 Apr. 1857. | | |
| „ | 21 Nov. 1865. | | |

Thus we have, during the last 125 years, at least 3 decrees, 5 masters' reports, and 14 orders in Chancery in reference to this school, exclusive of the abortive scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners in 1861, but withdrawn in consequence of local opposition.

III. The staff of the school consists at present of a master, M.A. Oxon., who has only been in charge since 1864, and an usher, S.C.L. Oxon., who has been in that office since 1847. There are also an English master and a visiting French master.

The head master has had some previous experience in other grammar schools, and appears to be very anxious for the success of the school. The tone and discipline of the school appeared to be satisfactory, except in the French master's class, where some improvement was wanted. The average age of the 6th form at the time of my visit was 16·4 years, and they had been in this school on an average 5·5 years.

IV. The boys being divided into six forms, graduated by classics, and, all other subjects being subordinate to these, the sixth form is, as might be expected, very weak. It contained only three boys, and none of them showed any scholarship, though one of them was able to avoid gross blunders in a piece of retranslation into Latin. It is evident that at present classical studies do not here bring forth much fruit. Neither apparently is French very satisfactorily taught, partly perhaps owing to the fact that the master is a new comer, and at the time of my visit was very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, and partly also to the fact that there is no regular annual examination in French. The examiner, who is appointed by the visitor, examines in classics, mathematics, and English.

V. A Report by an Inspector of Charities, Mr. Martin, upon the buildings of this school, says: "The external appearance of "the buildings conveys a notion greatly too favourable of their "condition and of the accommodation afforded by them. The "schoolroom is the only part adapted to its purpose. The "master's houses are old, straggling, and inconvenient; the stairs

"steep, incommodious, and indeed, it may be said, dangerous. "The accommodation for boarders is altogether insufficient. It "is impossible to describe the bedrooms, some of which are shape- "less places in the roof. It is absolutely impossible that a school so "totally deficient in proper and necessary accommodation can com- "pete with places where all modern appliances have been adopted "to secure the health, decency, and comfort of the scholars. Im- "proved buildings are urgently and immediately wanted." I have quoted this because I entirely agree with it. I may add, however, that more maps and better apparatus are wanted in the schoolroom, and that a class room is also required. The condition of the playground is moreover unsatisfactory. It should be rendered more suitable for cricket, being at present very much broken and uneven at one end. The offices should be moved from their present situation, where they are apt to be a nuisance, and fives courts should be added upon the side remotest from the high road.

VI. It must be observed that in consequence of the school being in Chancery at the time of my visit, the returns made by the trustees to the Commissioners for the year 1864 do not represent the exact condition of the school at present. The scheme which the Charity Commissioners sanctioned, and to which the governors, visitor, master, usher, and Attorney General had all agreed, was, upon its promulgation, opposed by some of the inhabitants of Berkhamsted. Its substance was to give the instruction in Latin and Greek free, but to require a capitation fee of three guineas for all other subjects except drawing, dancing, and music. The opposition came, I am told, from the tradesmen and small shopkeepers of the town. They objected to the school remaining so strictly a classical school, while fees were imposed for the modern subjects. They showed in fact plainly that they felt that *the offer of instruction in Latin and Greek free of expense would be no boon to them if they had to pay for English and French.* If any part of the curriculum were to be free they wished that this should be the commercial part; and if that were done they would care very little what became of the Latin and Greek. The trustees, however, *being determined to keep up classical education*, obtained leave to go to Chancery; and the result has been a new scheme, established by the order of Nov. 21, 1865, above-mentioned, and a copy of which I send herewith for the Commissioners' information.

The trustees impressed upon me that they were not satisfied with this scheme; that they greatly preferred that sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, and regretted that that Board had not authority to deal finally with the case. They desired to see the Charity Commissioners' powers enlarged. The usher is also dissatisfied with the scheme, and put a paper into my hands on the subject, which I forward herewith. The head master, while anxious to keep up classical education in the school, felt that this was not what the middle classes of the town want. He wished, therefore, to affiliate an English school to the grammar school,

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believing that the commercial classes desire to obtain just such an education as is given in a good National school, without the necessity of sending their children to mix with those of the labouring class. He called my attention to the Bourne Charity School in Berkhamsted, a school which is also governed by a scheme of the Court of Chancery, and placed in my hands a paper containing some account of the present condition of this school, and some suggestions for its conversion into a middle school. This paper I forward with my Report on the Grammar School.* The Commissioners will, no doubt, remark the very singular way in which the income of this school, over 300*l.* per annum, is spent: that whereas the master receives only 30*l.* and the mistress only 15*l.* per annum as salary, the sum of 78*l.* is actually expended each year in weekly payments to parents who send their children to the school; or, in other words, that about one third of the whole expenditure of the charity is paid in the shape of douceurs to parents, in consideration of their allowing their children to come and be clothed, taught, and apprenticed by this charity. And this method of expending the funds is directed by a recent scheme of the Court of Chancery. The conclusion I come to is, that there is in Berkhamsted more than an abundance of funds for middle-class education, if they could only be directed into a proper channel.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 282. Ad. 1839.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—King Henry VIII., by letters patent, 14 Oct. 1541, granted licence to John Incent, dean of St. Paul's, to found a chauntry and free school; who, by deed, 23 March 1545, gave lands in Berkhampstead, Tring, Northchurch, and elsewhere in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and in parishes of St. Faith and Holy Cross near Winchester. Foundation confirmed by Act of Parliament, 2 and 3 Edward VI., which fixed master's stipend at 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and usher's at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and directed residue of income to be applied in relief of poor and repairs. Endowment became subject of litigation in Court of Chancery so long ago as A.D. 1735. Deeds in custody of Governors' solicitors.

*School Property.*—The total acreage of the property is 1043 a. 3 r. 36 p., exclusive of sites of houses and cottages. Average annual income from endowment for the five years preceding 1864 was 1,170*l.* gross, 1,020*l.* net, of which the whole (except a balance which, A.D. 1864, amounted to 656*l.*) is applied to school. The income has lately been increasing, and the gross revenue for the year 1866–7 was 1,329*l.* 16*s.*; the deduction for repairs, draining, rates, taxes, and collection, were 83*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a net sum of 1,246*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Four exhibitions (two founded by Lord Brownlow) of 60*l.* tenable for four years at any university, college, hospital, or institution approved by visitor. Governors may, so soon as income is sufficient, pay capitation fees of 144 boys, and are empowered, after making such provision, to found scholarships tenable at school. (Scheme A.D. 1865.)

Site good; buildings need enlargement and adaptation. Houses of master and usher not convenient for the reception of boarders, but are about to be enlarged, and the premises improved.

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* This paper is printed on p 84.

*Objects of Trust.*—For teaching of children in grammar, freely without any exaction or request of money, not exceeding the number of 144 (Letters Patent of Henry VIII.) For the instruction and teaching of children in grammar to the number of 144, freely without any stipend (Act of Edward VI.) Children residing with parents or persons in loco parentis in Berkhamsted or Northchurch to be preferred. School to be open to the admission of all boys not less than eight or more than fifteen years of age, who can read and write and are acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay after the end of the term which shall expire next after he shall have attained nineteen. (Scheme A.D. 1865.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Letters Patent and Act of Edward VI.), English literature, history, geography, writing, mathematics, French and German languages, and such other branches of useful and liberal education as visitor shall direct (Scheme A.D. 1865.)

*Government and Masters.*—Most recent scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 21 Nov. 1865.

Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, visitor.

Master and usher ex officio, and nine other members of Church of England resident within fifteen miles of school, governors; in default by governors to notify a vacancy in their numbers and to submit properly qualified persons to visitor he may fill up such vacancy; subject to his injunctions and provisions of scheme governors may make bye-laws. They elect exhibitioners on report of examiners.

Master appointed by Crown; usher appointed by master; are a corporation, but may be removed after lawful monition by visitor. Former may by scheme of 1865 take 40, latter 30 boarders, instead of 20 and 13 as before. Assistants appointed by master, or, if he neglect to do so, by visitor or governors other than master and usher with sanction of visitor.

### *State of School in* 1865.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head-master, M.A. Oxford; receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, and about 200*l.* from two-thirds fees; profits of boarders small. Usher, S.C.L. Oxford, stipend 100*l.* from endowment; 100*l.* from one-third fees; profits of boarders have decreased. Assistant masters receive 150*l.* in the whole.

*Day Scholars.*—32, (in May 1867, 36) all but one on foundation; sons of men of business, farmers, or clerks, nearly all from town. Fees; general work 5*l.**, drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* Boys whose friends do not object on conscientious grounds, attend on Sunday, and go to church.

*Boarders.*—16 (in May 1867, 13), of whom four in head master's house, five in usher's, seven with dames. In head master's house, four meals a day. Meat once. Highest terms for board and tuition 50*l.* School bills, highest 94*l.*; average 52*l.*; lowest 47*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 839 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m. 8 to 9 p.m. Governors' permission required for a boarding house.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and work first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scripture lessons on two days in the week, besides Sunday. School work begins and ends with prayers taken chiefly from prayer book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination once a year by an examiner appointed by visitor. Prizes given according to half-year's work as well as success in examination.

Punishments: caning, detention, impositions, confinement within bounds, and rarely flogging; first and last by master and usher only and publicly.

Playground about an acre and a half close to school besides common a mile distant, to which boys have free access. Boys allowed to walk almost at their discretion.

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* Foundationers' fees paid by governors out of endowment. New scheme reduces fee to 3*l.* 3*s.* in case of foundationers.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No boys gone direct from the school to any university during six years at least preceding 1864. But two did so in 1866, another about to do so in 1867.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 29 hours in summer and 27 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is about 12 hours per week for boarders, and Sunday lessons. Younger boys not in school so long. Play time about 31 hours in summer per week.

SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for Year ending 5th April 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 209 | 5 | 10 |
| Rents | 1,235 | 4 | 7 |
| Timber | 0 | 15 | 5 |
| Dividends on 60*l.* consols | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| | 1,447 | 1 | 10 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries, pensions, and allowances for conducting school and management | 591 | 1 | 0 |
| Repairs, &c. | 91 | 16 | 3 |
| Rates, taxes, tithe, insurance, &c. | 20 | 13 | 8 |
| School furniture, &c. | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges | 26 | 9 | 0 |
| Poor Educational Fund | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 656 | 8 | 11 |
| | 1,447 | 1 | 10 |

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Surgeon | Berkhamsted | Not 100 yards. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Corn Merchant | Boxmoor | 3 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Clergyman | Berkhamsted | In the usher's house. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Solicitor | Do. | Not ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Maltster | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Government Clerk | Longcroft, near Tring. | 6 or 7 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Coal Merchant | Berkhamsted | Not ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Retired from business. | Do. | Not 100 yards. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Surgeon | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Surveyor | Bourne End | 2 miles. |
| Boys lowest in School - 1 | Publican | Ringshall | 4 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Farmer | Felden | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Coach Builder | Berkhamsted | Not ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Builder | Tring, boy lodges in town. | |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Blacksmith | Berkhamsted | |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Railway Employé | Father in India, Mother in Berkhamsted. | Not 500 yards. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Do. | | |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Clerk in Paper Manufactory. | Two Waters | 5 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Blacksmith | Berkhamsted | Not 500 yards. |

TABLE A.—PROFESSIONS, &c. OF PARENTS—*continued.*

| BOARDERS. | | | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School | - | 1 | Gentleman | Croft House, Hinckley. | Rev. F. B. Harvey (usher). |
| ,, | ,, | 2 | Do. | Westhorpe, Great Marlow, Bucks. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 3 | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 4 | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | Merchant | Barbadoes, West Indies. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | Gentleman | Croft House, Hinckley. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | Merchant | Father in the West Indies, Mother at London. | Do. Rev. E. Bartrum (master). |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | Farmer | Dartford, Kent | |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | Agent to Brewing Firm. | London | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | Clergyman | Stratford-on-Avon | Rev. F. B. Harvey. |
| Boys lowest in School | - | 1 | Farmer | Dartford, Kent | Rev. E. Bartrum. |
| ,, | ,, | 2 | Retired Mine Agent | Moor House, Biddulph, Congleton. | Miss Beardmore. |
| ,, | ,, | 3 | Clergyman | London | Rev. E. Bartrum. |
| ,, | ,, | 4 | Shipbuilder | Sunderland | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 5 | Retired Mine Agent | Moor House, Biddulph, Congleton. | Miss Beardmore. |
| ,, | ,, | 6 | Veterinary Surgeon | London | Mrs. Gomm. |
| ,, | ,, | 7 | Baker | Do. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 8 | Farmer | Near Ware | Rev. E. Bartrum. |
| ,, | ,, | 9 | Clergyman | London | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | 10 | Do. | Do. | Do. |

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854.* | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854. |
| | | | | | Y. M. | | H. | | H. M. | | | Y. | | H. M. | | H. M. | | | Y. | | H. M. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 58 | 3 | — | 16 | 15 0 | 3 | ½ | — | 1 45 | Wheeler's Analysis of Scripture History; Dalton's Christian Instruction, St. Matthew, Acts, &c. | -- | 13¼ | 3 | 0 35 | — | 1 45 | Wheeler and Dalton - | 23 | 11⅓ | 3 | 0 45 | — | 2¼ | Wheeler's Smaller Analysis; Dalton's Christian Instruction, Pt. I. |
| Greek - - | 27 | 4 | — | 5 | 17 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 0 | Herodotus, Book VI., ch. 1–75; Philoctetes, 1–600; Greek Testament, St. Matthew, 1–7. | 4 | 12 | 4 | 0 45 | 1 | 3 0 | Arnold's 1st Greek Bk.; Hecuba, 1–400; Xenophon's Anabasis. | 10 | 13⅓ | 3 | 1 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| Latin - - | 58 | 6 | — | 5 | 17 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 0 | Cicero, pro Murenâ; Epistles of Horace, Book I.; Ovid's Fasti, Book II. | 11 | 14⅓ | 6 | 1 0 | 7 | 6 0 | Cæsar, Bk. II.; Arnold's Eclogæ Ovidianæ. | 14 | 11⅓ | 6 | 0 20 | — | 2 | Latin Grammar. |
| French - - | 58 | 6 | — | 5 | 17 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 0 | Christophe Colomb (Lamartine), a great part; and a portion of Boileau's Le Lutrin. | 11 | 14⅓ | 3 | 1 0 | 2 | 3 0 | Contanseau's French Grammar. | 23 | 11⅓ | 3 | 1 0 | 2 | 3 | Hall's 1st French Course. |
| German - | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | 17 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 0 | Tiark's Grammar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 58 | 3 | — | — | 15 0 | | | | | Division I., Forms VI., V. Conic Sects.; Plane Trigonometry; Euclid, Books I.—VI.; Algebra, Colenso. Part I., Headly, Part II.: Arithmetic, general (3 subdivisions); Mensuration, 4 boys, non-Greeks. | | | | | | | Division II. (Latin Forms IV., III.) Elementary Algebra; Arithmetic, Fractions, Proportion; Euclid, Book I. | 23 | 11¼ | 4 | 1 0 | — | 4 | |
| Book-keeping | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | — | † | † | — | † | | 19 | 13 | Alg. 2 | 1 0 | — | 2 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 29 | 3 | — | 16 | 15 0 | | | | | | | | Arith. 4 | 1 0 | — | 4 0 | | | | | | | | |

* It is difficult to state exactly the quantity of authors, &c. read, as the year is divided into three terms.

† Mensuration, 2; lesson, ½ hour; aggregate, 1 hour. Trigonometry, 2; lesson, 1 hour; aggregate 2 hours. Euclid, 2; lesson, 1 hour; aggregate, 2 hours. Algebra, 2; lesson, 1 hour; aggregate, 2 hours; Arithmetic, 2; lesson, 1 hour; aggregate, 2.

## Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864 | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Physics. | | | | | Y. M | | H. | | H. M | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. M | | H. | |
| Natural History | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry - | 27 | — | 4*s.* | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History - - | 58 | 36 | — | 16 | 15 0 | 1 | ½ | — | 0 30 | The Student's Hume, William III. to George II.; Curtis' Analysis of the same. | 19 | 13 | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | - - - | 23 | 11⅓ | 2 | 0 45 | — | 1½ | |
| Geography - | 58 | 36 | — | 16 | 15 0 | 1 | ½ | — | 0 30 | Asia chiefly, in Cornwell's Geography. | 19 | 13 | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | - - - | 23 | 11⅓ | 2 | 0 30 | — | 1 | |
| English Grammar. English Literature. English Composition. Reading. | 35 | 3 | — | 5 | 17 5 | — | 10 M | — | 0 40 | Morell's Grammar of the English Language. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - | 41 | 4 | — | | | 2 | ½ | — | 1 0 | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 23 | 11⅓ | 4 | 0 45 | — | 3 | |
| Music - - | 1 | piano. 1 | £3 *s.* 8 8 per an. | — | — | 3 | ¾ | — | 2 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - | 5 | 1 | 3 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

This list is stated to be defective. The University distinctions have been gained by boys who have proceeded to other schools before entering the Universities.

Brownlow, G. J. B. A., Emm. Coll., Cambridge, and Jun. Opt., 1860.
Cowie, John, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge, and Jun. Opt. 1856.
Green, Joseph, B.A., and Scholar, St. John's, Cambridge, Wrangler and Second Class Classics, 1858.
Harvey, F. B., Scholar of Winchester College.
Leader, N. I., Scholar of Pemb. College, Cambridge.
Mayo, Arthur, Vict. Cross, and St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, 1865.
Richmond, D.C., B.A., Scholar St. Peter's, Cambridge, Bell's Scholar, Sen. Opt., 5th Classic, and Jun. Chancellor's Medallist.
Washbourn, J. A. R., B.A. Pembroke College, Oxford, 2nd Class Classic, 1864.
Whitworth, W., B.A., Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Wrangler, 1864.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Verulam, Gorhambury, nr. St. Alban.
The Hon. G. D. Ryder, Westbrook, Hemel Hemsted.
Fredk. J. Halsey, Gaddesden Park, Hemel Hemsted.
Frank John Moore, Esq., Woodcock Hill, Great Berkhamsted.
Rev. James Williams, Tring Park, Tring, Herts.
Colonel Algernon Smith Dorrien, Harefoot, Great Berkhamsted.
The Right. Hon. the Earl Brownlow, Ashridge, Herts.
Charles Longman, Shendish, Hemel Hemsted.
The Right Hon. Lord Chesham, Latimers, Chesham, Bucks.

Head Master:
Rev. Edward Bartrum, M.A.
Usher:
Rev. Frederick Burn Harvey, S.C.L., Oxon.
} Trustees *ex officio*.

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### BOURNE'S CHARITY SCHOOL, BERKHAMSTED.

STATEMENT furnished by the Master of Berkhamsted Grammar School.

This school has been in existence rather more than a century, the will of the founder, Thomas Bourne, being dated 1727, and the first master having been appointed 1740.

The charity is under the direction of 13 trustees. The incumbents of Berkhamsted St. Peter and St. Mary, of Tring, Hemel Hemsted, Aldbury,

Chesham, King's Langley, the churchwardens of Berkhamsted, St. Peter, and three laymen elected by the other trustees, constitute the body of trustees. The three laymen must be residents of Berkhampsted. The will of the founder and the scheme of the Court of Chancery direct that 20 boys and 10 girls born within the town or parish of (West) Barkhamsted shall be educated and clothed; the parents of each child in the school are likewise to receive 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The subjects of education for the boys are reading, writing, and accounts; for the girls, reading, and, when perfected in reading, "they are to "do such work as the churchwardens shall think proper for such girls to "learn."

The school buildings are situated in the centre of the town, and, apparently, are in good repair. There are two houses besides the schoolrooms; in one of these the master, in the other the mistress resides.

Boys are admitted into the school at six years of age, and are superannuated at 14. The trustees are allowed to expend 24*l.* a year in apprenticing not more than four boys to "honest trades" for seven years. In accordance with the directions of the founder, the master and mistress, together with the children under their respective care, attend the church at Berkhamsted whenever there is public worship.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The income of the school is derived from the dividends on 10,247*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, invested in the three per cents. The interest amounts to 307*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The outgoings are as follows:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mistress | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing at 2*l.* 10*s.* for 30 children | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 parents 1*s.* a week for 52 weeks | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost of passing accounts in Court of Chancery | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Books | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Coals | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| School dinner as ordered by founder | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor of Berkhamsted | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Founder's tomb at Camberwell | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Preacher 1*l.* 1*s.*; Clerk 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| | 252 | 11 | 6 |

This leaves a balance of 44*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* to meet the charges incurred for rates and taxes, repairs, insurance, apprentice fees, &c. The funds, it should be observed, do not always allow the trustees to pay the parents 1*s.* 6*d.* a week. The balance in hand has, however, been gradually increasing, and when the accounts were passed about July last, in the Court of Chancery, amounted to 119*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* I would beg to offer the following suggestions respecting this school:—

I. Cannot this school be placed on such a basis as to become a good middle-class school for the boys of the locality? Since the death of Mr. Bourne, other schools have arisen, supplying the want in a great degree which he sought to satisfy. There is a national school endowed with 3,500*l.* three per cent. consols, and also a British school. In the adjoining parish of Berkhamsted St. Peter there is likewise a national school, equally well endowed. At Potten End, a hamlet belonging to Berkhamsted St. Peter, there is another day school, supported by private munificence. The requirements of the poorer classes are, therefore, fully met. The population I should say of both parishes, according to the census of 1861, amounted to 5,223. For the upper classes the Grammar school ought to provide the highest education given. The four exhibitions just established necessitate a high standard of education, which is not likely to be acceptable to the majority of the tradesmen of the locality. It seems, then, to me, that a good middle class school is a great desideratum, and that the Bourne school can and should supply this. To accomplish so desirable an object, it would not be necessary to pervert or overthrow the will of the founder, but merely to modify it in accordance with the altered circumstances of the times.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

II. The payments of 1*s.* 6*d.* a week to 20 parents involves an annual expenditure of 78*l.*; of 1*s.* a week, of 52*l.* I would suggest that this payment should be discontinued. It can scarcely now be necessary or advisable to pay persons to induce them to send their children to school. I would therefore make up the payment in another way, by adding history, geography, English grammar, and mathematics to the subjects already enjoined by the founder.

III. In this way a considerable sum might be employed for other purposes. The salary of the master, as fixed by the founder, is 30*l.* a year, with the house free of rates and taxes. It is admitted on all hands that this sum is not sufficient to attract or retain a competent master. A portion of the amount now paid to the parents should be added to his salary. A part of it might likewise be employed in procuring an assistant teacher. The trustees should have a discretionary power to spend their surplus funds in this way.

IV. The audit of the accounts in the Court of Chancery involves an annual expenditure of 13*l.* It has been suggested that this amount might be saved to the charity by a transfer of the supervision of the funds to the Charity Commissioners. I would also ask whether, in the event of the present receiver vacating his office, an honorary treasurer might not be appointed? The income of the Berkhamsted Grammar School amounts to almost 1,300*l.* a year; more than four times the income of the Bourne School; it is nevertheless disbursed by an honorary treasurer. The master of the school might act as clerk or secretary to the trustees.

V. The boys schoolroom is large enough to contain 50 or 60 young boys. The master is allowed to take 40 pupils besides those on the foundation; and at different times there has been a considerable number of non-foundationers. If each of these non-foundationers paid sixpence or ninepence a week, a considerable sum would be obtained to meet the expenses of an assistant teacher.

VI. One or two further changes would, however, be necessary before the school would be rendered so attractive as could be wished. It is perhaps a question whether the very frequent attendance at church is advisable. There are three services on Sunday, and one on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday every week during the year; this week the boys have attended eight, last week seven times. It is stated confidently that the effect upon the boys is not calculated to attach them to the church, and probably the founder did not contemplate that they should attend three times on Sunday. I would suggest that the trustees, most of whom are in Holy Orders, should have power to modify the attendance required.

VII. One of the numerous charities in this town was founded by James I., his intention being "to set the poor at work in a manufactory." The funds hitherto have amounted to about 12*l.* a year; it is, however, very probable that from an exchange of lands the amount will soon reach 40*l.* There being no manufactory in which to employ the poor, the vestry appears to have directed that the amount should be laid out in bread. It is to be hoped that the additional income will not be expended in the same way, as the eleemosynary system already prevails too largely here. I would suggest that the amount should be spent in apprenticing and putting out boys of the parish who have been in the Bourne, National and British schools. In this way the income of the Bourne trust would experience a sensible relief.

VIII. The Bourne school for girls should not be overlooked. The effect of the straw-plait upon the female education in this district is very bad, in spite of every effort of the clergy and upper classes.

I would then suggest that some portion of the income should be expended in increasing the attractions of the girls school.

IX. The income of the mistress as fixed by the founder has now become, from the change in the value of money, miserably small. She has a house free of rates and taxes, and 15*l.* a year. If the payment of 1*s.* a week to the parents of the 10 girls were stopped, 26*l.* a year would be saved; if 1*s.* 6*d.*, 39*l.* This amount, or a portion of it, should be added to her stipend, and additional assistance should be obtained, if required; on the other hand, history, geography, &c., might be taught in lieu of the payment to the parents. In the case of both schools, I assume Scriptural teaching as an essential element of the instruction given.

X. It would perhaps be as well if the girls school were removed to another building. At present it is close to the boys school; and if this should increase in numbers, difficulties might arise. A new and most commodious schoolroom has just been erected close to the church, for the use of the Sunday school. It might probably be arranged that this should be used by the Bourne girls in the week. The mistress would then also be able to take additional scholars at a moderate charge, and give them an education rather above that of the national school.

XI. The trustees should, I think, have power to allow deserving boys to remain at school until 15, if desired by the parents. The school, according to any proposal, being adapted to the wants of those above the working classes, cases might arise in which such a power might be exercised with advantage.

XII. It is perhaps worthy of consideration whether the freedom of the school might not be made a kind of scholarship. Thus, if 11 candidates for four freedoms were admitted to the competition by the trustees as deserving cases, the four freedoms might be given to those candidates who passed the best examination. This course would probably stimulate the exertions of non-foundationers, and of boys in the national and British schools.

XIII. It was intended by the founder that his money should be invested in the purchase of freehold lands for the use of the charity. Had this been done, the income now would have been far greater. Is it advisable that the trustees should have the power, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, of transferring the money now in consols to the purchase of freehold property?

EDWARD BARTRUM, M.A., Clerk,
Head Master, King Edward the Sixth's School,
D. R. Fearon, Esq. Berkhamsted.
May 10th, 1866.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## BISHOP STORTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

### MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited on April 16th, 1866.

The foundress desired to establish a school in Bishop Stortford, but it is not known what kind of school she intended or what instruction she wished to be given.

II. The school, which had fallen into a low condition, was reestablished in 1851, and is now administered under a scheme of the Court of Chancery confirmed in that year. There were at the date of my visit 87 boys on the books of the school, of whom 67 were boarders and 20 were day scholars. There were present 65 boarders and 20 day scholars.

The regular course of instruction is as follows. Religious teaching in conformity with the Church of England. The Greek, Latin, English, French, and German languages. Mathematics, land surveying, book-keeping, history and geography. Hebrew is taught (without extra charge), to any pupils of the sixth class who wish it. Lectures, illustrated by experiments and diagrams, are occasionally given on scientific and interesting subjects. The school year consists of three terms. An open, competitive, examination for two senior and two junior scholarships, of the annual value of 21*l.* and 15*l.* for day boys, or 30*l.* and 21*l.* for boarders, tenable in the school for two years, is held on the first Wednesday and Thursday in July. The examination is conducted by the examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge for the inspection and examination of secondary schools.

Candidates for the classical scholarships are examined in the Greek and Latin authors usually read in schools, and composition in Latin prose and verse. Candidates for the junior scholarship are allowed to use a dictionary during the examination.

For the senior mathematical scholarship the examination includes arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid, books I.—IV. Questions are also set in plane trigonometry, not beyond the solution of triangles. For the junior mathematical scholarship questions are set in arithmetic, algebra to quadratic equations, and Euclid, books I. and II.

Should there not be a candidate of sufficient merit for any scholarship it will remain vacant until the following year. Each scholarship is held subject to forfeiture for any serious misconduct.

Candidates for the senior scholarships must not exceed the age of 17 years, nor for the junior scholarships 15 years, on the 1st January preceding the examination.

The case of this school is interesting, among other reasons, because it is the only instance I have found of a grammar school being placed under the inspection and examination of the Cambridge examiners. It will be remarked that the endowment of the school is very trifling; and that it depends for its support mainly on the boarders. This, of course, necessitates exertion

and activity on the part of the governors and masters; but it also renders it more praiseworthy in them to have submitted the school to the ordeal of such a thorough examination as that of the Cambridge syndicate.

III. The staff of the school is ample in numbers, and on the whole well qualified. The head master is a theological associate of King's College, London. The two classical and two mathematical assistant masters are all graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and two of them have taken high honours. The head master superintends the whole school, and conducts frequent oral and written examinations, but does not take a leading part in the instruction. Besides these there are teachers or lecturers in French, German, English, chemistry, music, &c. The time table of the school is well arranged; the registration complete. The boys are marked on a peculiar system. They take places during a lesson, and are marked in accordance with those places at the end of a lesson, as at Harrow and other public schools; but at the beginning of each lesson the boy who occupied the head place at the close of last lesson takes the lowest place, and begins to work up towards the top again. This is done in order to give inferior boys a chance, and to prevent their being too greatly discouraged, and to promote circulation throughout the class. It would be impossible to criticize such a system without having studied its working for some time. But it seems probable that it may have a judicious effect on the mass of boys. And at any rate it is worth mentioning.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The fees are for day boys | under 12 | - | 4*l.* per term. |
| for „ | above 12 | - | 5*l.* „ |
| for boarders | under 12 | - | 17*l.* „ |
| for „ | above 12 | - | 20*l.* „ |

All the subjects included in the regular course are given for these fees.

IV. The inspection and examination are conducted by the examiners appointed by the Cambridge syndicate, in the Easter term of each year. The following were the subjects of the examination in the Easter term 1865.

## RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

### 5th, 4th, and 3rd Classes.

Genesis to Ruth. St. Mark's Gospel. Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, Part III., 1 and 2, § 3, and V., § 2 (pages 192–229 and 313–4).

Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs. Young Churchman Armed. Whately's Evidences of Christianity.

### 2nd Class.

The Books of Joshua and Judges. St. Mark's Gospel.

Old Testament History, Genesis to Judges. Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs. Young Churchman Armed.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1ST AND LOWER 1ST.

Acts of the Apostles. St. Mark's Gospel.
Old Testament History, Genesis and Exodus. Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs.

## FRENCH.

Classes.
LOWER 1ST and JUNIORS. } Contanseau's First Step.
UPPER 1ST.—Contanseau's First Step; Exercises, 1–80; Regular Verbs; Translation.
„ 2ND.—Contanseau's First Step, all the Exercises. Translation.
„ 3RD.—Christophe Colomb, I., 1–20. Contanseau's Large Grammar to p. 142.
„ 4TH.—Christophe Colomb, I., II. Contanseau's Large Grammar to p. 161.
„ 5TH.—Christophe Colomb, I., II., III. Contanseau's Large Grammar, all.

## CLASSICS.

LOWER 1ST CLASS.—Principia Latina.
UPPER 1ST „ Latin Grammar to Syntax of Substantives. Ellis's Exercises, Part I., all. Phædrus, Fables, 1–17. Arnold's Latin Verse. Greek Nouns.
2ND „ Latin Grammar to Syntax of "Genitive after Verb." Ellis, Part II. Arnold's First Latin Verse. Phædrus. Corn. Nepos, Miltiades and Themistocles.
Principia Græca, Part I. to Τυπτω, and Part II., 1–25.
3RD „ Latin Syntax, all. Arnold's Latin Prose. Evans' Latin Verse, Part I. Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. IV. Virgil, Æneid II., 1–297: memoriter, 1–100.
Greek, Principia Græca, Part I., all; and Part II., 1–40.
4TH „ Eton Latin Grammar, all. Arnold's Latin Prose. Evans' Latin Verse, Part I. Sallust, Jugurtha. Virgil, Æneid V. Memoritur, 1–123.
Eton Greek Grammar, all. Xenophon, Anabasis I. St. John.
5TH „ Crombie's Gymnasium, pp. 1–203. Evans' Latin Verse, Part III. Terence, Andria. Cicero, pro lege Manilia, pro Archia. Horace, Ars Poetica. Memoriter, Virgil, Æneid IX., 1–253.
Arnold's Greek Prose. Homer, Iliad I. St. Mark.

## MATHEMATICS.

7TH DIVISION.—First Four Rules, Simple and Compound.
6TH „ Reduction. G. C. M. and L. C. M.
5TH „ Reduction. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra to Subtraction. Euclid I., Definitions, Axioms, Postulates, and 1–4.
4TH „ Reduction of Decimals. Algebra to L. C. M. Euclid I., 1–25.

3RD „ Arithmetic to Simple Interest. Algebra, Simple Equations and Problems. Euclid I., all.

2ND „ Arithmetic, all. Algebra to Ratio and Proportion. Euclid I., II., III.

1ST „ Arithmetic, all. Algebra to Logarithms. Euclid I., II., III., IV., VI.
Trignometry (Beasley), first Three Chapters.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Roman Invasion to the Death of Henry VII.

GEOGRAPHY.

All the Countries in Europe.

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The following are the Reports of the Examiners :—

"The examination of this school occupied me on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of July, and on the morning of the 6th. Most of the following week was employed in the revision of papers worked by the boys.

"Seventy-seven boys,* varying in age from 9 to 18 years, were presented to me for examination in religious knowledge, Latin, Greek, and mathematics (Euclid, arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry). By far the larger portion of the boys are boarders in the head master's house. This is a new building, very pleasantly situated about 10 minutes walk from the school. It is a perfect specimen of what a schoolhouse ought to be. Every trifling want or convenience of the boys seems to have been thought of and supplied, not less in the playgrounds than in the dormitories and sitting rooms. Of the domestic arrangements too, I can speak in terms of unqualified praise, having had the opportunity of seeing them in their ordinary working. The boys appear to have every home comfort ; and all is in admirable order. The schoolroom and its classrooms (which are in the town itself) are, however, much too small for the present number of boys, but it is in contemplation to enlarge them during the ensuing vacation.

"The school work throughout impressed me very favourably, that part at least which came under my notice, for there is a separate examination for modern languages and all English subjects not included under the head of religious knowledge."

"CLASSICS.

"In the highest class (class V.), the translations in both Greek and Latin, vivâ voce as well as written, were good. Of the composition I must speak somewhat less favourably ; and in this I must say that I am surprised, as the books used and the method employed in teaching would point to a different result. I am of opinion that an extra Greek author might be read with advantage by this class.

"What I have said above of the composition does not, by any means, apply to the whole school. The middle and lower classes did the exercises that I set them remarkably well, and showed a very accurate

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* In 1862 there were 46 pupils in the school.
1863 „ 53 „
1864 „ 64 „
1865 „ 77 „

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

knowledge of grammatical constructions. Not a few obtained nearly full marks.

"In classes IV. and III., I found, with some good exceptions, a certain 'looseness' and want of verbal accuracy in the translations. These two classes, and especially class IV., displayed a highly creditable knowledge of Greek. Their parsing was very good.

"The classics in class II. were for the most part very fair; in the case of the first five boys very good. Of the lower classes in the school the performances were most satisfactory. Their answers to my questions showed much intelligence, and spoke well for the teaching that they had received. They do their work with spirit, and evidently take an interest in it."

### "RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

"Religious knowledge is a strong point in this school; it was remarkably good, with scarcely an exception. The papers of one boy in class V. deserve special commendation. They showed both thought and careful reading."

### "MATHEMATICS.

"In mathematics the arithmetic is decidedly good, in some cases unusually so, the work being done in good style. The algebra, too, is good, but not equal to the arithmetic. Of the Euclid I cannot speak in high terms, except in two or three cases. Much care is being taken to improve this branch of the boys' work.

"The conduct of the boys was so uniformly good as to make my intercourse with them a great pleasure. I ought to mention that the staff of masters is more than sufficient for the efficient working of the school."

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## "REPORT OF THE FRENCH EXAMINER.

"I devoted the whole of Wednesday, July 12th, to the vivâ voce examination of all the classes of the Bishop Stortford Grammar School, and some hours subsequently to looking over the papers written by the pupils.

"The boys of the 5th class were examined in Lamartine's 'Christophe Colomb,' which they translated very freely; they also answered my questions on the grammar with great credit; I found their pronunciation pretty correct. Their paper work, consisting of an extract from English into French and from French into English, with a series of grammatical questions, was truly very good.

"The 4th and 3rd classes were examined in the same way as the 5th, and their answers, with few exceptions, were not less creditable. Their paper work was for the most part very good, as may be seen by the list of marks. A few boys, however, partly failed in answering the grammatical questions. The 2nd, 1st, and lower 1st classes were examined in more elementary books than the senior classes. The first half of the boys of the 2nd class answered very creditably, and sent up good papers, but the other half were indifferent.

"The boys of the 1st and lower 1st classes being only beginners in French, I could not reasonably expect much from them. Upon the whole, I may truly remark that my examination was very satisfactory."

V. The buildings consist of a schoolroom with three classrooms and offices. They are well furnished and supplied with modern apparatus. Their only defect is want of space. There is no playground, and the offices are close and small. Altogether, however, this is one of the best furnished country grammar schoolrooms that came under my notice. The boarding house is excellent. It it situated just out of the town, and will accommodate 60 boarders. Its site is very good, being airy and dry. It has a hall, four dormitories, lavatories, wardrobes, fives courts, cricket field, gymnasium, and open playground; and in fact is in all respects thoroughly satisfactory. Its only defect is its distance from the school.

VI. The trustees are quite satisfied with the condition of the school, and do not desire any increase of the endowment if such increase were to be accompanied with the condition of admitting boys of a lower social grade, or of introducing a conscience clause into the working of the school. The teaching, it will be remarked, is very decidedly Anglican, and the fees are rather too high for the lower middle class. The school, however, is doing an excellent work, with which it would be very undesirable, even if possible, to interfere. The principal educational want of the locality seems to be that of an English, or non-classical day school, in which the children of the lower middle classes might be educated at cheaper rates than those of the grammar school.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 234, A.D. 1823, and xxix. 304. A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Margaret Dane, by will, 16 May 1579, gave to Ironmongers' Company 2,000*l.*, upon condition that they should pay, *inter alia*, 5*l.* a year towards maintenance of a school to be erected in Bishop Stortford. School, after being in abeyance more than 80 years, was revived A.D. 1850.

*School Property.*—Consisted, A.D. 1851, of a cottage let at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, a rent of 5*l.*, purchased with proceeds of sale of materials of old grammar school, and issuing out of certain maltshops, Mrs. Dane's rent, reduced by expenses of a litigation to 2*l.* 10*s.*, and a sum of 50*l.* in banker's hands, beside schoolhouse and a library of books valued at 500*l.* Average annual income from endowment 9*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, whole of which is received by head master. No increase probable. School had a claim to Dr. Ward's scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Buildings and site confined. Head master's house, for which he pays a rent of 16*5l.*, well adapted for its purpose, built A.D. 1861, at an expense of 4,100*l.* of which 1,100*l.* was raised by subscription, and remainder borrowed on personal security of a few friends of school. Debt is being paid off by rent and subscriptions.

*Objects of Trust.*—Maintenance of a school at Bishop Stortford (Mrs. Dane's will).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—None known.

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1851.

Trustees, vicar, and head master ex-officio, and eleven others; four, vicar being one, a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

Master appointed by vicar.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master a clergyman, theological associate of King's College, London. Appoints and pays all assistants; two seniors receive rather more than 200*l.* a year each; two resident masters 100*l.* a year each, and board and lodgings; French master 100*l.* a year.

*Day Scholars.*—21 (since fallen to 18), two thirds between 10 and 14 years old; sons of persons engaged in professions, agricultural or mercantile pursuits; all from immediate neighbourhood. Music 6*l.* 6*s.* Chemistry 3*l.* 3*s.* Dancing 3*l.* Swimming 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* General work, under 12, 12*l.*, above 12, 15*l.*

*Boarders.*—49 (since risen to 69). Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, under 12, 48*l.*, above 12, 54*l.* Laundress, 3*l.* 3*s.* Meat for breakfast, 3*l.* 3*s.* School bills, highest 75*l.*; lowest 66*l.* (These have been increased, highest 79*l.*, lowest 68.) Cubical contents of bedrooms, 484 feet per boy. Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ for juniors, and 9 to 9½ for seniors p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission required to be able to read, write, and spell fairly, and to know the multiplication table.

School classified by classics chiefly, but separately for mathematics. Religious instruction one day in the week besides daily reading of Scriptures. Ancient form of prayer before school.

Promotions partly by term's marks, partly by examination, and separate for classics, &c., and mathematics.

Examination frequently by head master, and annually by an examiner appointed by Syndicate of Cambridge. Prizes given to boys who in each class obtain greatest number of marks for classics, mathematics, and religious knowledge, marked deficiency in subordinate subjects involving forfeiture of claim to a prize.

Punishments, impositions chiefly, and caning; latter by head master only, and in public or private, according to circumstances.

No playground belonging to school. One at master's house, 198 feet by 66, besides cricket field of three acres, to which day boys have access by permission.

Two covered fives courts, gymnasium 50 ft. × 20 ft. well supplied with apparatus. Covered shed 54 ft. × 36 ft. Boys not allowed to walk in town; seniors allowed to walk in country at their own discretion.

Five boys gone to Cambridge, one to London University within the last five years. Two have just gone.

School open about 39 weeks in the year. Study 28 hours in winter and 30 in summer per week, besides time for preparation, which is about 12 hours per week. Playtime about 25 hours per week; much time spent in walking to and from school, which is half a mile from schoolhouse.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Chemist - - | Bishop Stortford | ½ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Clerk in Holy Orders | Do. - - | Nearly 1 mile. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Auctioneer - | Do. - - | ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Grocer - - | Do. - - | A few yards. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Other day boys are brothers to some of the following. | | |
| ,, ,, - 6 | | | |
| ,, ,, - 7 | | | |
| ,, ,, - 8 | | | |
| ,, ,, - 9 | | | |
| ,, ,, - 10 | | | |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Farmer - - | Thorley - - | 2 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Do. - - | Great Hallingbury | 3 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Solicitor - - | Stansted - - | 2 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Farmer - - | Great Hallingbury | 3 miles. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Auctioneer, &c. - | | |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Wine Merchant - | Bishop Stortford | ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Clerk in Holy Orders | New Town, Bishop Stortford. | ½ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Builder - - | Bishop Stortford | ¼ mile. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | | | |
| ,, ,, - 10 | | | |

| BOARDERS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Surgeon - - | Balsham, Cambs. | All in the head-master's house. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Lithographer - | St. Mary Cray, Kent, and London. | |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Farmer - - | Littlebury, Essex | |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Clerk in Holy Orders | Ugley, Essex - | |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Farmer - - | Wenden, Essex - | |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Do. - - | Bottisham, Cambs. | |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Do. - - | Swaffham, Cambs. | |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Do. - - | Stansted, Essex - | |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Do. | | |
| ,, ,, - 10 | | | |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Ship Owner - | Highbury Park, London. | |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Farmer - - | Bishop Stortford | |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Solicitor - - | Great Hadham, Herts. | |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Wharfinger and Wine Merchant. | Bishop Stortford | |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Builder - - | Hoddesdon, Herts. | |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Woolbroker - | Peckham and London. | |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Linen Draper - | Cambridge - | |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Clerk in Holy Orders | Hatfield Heath - | |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Maltster - - | Ware, Herts - | |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Miller - - | Littlebury, Essex | |

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of Fifth Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Third Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lower Third Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fifth Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lower Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | Y. M | | H. M | | H. M | | | Y. M | | H. M | | H. M | | | Y. M | | H. M | | H. M | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 70 | 8 | — | 1 | 14 4 | 6 | 0 40 | — | 5 30 | Kings, Chronicles, St. Matthew; Nicholl's Help to reading the Bible, pp. ; Old Testament Hist. (Pinnock's) pp. 110–140. Whateley's Evidences of Christianity, I.–IX.; Young Churchman armed (all). | 7 | 13 9 | 6 | 0 35 | — | 5 0 | Kings, Chronicles, St. Matthew; Nicholl's Help to reading the Bible, 38–54; Whateley's Evidences of Christianity I.–VII.; Young Churchman armed (all); Church Catechism, with Scripture Proofs (all). | 12 | 11 9 | 6 | 0 35 | — | 5 0 | St. Matthew, Acts of the Apostles; Pinnock's Old Test. Hist., Sects. 1–139; Faith and Duty; Ch. Cat. Scrip. Proofs. |
| Greek - - | 25 | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 10 | 2 | 9 30 | Euripides Alcest. 1–206; Xenophon Cyropædia I.–IV.; Arnold's Gk. Exer. 20–34; St. Matt. I.–VII.; Donaldson's Gram. and Exercises. | — | — | 2 | 1 15 | 2 | 6 0 | Eton Greek Gram. to τυπτω: Wright's Hellenica XL.–XLV. | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 68 | 8 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 30 | 4 | 1030 | Livy XXI., 1–23; Ter. Andria (all); Bland's Hexrs. 1–50; Gretton's Reddenda (all prose pieces). | — | — | 4 | 1 30 | 4 | 10 0 | Eton Latin Gram.; Arnold's Lat. Prose, 1–20; Evan's Lat. Verse I.–III.; Cæsar de Bel. Gal. III.; Virgil Æneid III., 300–450; and memoriter, 300–388. | — | — | 5 | 1 30 | 5 | 15 0 | Eton Lat. Gr. (accidence); Ellis's Exers. Part I., to end of 2nd Concord; Adam's Lat. Delectus, pp. 1–28. |
| French - - | 70 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 0 | 2 | 4 0 | Molière's L'Avare (all); Contanseau's Gram. and Exercises. | — | — | 2 | 1 0 | 2 | 4 0 | Lamartine's C. Colombe I., 1–7; Contanseau's Fch. Gram. and Exer. | — | — | 2 | 0 45 | 2 | 3 30 | Contanseau's first step in French to Exer. 64, with the Grammar. |
| German - | 4 | 1 | — | For boys not learning Greek. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIFTH Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of THIRD Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWER THIRD Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fifth Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lower Third Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | | | H. M | | H. M | | | | | H. M | | H. M | | | | | H. M | | H. M | |
| Arithmetic | 70 | 7 | — | — | — | 3 | 0 45 | — | 2 15 | Gen. Questions in the whole of the Subject. | — | — | 2 | 1 0 | — | 4 0 | Barnard Smith's Arith. p. 212; Chambers' Book-keeping, pp. 115-184; Todhunter's Algebra to end of Simple Equations; Euclid I. | — | — | 4 | 1 0 | — | 8 0 | Barnard Smith's Arithmetic to Division of Vulgar Fractions. |
| Book-keeping | 19 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | 1 | 1 0 | — | 1 0 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 34 | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | 12 | Euc., i.-xii.; Algeb. to Annuities (Todhunter); Beasley's Trig., Conic Sections. | — | — | 4 | 1 12 | — | 7 30 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Physics | 70 | Lecture every Fortnight during the Winter Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry | 11 | — | *l. s.* 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History | 70 | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 0 | Dr. Smith's Histy. of Rome; Dr. Smith's Histy. of England, Henry VII. to Anne. | — | — | 1 | 0 55 | — | 0 55 | Dr. Smith's History of England, Henry VII. to Anne. | — | — | 2 | 0 55 | — | 1 50 | National Society's Outlines of Eng. Hist., I.-XXXII. |
| Geography | 69 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 1 | 0 55 | — | 0 55 | Clyde's Geography, pp. 1-102. | — | — | 2 | 0 55 | — | 1 50 | Clyde's Geogphy, pp. 1-50. |
| English Grammar. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | Morell's Grammar and Analysis to p. 26, and Exercises to p. 12. | — | — | 2 | 0 40 | — | 1 10 | |
| English Composition. | 69 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 1 | 0 15 | 1 | 1 0 | | — | — | 1 | 0 15 | — | 1 0 | |
| Reading | 70 | Lecture Lesson every Fortnight. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing | 64 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 2 | 0 30 | — | 1 0 | - - - - | — | — | 6 | 0 20 | — | 2 0 | |
| Music | 16 | — | 6 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 1 | 1 15 | — | 1 15 | - - - - | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 0 | |
| Drawing | 56 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling | 70 | One Hour per Week. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dancing | 20 | — | 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swimming | 29 | — | 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last Ten years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Charles James Pavitt, 1st Class Matriculation Examination, London University.
Seymour Henry Loole, 2nd Class Theological tripos, and Hebrew prizeman, 1865, St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
Owen Kent, Open Scholarship, 1864, St. Cath. Coll., Cambridge.
Several pupils have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Carter Cornwell, Maltster
John Dobede Fairman, Maltster
Charles Hawke, Gentleman
Robert Cole, Seed Merchant
James Hillatt Summers, Ironmonger
George Field Grounds, Druggist
Thomas R. Scarr, Surgeon
} Bishops Stortford.

Rev. T. W. Rhodes, Vicar
Rev. Godfrey Goodman, Head Master
} *ex officio.*

Clerk to Trustees:
I. Taylor, Bishops Stortford.

Head Master:
Rev. Godfrey Goodman.

## Buntingford Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Reports.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on April 9th 1866. The precise date of its foundation appears not to be known, but it is supposed to have been founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman in or about the year 1625. It has a threefold endowment, viz.

(*a*) Mrs. Freeman, in 1633, gave some land and a house "for the benefit of the school and schoolmaster at Buntingford for ever."

(*b*) Lady Jane Barkham in 1653, gave the rent produce of 100*l.* to be paid over to the schoolmaster of the *grammar school* in Buntingford for the teaching of five *children*," of whom three were to be nominated by the owner of Corneybury and two by the owner of Alswick in the parish of Layston. If the master refuse to teach them, or the school be "altered and put to some other use," then the bequest goes to the poor of Layston.

(*c*) Seth Ward, Bishop of Sarum, in 1684 gave lands to Christ's College, Cambridge, out of the produce of which four scholarships of 12*l.* per annum each were first to be paid, and then the surplus produce was to be equally divided between the master and fellows of the College on the one hand and the master of Buntingford school on the other. For his moiety the master of the school was to teach four boys freely, who were to be nominated by the rector of Aspenden or vicar of Layston out of their own bordering parishes. The scholarships were to be tenable for seven years, and were to be held—

(1.) By persons born in Herts and educated at Buntingford school, with preference (cæteris paribus) to the parish of Aspenden and town of Buntingford. Failing such,

(2.) By any Hertford scholar found to be studying in the University. Failing such,

(3.) The college is to give notice to the master of Buntingford school, and he is to signify to the masters of the neighbouring schools in Herts (particularly to those of Bishop Stortford, Hitchin, Hertford, and Ware), of the vacancies, that students in those schools may offer themselves. Failing such,

(4.) The scholarships are to be open to any scholar in Christ's College.

Thus it may be said that this school was endowed as a school for the education of *children and boys* of the locality (these to the number of *nine* to be taught free) and others, was gifted with a preferential claim to certain scholarships at Cambridge, and is by one donor designated a "grammar school."

II. The number of scholars on the books of the school is now 10, of whom eight were present on the occasion of my visit. The master had been in charge of the school 25 years. His registers show that at one period there were 32 boys under his charge, of whom 22 were non-foundationers. There was no registration before he took charge of the school. Now, however, the sons of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

farmers, tradesmen, &c., go to Bishop Stortford Grammar school, or to a private commercial boarding school at Royston. The present registration is very imperfect.

III. Owing to the small number of scholars, their age, and backwardness, the school is more like a private tutor's establishment than a public school. The average age of the eight scholars present was $10\frac{1}{2}$ years; their average time in school $1\frac{3}{4}$ year. The school is divided into three classes. The first class contained one very backward boy, the son of a farmer, who had been in the school three years. The following is a list of the school:

| | Class. | Age. | Time in School. | Occupation of Parent. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. | 14 years | 3 years | Farmer and Brick-maker. | 2 miles. |
| 2 | II. | 13 „ | 2 „ | Auctioneer | 150 yards. |
| 3 | „ | 12 „ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ „ | Farmer and Brick-maker. | 2 miles. |
| 4 | „ | 12 „ | 2 „ | Auctioneer | 150 yards. |
| 5 | „ | (absent) | (abs.) | Road Surveyor | „ |
| 6 | „ | 10 „ | 2 „ | Farmer | 3 miles. |
| 7 | III. | 9 „ | 1 „ | Orphan | 1 mile. |
| 8 | „ | 9 „ | 1 „ | Farmer | „ |
| 9 | „ | (abs.) | (abs.) | Grocer | 100 yards. |
| 10 | „ | 6 „ | 2 months | Registrar | 150 yards. |

Of these, numbers 2, 3, 4, and 6 were learning *Greek;* but they had only been three months at work on it. The first six boys were learning *Latin.* All were learning reading and the other English elements; none mathematics, French, drawing, music, or physics. Neither had the scholars of late had any regular lessons on modern geography or English History.

IV. The two highest classes took the dictation from paper XI. eight lines. The head boy was quite unable to write it; and the remaining four had an average of $10\frac{3}{4}$ errors in *spelling.* No one in the school could write it correctly. Yet their average age was over 12 years, and they had been in the school more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Their *reading* was also moderate; and their handwriting *bad.* The first-class boy could not reach the 5th standard of the Revised Code in *arithmetic.* The second class did proportion pretty well, but could not do practice. There was therefore no boy who could pass the 6th standard of the Revised Code in arithmetic; and the same might be said of reading and spelling.

The first two classes professed a little Cornelius Nepos; but failed entirely in a very easy oral examination in this, and the rudiments of Latin grammar.

The little boys in the third class appear to be taught reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic very fairly well; but with this exception the education given by the school is almost worthless.

V. The schoolroom and premises are unsatisfactory. The apparatus belongs to the master. There is no grass playground. The accommodation for boarders is not good.

VI. The unsatisfactory condition of this school is attributed

locally, (*a*) to the want of good buildings and premises. (*b*) to the resuscitation of Bishop Stortford Grammar School, and especially to the inspection and examination of that school by the University of Cambridge, and the publication of the examiners' reports in the prospectus of that school. This last opinion is deserving of notice.

In the last 10 years this school has sent two Seth Ward scholars to Cambridge; one of whom was the son of the master; but these scholarships are now thrown open.

The foundation is evidently not fulfilling the founder's intention, and the endowment might be more usefully employed.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 364. A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and endowment.*—By will, 13 April 1633, Elizabeth Freeman gave a house and eleven and a half acres of land for the sole benefit of school and schoolmaster. Bishop Seth Ward gave 1,000*l.* to Christ's College, Cambridge, (with which an estate was bought at Wimbish in Essex,) for the payment of four scholarships of 12*l.* each, and afterwards purchased fee-farm rents to value of 22*l.* 11*s.* per annum to be settled to same uses, directing the four scholarships to be first paid, and surplus to be equally divided between college and master of school.

*School Property.*—Average annual income from endowment 49*l.* gross, 39*l.* net (deducting 10*l.* per annum for repairs generally). Of this 12*l.* 12*s.* is the rent of the 11½ acres of school land, the rest being paid by Christ's College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, which pays 5*l.* for the teaching of five boys. Exhibitions have been thrown open.

Buildings and site tolerably well adapted to their purpose. Master's house old and small; has accommodation for six or eight boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Foundress' will stated to provide for the education of seven boys. Master to teach freely four boys nominated by rector of Aspeden and vicar of Layston out of their own or any bordering parish (Ward's gift).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School appears to have been founded as a grammar school.

*Government and Masters.*—Master appointed by dowager Lady Mexborough, as representative of Mrs. Freeman.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Master a clergyman; average net yearly income from endowment 39*l.*; besides 24*l.* for extra instruction, 50*l.* from occasional clerical duty, and house. Has to pay for all repairs.

*Day Scholars.*—Eight; sons of a clergyman, farmers, a grocer and an auctioneer; from distances up to three miles. Classical instruction gratis. Foundationers pay for general school work 4*l.* 4*s.*, sometimes only 2*l.* 2*s.*; others 10*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—None for the last three years.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys admitted without any restriction as to knowledge.

Master endeavours to take all opportunities of giving religious instruction. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Examination at master's discretion; books occasionally given by him to deserving boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Punishments; tasks generally; corporal punishment rare.
Playground about 40 yards by 20.
No boy gone to any university within the last five years.
School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 26 hours in the week.

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Patroness and visitor:
Dowager Lady Mexborough.

Trustees or governors:
None.

Master:
D. G. Bishop.

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## Caddington.

### Markyate Street Grammar School. (Herts and Beds.)

#### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on April 18, 1866.

The founder's intention was to provide a classical education in Market Street, a village on the old Roman Road, which was formerly of some importance, but which since the introduction of railways and the consequent diversion of traffic has greatly decayed.

By the Act of Parliament (14 Geo. II.), the school is annexed to the chapel, and it is provided that any appointment made of a minister to the chapel shall be deemed an appointment of schoolmaster to the school; that such master may appoint an usher to assist him in the school; and that the owner of the messuage called Market Cell, and of the manor of Market Street, shall be patrons of the chapel and school, and have the sole nomination of a minister to the chapel and a master to the school.

II. The school is now carried on under a scheme of the Court of Chancery, dated Jan. 7, 1863, whereby the trustees of the school are the owner of Market Cell, and six other members of the Church of England resident within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Market Street; and the curate of Market Street chapel is ex-officio master of the school. The scheme is not well devised; and several parts of it are already in disuse.

III. The owner of Market Cell has appointed his son as minister and master of the school. The office is a mere sinecure; the whole of the work being performed by the assistant master. The assistant master was trained in a normal school, and holds a certificate from the Committee of Council on Education.

The instruction now given in the school is in divinity, English elements, geography, grammar, history, and mensuration. No algebra, Latin, or physical science is taught.

The fees are not in accordance with the scheme. The children of first-class tradesmen now pay one shilling per week if over ten years, 6*d.* per week if under ten years. Those of the 2nd class pay 6*d.* per week irrespectively of age. Those earning 1*l.* per week 3*d.* per week irrespectively of age. The prescribed fee for those earning 10*s.* a week is not paid; there being none in the school whose wages are so low.

The school is in four classes, according to proficiency in the English elements. The time table is well arranged for elementary work, and the assistant master teaches such subjects well.

IV. Except in reading and writing, the attainments of the scholars are very low. Scarcely anything more is professed in the school than would be done in a national or British school. But what is done is fairly done.

V. The school is held in a house hired at the quarterly rent of 5*l.* This hired house is very unsuitable for scholastic purposes.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The school is kept in two lower rooms having a passage between them, and badly provided with furniture and apparatus. The master allows the boys the use of a piece of ground adjoining the school as a playground.

The old schoolroom stands unoccupied. It is badly drained, damp, and unhealthy; and the dry rot has got into the walls. The wall of an adjoining cottage appears to be unsafe. The offices are in a very bad condition. Altogether the building is quite unfit for scholastic purposes.

The old school house is let at a rent of 50*l.* a year. It is fairly commodious, but much out of repair. The fence round the school property is greatly out of repair.

VI. There is a continually increasing deficit in the accounts of the school, and it seems probable that the establishment will shortly be closed altogether. The village is no longer able to maintain, except with the aid of a boarding house, a flourishing secondary school.

If the school were closed for a few years the income would then be much more usefully employed in providing secondary education for boys of Market Street at a central grammar school.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 332. A.D. 1832.)

*N.B.—No return received from master.*

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Thomas Coppin, by will, 8 December 1662, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in purchase of a school house and land for repairs and maintenance of master. Accordingly by deed, 25 January 1666, his son, in satisfaction of 250*l.* part of such 400*l.*, conveyed to trustees a house, known as the Mermaid, for school. Thomas Coppin's grandson about A.D. 1734, built and partially endowed a chapel in Markyate Street, and by deed, 6 December 1738, conveyed premises in parish of Loughton in Buckinghamshire, as to three-sixteenths of rents and profits in satisfaction of residue of such sum of 400*l.*, and for school and as to residue for minister of chapel. School annexed to chapel by Act of Parliament, 14 Geo. 2.

*School Property.*—Consists of a house, garden, &c. in Markyate Street, and three-sixteenths of the Loughton estate, containing about 115 acres. Average annual income from school endowment has been 71*l.* gross, 43*l.* net, all applied to school.* In 1865, the net income, after payment on account of a mortgage debt and ordinary expenses for repairs, &c., was 22*l.*

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* SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for year ending 31st Dec. 1865.

| RECEIPTS | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Rents | 71 | 10 | 0 |
| One-third fees | 14 | 10 | 4½ |
| Subscriptions | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Deficit | 39 | 1 | 1 |
| | 135 | 7 | 9½ |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Rates and taxes | 5 | 7 | 8½ |
| Repairs | 6 | 16 | 2 |
| Insurance | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant master | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Fuel | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Books and prizes | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Sundries | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Mortgage debt | 34 | 3 | 2 |
| Deficit of income (80*l.*) guaranteed by head master for the first year, but not paid by him | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| | 135 | 7 | 9½ |

Buildings and site not adapted to their purpose. Residence provided by trustees for assistant master; adapted for the reception of boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For instructing youth of town of Market Street in all good learning and manners in the English and Latin tongues (Founder's will). All boys residing within town of Markyate Street, of age of five years and upwards, of good character, and not unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause, capable of admission, on payment of sums provided by scheme. No boy entitled to remain after sixteen. In event of number from Markyate Street being less than that which may be received and educated in school, boys from other places may be admitted by trustees (Scheme A.D. 1863.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—All good learning and manners in the English and Latin tongues (Founder's will). Principles of Christian religion, sacred and profane history, principles of natural philosophy, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing, and principles of designing, singing, reading, and writing, and such other branches of education as to trustees seem expedient (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.* — Scheme confirmed by Master of the Rolls, 7 January 1863.

Trustees, owner of mansion known as Markyate Cell, and six other members of Church of England, resident within two and a half miles of Markyate Street; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote.

Curate of Markyate Street Chapel ex officio master so long as he performs duties prescribed by scheme. May not hold other employment which may interfere with such duties. Assistant appointed and removed by head master.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General character.*—Elementary.

*Masters.*—One (the curate) ex officio, and one assistant, who manages the school.

*Boarders.*—Two.

*Day Scholars.*—64.

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List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Daniell Goodson Adey, Esq., Markyate Cell.
Rev. William Henry Fitzsimon Hinde, Flamstead.
Arthur Hubert (Surgeon), Markyate Street.
Philip Pocock (Farmer), Markyate Cell Farm.
Benjamin Hamilton, Esq., Kensworth.

Hon. Clerk to Trustees:

Rev. W. H. F. Hinde, Flamstead, Dunstable.

Head Master (*ex officio*):

Rev. F. W. Adey, P. Curate of St. John's, Markyate Street, Dunstable.

Assistant Master:

James Shirley, Certificated, St. Mark's College, Chelsea.

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## Chipping Barnet Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on April 25, 1866.

It was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1573, to be a "common grammar school in or near the town of Barnet "for the education, bringing up, and instruction of boys and youth "in grammar and other learning."

The school was to have one master, one usher, and 24 discreet and honest men, inhabitants of the town of Barnet, or out of the neighbourhood, within the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, as governors; and these governors were to have power to make ordinances in writing for the regulation and management of the school; to appoint the master and usher, and to move either or both of them from their office according to their discretion, "for reasons them thereunto moving."

The school endowed (*a*) by A. Maynard, who in 1597 gave a schoolhouse and the ground on which it stood; (*b*) by J. Owen, who in 1676 charged the Fishmongers Company with an annual payment of 9*l.* 12*s.* to the governors of the school; (*c*) by the Rev. H. Hall, who in 1734 gave a sum of money with which the governors purchased land. Other small additions have been since made to the property of the school by purchase or bequest; and the income, which in 1833 was 34*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, is for the year 1864, 49*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*

II. The number of scholars on the foundation at the time of my visit was ten; they are all day scholars, and are taught free of expense, with the exception of a payment of 6*s.* a year for use of books and firing. There were also 40 non-foundation scholars in the school, of whom ten were day boys, and 30 were boarders in the master's house. These are regarded entirely as the private pupils of the master; the governors not interfering with them in any way, except to guarantee that the foundation boys be taught along with them and classified and treated with them in a precisely similar manner. The fees for these non-foundationers are as follows. For day scholars three pounds per annum for English and Latin (if the latter is required); two guineas extra for French; and the same for drawing. The terms for boarders are: for board, washing, and instruction in the English and Latin languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, history, book-keeping, &c. 20 guineas per annum under 12 years of age, 21 guineas under 14 years of age. French and drawing (extra) the same terms as day scholars. At the time of my visit there were therefore 50 boys altogether on the books of the school. Of these ten, or one fifth, were learning Latin; three, or about one sixteenth, French; and 12, or about one fourth, drawing. The education therefore of the free boys costs a little over five guineas a head per annum, of which about 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* is from public sources, and 6*s.* from

private. Or to put it in another way; the school is mainly a private country boarding and day school, in which the master, in consideration of the sum of 49*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.* and a house provided for him from a public source, teaches ten boys, free of expense, for 44 weeks in the year, 31 hours a week, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, English; and Latin, bookkeeping, and mathematics if they require it. The number of free scholars is limited to ten, not by any provision in the Letters Patent, but by a regulation of the governors on account of the smallness of the endowment; and for similar reasons the boys are superannuated at 14, unless special exception be made for them.

III. The school is taught by the principal, who has been in charge of it eight years. He is untrained, and has no degree; but the trustees expressed themselves as very well satisfied with his work. He was assisted by three under masters; one a trained and certificated schoolmaster of Battersea Normal School; one a Frenchman, who had been educated in England, but who had no English or French degree; and one an untrained usher. These assistant masters are all paid by the principal himself. There were four classes in the school. The first class contained three foundationers and eleven private scholars. The foundationers seemed quite to get their proper share of care and attention, and to stand well in the school. At the time of my visit the head boy and the third in the school were foundationers. The school was very fairly supplied with maps and apparatus.

IV. The masters teach very fairly, and the boys appeared to be fairly forward in most of the subjects which they learned. The first class answered creditably in history and geography, and in parsing; but were not properly instructed in analysis. They were also decidedly backward in arithmetic; but on the whole I thought the school a favourable specimen of a small endowed rural school. No doubt much improvement would be effected in the school if it had the stimulus and other advantages of an independent inspection and examination. But the smallness of the endowment renders it necessary for the masters to exert themselves, and keeps the school up to a fair standard.

V. The buildings and premises of this school are pretty fair. The accommodation for boarders is moderate.

VI. In a letter of August 15, 1866, the master remarks—
"I do not (in teaching the foundationers) confine myself to the "subjects named in the governors rules. Two of the foundation-"ers are to be carpenters. I have commenced teaching them "practical geometry, and shall afterwards teach them to draw "small plans according to certain scales. Another boy was "intended for a druggist's shop. I thought it well to teach him "the names of some of the drugs, and whence they were obtained. "Considering the position of the parents who seek to place their "boys on the foundation of this school, I feel convinced that, if we "consider the probable future of the boys, it is quite useless to "teach them *much* of Latin. The education most likely to be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"really serviceable must include writing, calculations used in "shops and mechanical trades, geography, history of their own "country, enough of grammar to enable them to express themselves in a correct way, &c."

In quoting these remarks I do not intend to endorse them altogether; but simply to give a specimen of what a practical teacher, whose income depends chiefly on his personal exertions, finds it to be desirable to teach to scholars of the third grade.

The secondary education of Barnet is principally in the hands of private teachers. The gentry send their sons to public and proprietary schools; the farmers and tradesmen generally to private boarding schools. The charities of Barnet are very considerable, and some of them are said to be increasing largely in value.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 222. A.D. 1830.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 24 March 1573, schoolhouse and site given by Anthony Maynard, 27 March 1599, John Owen, by deed, 28 April 1676, directed Fishmongers' Company to pay to governors 9*l.* 12*s.* yearly, as to 3*l.* thereof for masters, 3*l.* for repairs of school, 1*l.* for repairing physic-well, and 52*s.* shillings for alms, and in case of disuse of physic-well such 1*l.* to go to master. Rev. Humphrey Hall, A.D. 1734, gave 100*l.*, which, with 10*l.* lent by Marsh Woolfe, was, 3 October 1739, laid out in purchase of five acres of land in Ridge parish. A.D. 1815, an allotment of nearly two roods was awarded to school. Governors are also possessed of a house in High Street, and an annual rent of 4*s.* payable in respect of an encroachment made by one Richard Hassell *temp. Car. I.*, not been received for many years.

*School Property.*—Annual income from endowment 54*l.* 12*s.* gross, reduced to about 27*l.* net by expense for repairs, &c., and charges on account of a debt of 150*l.* incurred 10 years ago for rebuilding school. No probable increase except from liquidation of debt. Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for 20 or 25 boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a grammar school, with master and usher, in the town of Barnet, for the education, bringing up, and instruction of the boys and youth in grammar and other learning (Letters Patent). For teaching three poor boys of the town of Barnet, appointed by governors without any charge (Owen's gift); now extended to 10 boys.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar and other learning (Letters Patent).

*Government and Masters.*—Twenty-four inhabitants of neighbourhood, within Hertford and Middlesex, governors. Make statutes, and appoint and dismiss head master; usher discontinued from want of funds.

#### *State of School in second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical, with Latin for a few.

*Masters.*—Head master receives annual stipend of 20*l.* from endowment, subject to a deduction in case of decrease of income.

*Day Scholars.*—Ten foundationers, between 8 and 14 years of age; sons of small tradesmen, mechanics, &c.; chiefly from the immediate neighbourhood; pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter for pens, ink, use of books, etc., besides 1*s.* 6*d.* extra in two winter quarters. Expected to attend parish church on Sunday with master.

*Boarders.*—Head master takes private pupils.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament.

School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career. Catechetical

instruction by curate of parish. Prayers taken from Prayer Book in the morning and Bishop Blomfield's in the evening.

Promotions by ability.

Examination at Midsummer and Christmas by two governors. A Bible given as prize at Midsummer to the best boy.

Punishments: impositions principally; corporal punishments rare, publicly.

Playground very small.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years; two to other schools.

School open about 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours in summer and 27 and a half in winter per week.

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SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st Dec. 1864.

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents (less property tax) | 40 | 4 | 1½ |
| Fishmongers' Company | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| | 49 | 16 | 1½ |
| The whole annual receipts are, viz.— | | | |
| Norman, for field | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Barnes, for small meadow | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| White, for house in the town | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Fishmongers' Company | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | £54 | 12 | 0 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Instalment of debt | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on debt | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Petty expenses, &c. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Repairs | 6 | 12 | 3 |
| Church (for bread) | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Master's stipend | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | 47 | 14 | 0 |

The physic-well is kept in repair from the funds.

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## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

James Hill, Esq., Treasurer, Barnet.
Rev. F. C. Cass, Rector of Hadley.
Rev. R. R. Hutton, Rector of Chipping Barnet.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford, Wrotham Park.
L. C. D'Eyncourt, Esq., Hadley and Marylebone Police Court.
Captain Trotter, Dyrham Park near Barnet.
Stanley Harris, Esq., Clerk to the Magistrates, &c., &c.
C. Bryant, Esq., Barnet.
Rev. J. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.
C. Godson, Esq., Surgeon, Barnet.
Rev. C. Thompson, Vicar of South Mimms.
Joseph Baxendale, Esq., Head of the Firm of Pickford & Co.
R. W. Kempson, Esq., Barnet.
J. Ladds, Esq., South Park, Wadhurst, Sussex.
John Smith, Esq., Belsize Park, Hampstead.
Henry Edward Chetwynd Stapylton, Esq., Shenley Lodge, Herts.
Charles Thomas Carter, Esq., Hadley, Middlesex.
Richard Durant, jun., Esq., High Canons, Shenley.
Lloyd Baxendale, Esq., Totteridge, Herts.
The Rev. Henry L. Ventris, Whetstone, Middlesex.
The Rev. T. H. Winbolt, Sundridge, Herts.
William N. Frankly, Esq., Northlands, Horsham.

Head Master:

Charles Pressdee.

## Hertford Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on April 19th, 1866. It was founded by R. Hale of Cheshunt, Herts, in 1616, under licence of letters patent of King James, to be a "grammar school in the "town of Hertford, for the instruction of *children* and youth in "*Latin tongue and other literature*, pro instructione puerorum et "juvenum in lingua Latina et alia politiori literatura;" the founder's heir to have power of making statutes for the government and revenues of the school, and of appointing the master and usher. The usher was to be a single man; and both master and usher were to give a bond to resign their offices on six months warning. The mayor and nine chief burgesses of the town were to be the governors of the school.

In 1661 Dr. Hale founded seven scholarships at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of the value of 20 marks per annum, to which one free scholar from this grammar school should be elected annually, having been at least 18 months in the school, and *well skilled in music.*

The school is also one of those named in the foundation of Seth Ward's scholarships, as having a claim to present under certain circumstances. (See my Report on Buntingford Grammar School.)

A gift, found by an inquisition in 1681, for white gloves to the mayor, justices, and minister at the breaking up in December, the surplus of which was to go to the scholars or the poor at the discretion of the trustees, has been hopelessly lost.

II. The school is now governed by rules made in 1864 by Lady Palmerston as representative of the founder. By these rules the fees were slightly lowered in deference to a wish expressed by some of the inhabitants of Hertford, and on the supposition that the numbers would, by such an alteration, be largely increased. This, increase, however, has not occurred. The fees are now as stated in the returns.

III. The master is a graduate of Cambridge. The assistant master has no degree or certificate, and is untrained. He is preparing to matriculate at Oxford. He does not handle a class well. The registration is fairly good. The boys take places and are marked for lessons.

At the date of my visit there were 37 boys on the books of the school, of whom 36 were present. Of these 34 were day boys and two boarders.

IV. The school is divided into two sections, each of which contains two classes. This classification is in accordance with the boys' knowledge of Latin. There is a second and distinct classification for arithmetic, and a third for the extra subjects. The second section (Latin classification, classes III.–IV.) contained 20 boys. Their average age was 11½ years; and their average time in school was 13 months. In eight easy lines of

dictation two of them failed entirely, and the rest had an average of more than five errors in spelling. One boy only wrote the passage correctly. Their arithmetic also was moderate. It is clear that these boys are very badly prepared when they enter the school, and that for much of their deficiency the masters are not responsible. For example, five new comers of this quarter, who had only been in the school, on an average, one week, but whose average age was 11 years, could not read English sufficiently well to pass in standard III. of the Revised Code. Yet these were chiefly the sons of tradesmen. There was an entire want of life, spirit, and energy among them.

The first section (Latin classification, classes I.–II.) contained 16 boys of the average age of 12¾ years, and who had been in the school on an average 1¾ year; three of them, however, had only been in the school an average of one week. They were examined in Papers XVI., and orally in Latin and Greek; in Paper II. (arithmetic); Paper XXVI., 1–3, (algebra); Paper XIII. (English history and geography).

The following is some account of the result of the Latin examination:—

| No. | Age. | Time in School. | Where previously taught. | Results in Latin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | years. | | | |
| 1 | 12 | 3 days | Private school | Ignorant of the first rudiments of declensions and concords. |
| 2 | 14 | 1 year | Christ's Hospital | Sound in the elements. |
| 3 | 12 | 3¼ years | Home | Knows a little well. |
| 4 | 12 | 2 years | Dame's school | Nil. |
| 5 | 13 | Do. | Private school | Almost nil. |
| 6 | 13 | 1 year | Do. | Ignorant of conjugation and concords. |
| 7 | 10 | 1½ year | Dame's school | Good. |
| 8 | 13 | 2 years | Do. | Knows a little fairly. |
| 9 | 14 | 3 days | Private school | Nil. |
| 10 | 13 | 2 weeks | Do. | Almost nil. |
| 11 | 11 | 1¾ year | Dame's school | Do. |
| 12 | 11 | 2 years | British school | Do. |
| 13 | 13 | 3½ years | Do. | Very fair. |
| 14 | 15 | 1 year | Another grammar school. | Knows a little fairly. |
| 15 | 14 | 2 months | Private school | Nil. |
| 16 | 14 | 1¾ year | Do. | Do. |

The results in arithmetic and algebra were equally moderate with those in Latin. The answers in history and geography were much better; the spelling being generally very fair, the composition tolerably correct, and the knowledge of the matter creditable. The boys appear to take interest in this branch of their work.

V. The schoolroom is a handsome room, well proportioned, well lighted, and well supplied with desks and apparatus. There are rooms above which might be made into dormitories or classrooms. The master's house and premises are fairly capacious and convenient. There is, altogether, accommodation for about 30 boarders. The master's garden is large and commodious. There

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is no grass playground, but there are good meads close to the town. There is a fair gravelled playground in which the boys are drilled.

VI. The opinion of those trustees who honoured me with an interview was unanimous that the present number of scholars is not adequate to the founder's intention, when considered with reference to the present requirements of the town. There are, I am told, nearly 1,000 ten-pound householders in the town; and the Post Office Directory gives a list of more than 300 private and commercial residents.

The prevalent opinion seemed to be one of satisfaction with the teaching and management of the master, but that it is impossible to support a classical day school in Hertford; because there is not a sufficient number of residents who desire classics to maintain the school by themselves; and because these professional men and superior tradesmen will not allow their children to mix with those of the smaller shopkeepers.

Many of the more intelligent inhabitants evidently also feel it to be a misfortune for the school that the power of making regulations and nominating the master should be in private hands.

My attention was drawn to the large amount of money annually distributed in *doles* in this town. The account of the treasurer to the "Poor's Estates" of Hertford show that upwards of 270*l.* are annually distributed among the poor or improvident of this town; and that the treasurer has, nevertheless, a surplus of more than 240*l.* in the savings bank. These doles are, I believe, distributed in money. One of the clergy of the town, whom I specially consulted in this manner, assured me that these doles, so far from relieving his expenses, actually increased the amount of want and destitution in the parish, creating improvidence and bad habits. The money is distributed, in sums of from 30*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, to about 500 families. Its receipt is almost always anticipated; and the public houses are full at the time of distribution.

There is a strong desire among the more intelligent tradesmen to divert this money to educational or medical purposes; but no citizen would be willing to move in the matter, on account of the great unpopularity which would be incurred by anyone so doing among the lower classes of the town.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 370. A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—King James I., by Letters Patent, 29 April 1616, granted licence to Richard Hale to found a grammar school, who built schoolhouse, and by will, 19 February 1616, gave 300*l.* to be laid out in land or rentcharge, of yearly value of 36*l.* for use of school. By deed, 10 December 1672, a rentcharge of 40*l.* issuing out of Manor of Meridon and lands in Tewin, Datchworth, and in borough, was settled in trust for school. Dr. Bernard Hale, by will, 6 February 1661, gave all his manors of Knapton, Bren-

hill, Knappsgreens, all his lands in Knapton, Paston, Swafield, Childgrave, and Langley, or elsewhere, and advowsons of Knapton and Glaston, and directed out of the income thereof, *inter alia*, seven scholars who had been previously educated for 18 months at school, to be maintained at Peterhouse, Cambridge, until M.A., with stipends of 20 marks each, or in default of scholars from school, scholars from such school as should be chosen by his heir, &c. Ralph Minors, by will, about A.D. 1627, gave 10*l.*, the income to be applied in buying gloves for the mayor, justice, and minister present at December breaking-up of scholars, and surplus to be given to well-deserving scholars or poor.

*School Property.*—Ralph Minors' gift lost; Dr. Hale's scholarships no longer appropriated to school. Average annual income from endowment 40*l.*, less property tax, whole of which, after deducting 10*l.* for repairs and insurance, is applied to school.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose but not convenient for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the instruction of children and youth in the Latin tongue and other literature (Letters Patent). All boys, preference being given to residents within town and parishes of Hertford, admissible, subject to following regulations: no boy admissible until he shall have attained age of eight years and received preliminary instruction in reading and writing, or who is afflicted with any infectious disorder, or is unfitted in respect of character, or otherwise. No boy to stay after 18, unless permitted by patron or governors. (Statutes A.D. 1864.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin and other literature (Letters Patent). Besides religious instruction in accordance, subject to a conscience clause, with tenets of Church of England. English and Latin languages and literature, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, elements of natural science, and any other branches of study requisite to a sound classical and commercial education (Statutes).

*Government and Masters.*—Statutes made by Lady Palmerston as representative of founder, 12 September 1864.

Representative of founder makes statutes, appoints, and, with six months' notice, dismisses master.

Governors appointed by Charity Commissioners; with concurrence of master and patron, make byelaws, and during minority of patron appoint master.

Master allowed to take boarders; on his appointment gives a bond of 300*l.* penalty, binding him to leave on six months' notice by the person or persons who appointed him, and to keep his premises in tenantable repair. May not hold any office which may interfere with his school duties. Appoints and removes assistant master.

### *State of School in First Half-year of* 1865.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Master, B.A.; receives 30*l.* from endowment besides house and fees; pays assistant masters, and provides fire, light, and all other necessaries, except books and stationery.

*Day Scholars.*—Thirty, three fifths between 10 and 14 years old; chiefly sons of tradesmen in the town; pay for French and drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* each; drilling 1*l.* 1*s.*; stationery 15*s.*; general work, boys living in town, under 14, 3*l.* 4*s.*, above 14, 5*l.*, other boys under 14, 4*l.*, above 14, 6*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—None. Terms (including stationery and laundress) 40*l.*

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys, on admission, must be acquainted with elements of reading and writing.

School classified by general proficiency. No modification of school course to suit special cases. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book, and reading a chapter of Bible.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examinations once a quarter by master; annually by a University examiner. Prizes given.

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Punishments; corporal punishment and impositions, the former publicly and by head master only.

Playground little more than a rood.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours in the week.

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## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Surgeon. | Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Analytical Chemist. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Merchant. | ,, ,, - 2 | Seedsman. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Builder. | ,, ,, - 3 | Grocer. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Mistress of a Ladies' School. | ,, ,, - 4 | Brewer. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Publisher and Printer. | ,, ,, - 5 | Widow of Manufacturer. |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Drill Sergeant. | ,, ,, - 6 | Auctioneer. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Photographer. | ,, ,, - 7 | Tailor. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Builder. | ,, ,, - 8 | Builder. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Farmer. | ,, ,, - 9 | Publican. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Newspaper Publisher. | ,, ,, - 10 | Widow of Manufacturer. |

All residing in Hertford, within a mile of the schoolhouse.

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*For Table B. see next page.*

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## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. J. W. Birch, All Saints Vicarage, Hertford.
Rev. C. N. Williams, St. Andrew's Rectory.
Dr. Evans, Fore Street.
Mr. Hancock, Plumber, Fore Street.
Dr. Davies, M.D., Fore Street.
Philip Longmore, Solicitor, Castle Street (Treasurer).
Henry Gilbertson, Grocer, Fore Street.
Jasper Gripper, Merchant, Hertford.
Matthew Skinner Longmore, Solicitor, Fore Street.
Robert Cocks, Linen Draper, Fore Street.
Joseph Lawrence, Merchant, Fore Street.

Head master:

Rev. John Davey, B.A.

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## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | All viz. 30 | 4 | — | 6 | 12 | 3 | 20 | — | 3 | Genesis, St. Matthew; Catechism; Articles. | 8 | 11 | 3 | 15 | — | 3 | Watt's Scripture Hist.; Church Catechism; Articles (about 12). | 5 | 8 | 3 | 15 | — | 3 | Wilson's Catechisms; Church Catechism. |
| Greek - - | 5 | 1 | — | 6* | 12 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 2 | Grammar (Wordsworth's); nouns and adjectives. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 28 | 4 | — | 6* | 12 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 7 | Valpy's Delectus, about 10 pages; Latin Gram. (Edward VI.) Propria. As in præs. | 8 | 11 | 4 | 20 | — | 3 | Edward VI. Grammar. End of Active Voice. | 5 | 8 | 4 | 20 | — | 3 | Edward VI. Grammar. End of Adjectives. |
| | | | £ s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French - | 8 | 1 | 2 2 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 2 | Delille's Grammar for beginners. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| German - | — | — | 2 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Foreign Languages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | All | 4 | — | 6 | 12 | 4 | — | — | 4 | Colenso and Barnard Smith. | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | Colenso's, Barnard Smith's, and others. | 5 | 8 | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | Colenso's and others. |
| Book-keeping | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration & Surveying. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure, or applied, beside preceding. | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 2 | Euclid (Pott's), 24 Propositions, 1st Book. Algebra (Colenso's). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* One boy in advance of the rest construes Cæsar, Ovid, Greek Delectus.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | | | YRS | | M. | | H. | |
| Physics. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural History. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History - | All | 4 | — | 7 | 12 | 2 | 30 | — | 1½ | Ince and Gilbert's English History. | 8 | 11 | 2 | 20 | — | 2 | Gleig's Small History of England, 1st Volume. | 5 | 8 | 2 | 20 | — | 2 | Gleig's Small History, about six chapters. |
| Geography - | „ | 4 | — | 7 | 12 | 2 | 20 | — | 1½ | Cornwell's Geography for Beginners. | 8 | 11 | 2 | 20 | — | 2 | Cornwell's Geography for Beginners, Europe. | 5 | 8 | 2 | 20 | — | 2 | Wilson's Catechism. |
| English Grammar. | „ | 4 | — | 6 | 12 | 2 | 20 | — | 1 | Chambers's Introduction | 8 | 11 | 4 | 20 | — | 3 | Chambers's Introduction, about half. | 5 | 8 | 4 | 20 | — | 3 | Cornwell's, for Beginners. |
| English Literature. | „ | — | — | 7 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | Selections in Poetry - | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | — | 1 | Poetry - - - | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | — | 1 | Poetry. |
| English Composition. | „ | 3 | — | 6 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 1 | Exercises of various kinds. | 8 | 11 | 3 | — | — | 2 | Exercises, Dictation, &c. | 5 | 8 | | | | | |
| Reading - | „ | — | — | 6 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 1 | - - - | 8 | 11 | 3 | — | — | 3 | - - - | 5 | 8 | 6 | — | — | 4 | |
| Writing - | „ | — | — | 6 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | - - - | 8 | 11 | 3 | — | — | 3 | - - - | 5 | 8 | 4 | — | — | 3 | |
| Music. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | £ s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - | 9 | — | 2 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Subjects | — | — | 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | - - - | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | - - | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | |

## Hitchin Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited by me on 12th April 1866. It was founded by J. Mattocke, in 1632, for the maintenance of an able and learned schoolmaster for the instruction of *the children* of the inhabitants of Hitchin in good literature and virtuous education. The trustees were to appoint the schoolmaster, and have power to make new laws for the government of the school. The school was further endowed with gifts for the following objects; viz.:—

(a.) Kemp's, 1654, for the "better maintenance of Mattocke's *free school*, and for the teaching and instruction of six *poor children* in literature and good learning."

(b.) Honilove's, 1688, "to the master of the *free school* for the better educating and bringing up in learning of *one poor boy* for ever."

(c.) Radcliffe's, 1660, "to augment the revenues of the said school."

(d.) Skynner's, 1666, "towards the increase of the revenue and maintenance of *the free school* begun by J. Mattocke."

(e.) Kidner's, 1667, "to the schoolmaster and schoolmasters of the *free school* at Hitchin, for well and diligently teaching 10 *poor children*."

(f.) Pierson's, 1798, "to augment the salary of the master of the *free school* at Hitchin, the said master receiving, teaching, and instructing according to the rules of the school *five or lesser number of boys*, in addition to the number then appointed to be taught there, if there should be application for the teaching of so many, and the trustees should think proper to direct so many to be taught there."

(g.) Dawes', 1729, "to the trustees of *the Charity School* at Hitchin, for the support of the same."

(h.) Wilshere's, 1827, "to be applied in such way as appeared most likely to produce the greatest permanent benefit to the poor of Hitchin" (with a recommendation that it should be applied to education).

The school had also a claim, upon a somewhat remote contingency (which has never occurred), to the Hertfordshire scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge. (See my Report upon Buntingford Grammar School.)

II. Thus there are, besides the original endowment of this school, at least eight subsequent benefactions, making in all nine grants to the foundation, exclusive of the scholarships above mentioned.

It will be observed that in three of these grants the words used are "*children*," and in only two of them "*boys*." The benefits of the foundation are, however, (and have, it seems, always been) confined to boys. It will also be observed that in the foundation grant no definition is made of the subjects to be taught, and that

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in none of the eight subsequent benefactions is *grammar* mentioned. It will also be seen that, by the eight subsequent benefactions, from 17 to 22 poor scholars are required to be taught free, and that of the 17, 16 are *children*, and one *a boy* It will also be seen that in five of the subsequent benefactions the school is styled only "the Free school," and in one the "Charity school."

As far as I can ascertain, the first mention of *grammar* occurs in the trustees' resolutions of 1828. It may be inferred from part of those resolutions that the school had up to that time suffered from an inundation of the lower classes, which had a tendency to keep the middle classes out of the school, and to swamp all secondary in mere elementary instruction. (See my Report on St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, Vol. VII., page 328.) These resolutions of the trustees virtually turned out the children of the labouring class from the school, and limited the free admission to "37 boys, sons of respectable tradesmen in Hitchin (and of others of a similar rank in life), between the ages of 8 and 15." They also required that the master should take "no private pupils who do not receive their education in the free school-room, and are not classed with the free boys;" that the education should be in English subjects (including grammar), with the addition of Latin and Greek is required; that the free boys should pay 5*s.* a quarter for stationery, &c.; and that there should be an annual public examination of the free boys in the school-room.

These resolutions of the trustees appear to be in most points carefully fulfilled. The maximum number of 37 free boys is never exceeded; indeed, it is unfortunately never even approximately reached, so great is the indifference to the school among the commercial population of the town. The boys do not now appear to be of the labouring class, as will be seen from the following Table. The master, however, does take one private pupil, who is not educated and classed with the other boys, and whom he is now, as I understood, instructing in German; and the trustees, on their part, have reduced the quarterage for stationery, &c. from 5*s.* to 3*s.* The trustees do appear to take an interest in the school, and they examine the school, apparently with some care, half-yearly. The school, however, by no means fulfils the purpose of a general middle-class school for the town of Hitchin. The utmost number of free boys that the present master ever had in the school was about 27, and the present number of free scholars on the books is only 19. Now, when one considers it, this is certainly a very striking fact. Hitchin is a rising and flourishing town, the centre of a considerable agricultural district; and its population in 1861, including the hamlets, was 7,677. The manufacture of straw plait is carried on, and there is a good trade in corn, flour, malt, and brewing. There appear to be at least 87 private residents, householders; and a list of over 200 commercial residents (in the town alone, exclu-

sive of farmers, &c. in the vicinity) is given in the Post Office Directory. And this population, provided with a Grammar-school education at 3*s.* a quarter (not one half of the cost of a satisfactory elementary English education), sends into its Grammar school *nineteen scholars.* Indeed, many of the small tradesmen seem to prefer paying a larger sum for a more limited curriculum. I was informed that many of these persons send their sons to the British school, where there is a "select class" (of children, I presume, who cannot under the Supplementary Rules of the Revised Code be presented to the Inspector for the grant), paying about 10*s.* a quarter. The wealthier tradesmen and farmers send their sons to private boarding schools, the cheapest being almost always preferred. There seems to be only one such in the town. It is called "a classical and commercial Academy," and, I believe, does the boarding and ordinary instruction complete for about 20*l.* per annum; terms which, of course, it cannot for a moment be supposed are remunerative, at least during cattle-plague times. In short, the school is not popular (I might almost say, is not valued) among the middle classes of Hitchin and its neighbourhood, nor is a fair and adequate representation of the children of those classes to be found upon its registers.

III. There were at the time of my visit on the register of the school, 19 free scholars and 18 paying scholars; of which 18, 7 were day scholars, 3 weekly boarders, and 8 full boarders. There were present on the day of my visit 15 free scholars and 17 paying scholars, those who pay something attending (as is always found to be the case) more regularly than those who pay little or nothing. All the boys learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, English grammar and geography, and something of English history. One was learning Euclid and algebra, and several were doing Latin and Greek and ancient history. About a dozen were learning French. All these subjects are taught by the master (who is not a graduate or trained, but a man of considerable experience and attainments, single-handed, without any help but such as he gets from occasionally asking some of the older boys to act as monitors. He has, indeed, considering the different ages, different attainments, numbers, and (frequently) the gross ignorance at admission of the boys, and considering the variety of subjects taught, and the inconvenient furnishing of the room, an impossible task. He does not attempt much routine, method, or system, such as classification and the use of time tables, &c., but tries to get through his work in a rough fashion, as quickly as he can. He seems to maintain good order, and to be really energetic and take some pains, especially with the handwriting, which is so important to boys going into business, and which is carefully and successfully taught.

IV. I examined almost all the boys present in reading and dictation, and the majority in arithmetic. I also examined the boys who were receiving classical instruction in Latin, and those who were receiving French instruction. I questioned in grammar,

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and heard the master teach them. With the exception of the head boy (who is fairly well informed), the boys showed very unsatisfactory attainments. It must be remembered that the master receives them at all ages, from 8 to 14; not unfrequently, as I found, ignorant of the barest elements of English. For example, 3 boys who were quite unable to read tolerably from Goldsmith's English History were aged respectively 12, 10, 13⅔ years, and had been in the school only six months each. I do not, therefore, wish to impute blame to the master. I speak only of results, of the attainments as I find them, which are certainly unsatisfactory.

The following table, which includes the first 26 boys present in the school on the day of my visit, will give some notion of their age, the length of time they have been in the school, and their family circumstances.

| No. | Age. | | Time in the School. | | Condition. | Free, Boarder, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yrs. | Mths. | Yrs. | Mths. | | |
| 1 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Teacher | Free. |
| 2 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Do. | Do. |
| 3 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 0 | Lawyer | Do. |
| 4 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Assize officer | Do. |
| 5 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 3 | Draper | Daily boarder. |
| 6 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | Boarder. |
| 7 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Plumber | Free. |
| 8 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | Boarder. |
| 9 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | - | Do. |
| 10 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | Daily Boarder. |
| 11 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | Do. |
| 12 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | Boarder. |
| 13 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 6 | - | Daily Boarder. |
| 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | - | Boarder. |
| 15 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Builder | Free. |
| 16 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Do. | Do. |
| 17 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | Draper | Do. |
| 18 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | Baker | Do. |
| 19 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | - | Boarder. |
| 20 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | - | Do. |
| 21 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 8 | - | Do. |
| 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 days | | Assize officer | Free. |
| 23 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 6 | Excise officer | Do. |
| 24 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 6 | Carpenter | Do. |
| 25 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | Publican | Do. |
| 26 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | - | Daily boarder. |

V. The schoolroom is a fair building, though somewhat low and small, and wanting a classroom. It is only moderately furnished, except with maps, of which there is a good supply. There are no black boards or easels. There is a very fair supply of desks, but it would be much better if they were placed parallel, and all faced in one direction. There is only a small gravelled playground, and no grass for the boys. The offices are too small, and situated close to the door. The master's house is not very convenient. He has eight boarders, three weekly boarders, and one private pupil, but he appears only to have eight beds to put them in.

The master informed me that he had spent a considerable sum of money on the house; but it would need rebuilding to make it suitable to modern requirements as a school-boarding house. He considers that he can accommodate 20 boarders; but it is difficult to imagine how he could do it, even on the system of two in a bed. There is no school library, and the boys provide their own books; hence there is no uniformity or system in the text books they use, and the editions of several of the books they brought up were decidedly bad.

VI. The trustees considered that the smallness of the endowment was the cause of the school not succeeding as the middle school of Hitchin and the neighbourhood. They expected no success from the school in its present condition. It would at least require entire rebuilding, so as to meet modern requirements for boarders, on whom it must always depend as the only means of attracting a good master. They suggested an amalgamation of Stevenage Grammar School, which is only four miles distant, with this school (but see my report on Stevenage school); but they did not intend to make any move in the matter.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 297., A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By John Mattocke, by deed, 25 July 1639, declaring trusts of nine acres of land copyhold of manor of Hitchin previously surrendered by him. Joseph Kemp, by will, 17 July 1654, gave premises in Hitchin after the death of his sister-in-law for better maintenance of school. Thomas Honilove, by will, 17 May 1688, gave two barns in Hitchin, and directed rents to be paid to master. Edward Radcliffe, by will, A.D. 1660, gave 20*l.* to be laid out in land in augmentation of school revenues. John Skynner, by will, 4 June 1666, gave 100*l.* for a like purpose. Thomas Kidner, by will, 25 Feb. 1667, gave 16 acres and a half of land in Higham Gobion in Bedfordshire, after the death of his wife, for schoolmaster. William Dawes, by will, 24 Jan. 1729, gave freehold and copyhold lands near Hitchin, upon trust to pay thereout 5*l.* per annum to trustees of school for ever. Joseph Margetts Pierson, by deed, 14 June 1798, covenanted to transfer into the names of trustees of Skynner's almshouses in Hitchin 800*l.* consols, as to 200*l.* thereof in augmentation of master's salary. William Wilshere, by will, 26 March 1824, gave 500*l.* for benefit of poor of Hitchin, with a suggestion that it should be applied for the education of poor children. Under an enclosure act, A.D. 1815, six acres of land given by Mattocke were exchanged for nine acres in Hitchin, part of premises given by Kemp and those given by Honilove for about 14 acres in Hitchin, and 10 acres of land purchased with Skynner's gift for seven acres in Pirton. Radcliffe's, Pierson's, and one John Davis's gift (amount unknown) were at various times laid out in purchase of about six acres of copyhold, and half a rood freehold lands in Hitchin. With legacy of 40*l.* given by Elizabeth Ewesdin to poor, and 20*l.* of school revenues, an acre and a half of glebe land were purchased, 30 April 1811, of which nearly three quarters of an acre belong to school. A.D. 1827, 370*l.* consols, part of stock purchased with Wilshere's gift was appropriated to school. Deeds in custody of solicitors to Hitchin charities.

*School Property.*—Estimated in deed appointing new trustees, 21 March 1825, at 50 a. 0 r. 30 p. freehold land, besides copyholds, rentcharge of 5*l.*, and schoolhouse and premises. Average annual income from endowment,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

returned at 144*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* gross, 138*l.* 14*s.* net, all applied to school.* In 1865, 244*l.* 18*s.* gross, 101*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* net. No probable increase. School had a claim after Buntingford school to Dr. Seth Ward's scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose. Master's house old; has accommodation for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For maintenance of an able and learned schoolmaster for instructing children of inhabitants of Hitchin (Mattocke's gift). For better maintenance of school, and for the teaching and instruction of six poor children of Hitchin (Kemp's gift). For better educating and bringing up in learning one poor boy at free school (Honilove's gift). For well and diligently teaching ten poor children, to be chosen by master (Kidner's gift). For augmenting salary of master, he receiving, teaching, and instructing, according to rules of school, five or lesser number of boys in addition to number of boys previously appointed to be taught there, if there should be application for the teaching of so many, and if trustees of Skynner's almshouses should direct so many to be there taught (Pierson's gift). For ten more boys (Resolution of trustees of Skynner's almshouses appropriating portion of Wilshere's gift, A.D. 1827). Number of free boys to be 37; none to be admitted (except under peculiar circumstances) as free scholars but sons of respectable tradesmen in Hitchin, and of others of similar rank in life. Free boys not admitted under eight, and superannuated at fifteen (Revised rules, A.D. 1828).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Good literature and virtuous education (Mattocke's gift). Literature and good learning (Kemp's gift). English reading, English grammar generally, writing, arithmetic generally, and geography, Latin and Greek if required. (Rules A.D. 1828).

*Government and Masters.*—Rules revised by trustees, May 1828.

Trustees, the vicar, Lord Dacre, and 11 others, make rules; majority appoint master.

Master must be able and learned.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical. Half the boys learning Latin, and two Greek.

*Masters.*—Master's income 100*l.* from endowment, besides house, fees, and profits of boarders. Appoints and pays assistants, if any.

*Day Scholars.*—Twenty-three, chiefly between eight and fifteen years of age; sons of tradesmen and others of similar rank, from distances up to three miles. Foundationers pay for incidentals 12*s.*, non-foundationers 4*l.* 4*s.*

*Boarders.*—Nine, chiefly sons of farmers. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms 25 to 30 guineas for younger boys, 60 guineas and upwards for those preparing for universities. School bills, highest 86*l.*, average 44*l.*, lowest (a little boy's) 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 601 feet per boy. Some boys have separate beds. Hours 7 a.m.,—8 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Religious instruction in New Testament, collects, and Scripture history. No prayers used.

Promotions according to merit, and separate for every subject.

School examined twice a year by trustees, and prizes given by them.

Caning in use.

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* SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for Year ending Easter 1865.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents | 126 | 16 | 0 |
| Ground rents | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends on 370*l.* consols | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| | 144 | 18 | 0 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance, quit rents, and taxes | 3 | 17 | 2 |
| Agency | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| Master's salary | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Stationery and prizes | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Balance carried to account for repairs | 31 | 17 | 7 |
| | 144 | 18 | 0 |

No playground.
No boy gone to any university within the last five years.
School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in winter, and 36 in summer per week.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. L. Hensley, Vicar of Hitchin.
The Hon. Lord Dacre, The Hoo, Kimpton.
F. W. T. Drake, Esq., Hitchin.
Oswald Foster, Esq., ,,
John Hawkins, Esq., ,,
Wm. Hawkins, Esq., ,,
Francis Lucas, Esq., ,,
Chas. E. Prime, Esq., ,,
F. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq., ,,
Chas. Times, Esq., ,,
Chas. W. Wilshere, Esq. Brighton.
W. Wilshere, Frythe, Wilwyn.
Sept. Wright, Hitchin.

Head master:

John Sugars.

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## St. Albans Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on April 17, 1866.

The intention of the original founders, the corporation of St. Albans (cir. 1569), was to erect a free grammar school for 120 poor boys of the town, in the east end of the old abbey church.

II. The school is held in the Lady Chapel of the abbey church, and is taught by a head master and usher, who are appointed by the trustees; and a French master who is appointed and paid by the head master. The fees are 4*l.* per annum for residents in the town; 6*l.* for non-residents. For these fees the subjects offered are Greek, Latin, French, English, and mathematics. All scholars are required to learn the Church Catechism.

III. At the date of my visit the number of boys on the books was 30, of whom 27 were present. The master (contrary to the scheme, which requires him to be a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge), was an S.C.L. of Oxford. The usher, however, was an M.A. of Oxford. The French master had no degree. He attends the school two days a week. No registration had been kept before the appointment of the present master. No marks for lessons are given nor do the boys take places according to merit at each lesson; but quarterly examinations are conducted by the masters, and the boys placed accordingly. The school is divided into seven classes according to proficiency in Latin. In the 1st class was only one boy; and in the 2nd only one. The 3rd class contained 6 boys; the 4th 4 boys; the 5th 7; the 6th 3; the 7th 8. The following list of the first four classes will give some notion of the composition of the school.

| Number. | Class. | Occupation. | Age. | Time in this School. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. | Orphan | 15 | 1 year 6 months. |
| 2 | II. | Chemist | 13 | 4 „ 3 „ |
| 3 | III. | Jeweller | 14 | 1 „ 9 „ |
| 4 | „ | Surgeon | 10 | 1 „ 9 „ |
| 5 | „ | „ | 12 | 1 „ 9 „ |
| 6 | „ | Orphan | 12 | 1 „ 6 „ |
| 7 | „ | Lawyer | 15 | 2 „ 6 „ |
| 8 | „ | Orphan | 11 | 2 „ 3 „ |
| 9 | IV. | Clerk | 11 | 2 „ 0 „ |
| 10 | „ | Clerk | 15 | 1 „ 6 „ |
| 11 | „ | Solicitor | 11 | 1 „ 6 „ |
| 12 | „ | Chemist | 11 | 3 „ 0 „ |

Thus the average age of the first 12 boys was only 12½ years; and their average time in this school only about two years. All the scholars (30) were learning Latin; five boys (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6) were learning Greek; four boys (1, 2, 3, 4) were learning mathematics.

IV. The first four classes were examined in Latin, dictation

arithmetic, and French. Considering their age they were fairly advanced, except in arithmetic, in which they were not far advanced. But in this, as in all their work except French, they showed signs of being fairly grounded. The first boy did paper XIV., and some of the others paper XVI., creditably for their age. The dictation was not well done, the spelling being moderate. The boys evidently enter the school very ignorant, and do not remain in it long enough to derive much benefit from the instruction.

V. The school is held in the Lady Chapel of the abbey church. The inscription over the doorway is—Scola Sti Albani.

Quæ Divæ Mariæ jam pridem nomine dicta est
Liberulis celebrem fecit Elisa domum.
Quid vetat ingenuas pietati jungier artes?
Hinc illinc veræ est relligionis honos.

The schoolroom is a fine, large, room, with a small class room attached, but it is much out of repair; some of the tracery of the roof being, apparently, in a dangerous condition. Not long before my visit a portion of it had fallen, and had broken the floor. The desks are very old fashioned and inconvenient. There were no maps; and generally the apparatus was defective. There is no playground, and the offices were in a bad condition.

VI. None of the trustees met me; and I endeavoured in vain to find some of them. From what I observed and heard, I gather that the trustees take very little interest in the school. They never appoint examiners to examine the school, as required by the scheme, but the master selects his own examners.

The master asserts, (a) that parents now making use of the school do not care for Latin and Greek, but want a commercial education; (b) that they neglect the earlier education of their sons, knowing that they can get them in to the school at any period. He wishes the school divided into two parts, classical and commercial, and an admission examination to be required.

The school, the numbers in which are apparently slightly decreasing, is evidently not well supported, considering the low rate of the fees and the size and population of the town.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. XXV. 177. A.D. 1832.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By charter of incorporation of borough, 12th May 1553, power was given to mayor and burgesses to erect a grammar school within church of St. Albans; accordingly, about A.D. 1569, mayor and burgesses erected a free grammar school, in east end of church, for 120 poor boys belonging to borough (Ch. Com. Rep.) Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, 24th March 1570, made a grant for support of school and master, to mayor and burgesses, empowering them to license two (which number was subsequently, under letters patent of James I., 10th May 1610, increased to three) inhabitants of borough, to have exclusive privilege of selling wine within borough, with a proviso for suspension of licences in case of non-payment of 20*l.* and four

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

marks annually to master. Richard Raynshaw, A.D. 1595, surrendered nearly 38 acres of copyhold land (since enfranchised) in parish of St. Peter to use of trustees for school. Richard Platt, *temp. Eliz.*, gave a house in centre of town. Thomas and Margaret Hall, 29th Oct. 1582, gave lands copyhold of manor of Kingsbury in St. Michael's parish for charitable purposes, and directed 40*s.* per annum to be paid to under master. Charter in custody of corporation, not accessible to public.

*School Property.**—Annual income from rents and stock, 140*l.* gross, 120*l.* net. Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. No residences for masters.

*Objects of Trust.*—For boys between the ages of 7 and 15. Children of inhabitants to pay 1*l.* each, and every other scholar 1*l.* 10*s.* a quarter. All admissible if approved by any five of trustees, so that no scholar be under 7 or older than 15 years, and children of inhabitants be preferred. (Scheme A.D. 1845.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School founded as a free grammar school. In addition to subjects theretofore admitted, writing, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and literature. Whenever number of scholars amounts to 20, French to be taught by a native at expense of head master. (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme approved by master in Chancery, 13th Feb. 1845.

Eight members of Church of England trustees, make rules, appoint head and under master, and for misconduct or other cause remove under master. No such removal to take place, except at special meeting of trustees, whereat five of them are present, and of which 10 days notice in writing signed by three trustees has been given.

Head and under master must be of Church of England, and may take boarders. Head master must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.

### *State of School in last Quarter of* 1866.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Total income of head master from endowment 70*l.*, from two-thirds' fees 80*l.*, besides profits of boarders. Total income of under master from endowment 35*l.*, from one-third fees 40*l.* Head master appoints and pays French master and provides for lighting, warming, and cleaning school at his own expense.

*Day Scholars.*—23 (including two sons of head master) more than half between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of professional men and tradesmen, from distances up to four miles. Pay for general work, residents in borough 4*l.*, non-residents 6*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—Ten, all in head master's house. Terms for board, 40 guineas. Laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.*

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have an elementary knowledge of Latin.

School classified by proficiency in Latin. School course modified to suit boys' subsequent career or special disqualification for any part of school work. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by marks and examination of boys' capacity

School examined twice a year by examiners chosen by head master. No prizes given by trustees.

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* SUMMARY of Balance Sheet for Year ending 31st Oct. 1865.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 147 | 14 | 9 |
| Dividends on 1,049*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent, Reduced | 31 | 9 | 10 |
| Cash (Oakley) on account | 57 | 10 | 0 |
| Rent of house | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Two wine licences | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | 287 | 14 | 7 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs, tradesmen's bill, &c. | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| Clerk's salary | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Head master's salary | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Under " " | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 162 | 8 | 11 |
| | 287 | 14 | 7 |

Corporal punishment not allowed publicly, and after school by head master only. Impositions, &c. by under masters also.

No playground.

Boys have gone to universities within last five years, but not known how many.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours in the week.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS.* | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | BOARDERS.† | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Solicitor. | Boys highest in School - - 1 | Surgeon. |
| " " - 2 | Chemist. | " " - 2 | Senior Clerk in Mon. Order Office. |
| " " - 3 | Gentleman. | " " - 3 | Merchant. |
| " " - 4 | Watchmaker. | " " - 4 | Clergyman (Schoolmaster). |
| " " - 5 | Physician. | " " - 5 | Do. |
| " " - 6 | Clothier. | " " - 6 | Surgeon (Widow). |
| " " - 7 | Stationmaster (G.N.R.) | | |
| " " - 8 | Solicitor. | | |
| " " - 9 | Clerk. | | |
| " " - 10 | Chemist. | | |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Chemist. | Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Merchant. |
| " " - 2 | Do. | " " - 2 | Do. |
| " " - 3 | Straw Hat Manufacturer. | " " - 3 | Magistrate and Indigo Planter. |
| " " - 4 | Grocer. | " " - 4 | Secretary to several Societies. |
| " " - 5 | Nurseryman. | " " - 5 | Capt. in Merchant Serv. (Widow). |
| " " - 6 | Miller. | " " - 6 | Chief Accountant (N.W.R.) |
| " " - 7 | Clerk. | | |
| " " - 8 | Miller. | | |
| " " - 9 | Architect(Widow). | | |
| " " - 10 | Chief Warder of St. Albans Gaol. | | |

* All from St. Albans.

† Chiefly from London and its neighbourhood.

*For Table B. see next page.*

## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam, Gorhambury, St. Albans.
Gerard Wolfe Lydekker, Esq., (J.P.,) Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
Humphrey Hooper, Burchill House, (J.P.,) Bushey, Hertfordshire.
Thomas Kinden, Esq., (J.P.), Sundridge.
John Thomas Lipscombe, Esq., St. Albans.
Richard Grove Lowe, Solicitor, St. Albans.
William Langley, Bookseller, St. Albans.

Clerk to Trustees:

James Annesley Dorant, St. Albans.

Head Master:

The Rev. Henry Stretton, M.A.

Under Master:

The Rev. Henry Fowler, B.A.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books, used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. |
| | | | | | | | M. | | H.M. | | | | | M. | | H.M. | | | | | M. | | H.M. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 31 | 2 | — | 16 | $13\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 30 | 7 | 2 | Stretton's Church Catechism explained, parts I. and II. generally. Also Watt's Scripture History and Dean Ramsay's Catechism. | 15 | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 | 30 | 7 | 2 | Church Catechism and Book of Joshua. | 15 | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | 4 | 30 | 7 | 2 | Church Catechism and book of Joshua. |
| Greek | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 17 | 4 | 65 | 4 | 4 20 | Homer, Iliad, I. lines 1 to 45, Liddell and Scott's smaller Lexicon. | 6 | $12\frac{5}{6}$ | 4 | 65 | 4 | 4 20 | Bryce's Greek Reader, about 50 exercises. | 6 | $12\frac{5}{6}$ | 4 | 65 | 4 | 4 20 | Bryce's Greek Reader, about 50 Exercises. |
| Latin* | 33 | 5 | — | 9 | $13\frac{4}{9}$ | 6 | 80 | 12 | 8 | Virgil, Æneid I., lines 1. to 309. Arnold's Second Latin Book, pages 1–50, 55–67, 155–160, Edward VIth's Latin Grammar, and Smith's smaller Latin dictionary. | 4 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | 80 | 12 | 8 | King Edward VIth's Latin Grammar, to page 79 inclusive. Henry's Exercises, pages 47—64. Valpy's Delectus, pages 2—15. Edward's Delectus, pages 29—32. | 4 | $14\frac{3}{4}$ | 6 | 80 | 12 | 8 | Smith's Principia Latina, Part I., Exercises 1 to 12 inclusive. |
| French | 33 | 3 | — | 14 | $13\frac{5}{7}$ | 5 | 50 | 9 | 4 15 | Lebrun's Lecture Courante, (transl. and parse,) pages 1 to 18. Delille's French Grammar and Contanseau's French Dictionary, Nouveau Tresor. | 12 | $12\frac{1}{3}$ | 5 | 50 | 9 | 4 15 | Hall's first French Course. Exercise 60—100, with lessons in reading and grammar. | 7 | $12\frac{3}{7}$ | 5 | 50 | 5 | 4 15 | - - - |
| Arithmetic | 33 | 3 | — | 13 | $14\frac{2}{13}$ | 5 | 33 | 5 | 2 45 | Barnard Smith, Parts I. and II. to fractions inclusive. | 15 | $12\frac{1}{15}$ | 5 | 33 | 5 | 2 45 | Barnard Smith. To reduction inclusive. | 5 | $12\frac{1}{5}$ | 5 | 33 | 5 | 2 45 | Four first rules, simple and compound, with arithmetical tables. |

* Classes of Ancient History have *now* been fixed instead of the Latin lesson on Thursday. Books: Liddell's Rome, Smith's Greece.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Quarter ended Christmas 1866. |
| | | | | | | | M. | | H.M. | | | | | M. | | H.M. | | | | | M. | | H.M. | |
| Book-keeping | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 14½ | 4 | 30 | 4 | 2 | Edwards' Set. Single entry. | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 2 | 14⅔ | 4 | 30 | 4 | 2 | Edwards's set. Single entry. |
| Algebra - - | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | 15⅗ | 2 | 30 | 2 | 1 | Colenso's Algebra to fractions inclusive. | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | 5 | 15⅗ | 2 | 30 | 2 | 1 | Colenso's Algebra, to fractions inclusive. |
| Euclid - | 12 | 3 | — | 1 | 17 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 2 | Euclid, Books 1—3 inclusive. | 3 | 14 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 2 | Euclid, Class II. Book II. | 8 | 13⅜ | 2 | 60 | 4 | 2 | Euclid, Class III., Book I. to Prop. V. inclusive. |
| History - | 33 | 2 | — | 16 | 13 9/10 | 2 | 45 | 4 | 1 30 | Curtis's English History to end of Roman period. | 17 | 12 1/17 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 2 | History, Curtis's English, beginning Henry VIII. (inclusive.) | 17 | 12 1/17 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 2 | History, Curtis's England, beginning Henry VIII. (inclusive.) |
| Geography - | 26 | 2 | — | 13 | 13 4/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | White's Geography. France. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Elements of Physical Geography. The World. Europe and England. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Elements of Physical Geography. The World. Europe. England. |
| English Grammar. | 26 | 2 | — | 13 | 13½ | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Mason's English Grammar. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Douglas's English Grammar, Initiatory. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Douglas's Initiatory English Grammar. |
| English Composition. | 26 | 2 | — | 13 | 13½ | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Subjects set and hints given by master. Deman's Class Book of English prose. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Subjects set and hints given by master. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | Subjects set and hints given by master. |
| Reading - | 26 | 2 | — | 13 | 13½ | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | No fixed reading exercise book. | 13 | 12 3/13 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 2 10 | No fixed reading exercise book. |
| Writing - | 32 | 3 | £ s. | 10 | 14 1/10 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 2 15 | - - - | 10 | 13 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 2 15 | - - - | 12 | 11½ | 3 | 45 | 3 | 2 15 | |
| Music† - | 3 | | 2 2* | unclassified. | | | Music, 20 minutes with master twice a week, 20 minutes practice four times a week. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - | 6 | | 31/6* | | | | Drawing, 1 hour a week. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fencing ‡ - | 4 | | 1 1* | | | | Fencing, ½ hour once a week. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* These charges are per quarter.
† There is a singing class in the school at 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. It was formed in the middle of the last quarter of 1866: a few boys joined it at proportionate terms.
‡ A drilling-master now attends once a week.

## Stanstead Abbots Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I. This school, which was visited on April 11th, 1866, was founded by Sir E. Baesh in 1635. The founder gave a rent-charge of 20*l.* to be employed for the maintenance of a school-master in the parish of Stanstead, there to keep a *free Grammar school,* in which school the sons of inhabitants of the parish were to be *freely taught,* in consideration of this 20*l.*, *without any reward or recompense.* The master was to be eligible and removeable at the free will and pleasure of the lord or lords of the manor.

II. The school is no longer a Grammar school. The endowment has not increased, but has remained stationary in value; and in consequence partly of this, and partly of the limited nature of the buildings and premises, and partly of the situation of the school in a small rural village, and partly also of the existence of other Grammar schools in the neighbourhood, this Stanstead school has become an elementary school, giving to boys of the labouring (or a parallel) class only an elementary English education. The master receives the 20*l.* from the endowment, about 20*l.* from local subscriptions, and about 5*l.* from fees paid by some of the scholars. This makes his annual income about 45*l.* and a house (consisting only of apartments over the schoolroom); a sum for which it would of course be impossible to secure a trained and certificated teacher. Under these circumstances, the trustees seem to have done the best they could. They have secured in the present master an ex-pupil-teacher, having had five years' experience as an apprentice in a large inspected school in St. John's Wood, London, but untrained otherwise, and of course not certificated. The school is regulated by certain resolutions passed by the trustees in 1839, in accordance wherewith subscribers to the school of 1*l.* may nominate a boy "to partake of "all the instruction in the school not included in the Grammar "school instruction," and the school is declared to be free to boys of all religious denominations. At present all sons of parishioners who are past six years of age are admitted to the ordinary school course free of charge, but those under six years are charged 1*d.* per week. Sons of non-parishioners are admitted on the payment of 2*d.* a head, or 3*d.* for two brothers, to the ordinary school course. This ordinary course consists of instruction in reading; writing from copy, dictation, and memory; arithmetic, and a very little elementary geography and English history. No English or Latin grammar is taught, and the master is not capable of giving classical or French instruction. The master further in the summer months opens the school for three half hours per week after four o'clock, when he gives more advanced English instruction in grammar, composition, &c., charging for this one penny per hour. He admits boys in the first class of the school and others to this tuition. He also, in the winter months, assists in a private evening school held in the parish.

III. The master is perfectly competent to conduct such a school as this, and appears to be an active and kindly teacher, anxious for the welfare of the school. The registers, though rough, are adequate; as all ordinary statistics can be collected from them. The order among the scholars is satisfactory, considering that there is no monitor (except such boys as are occasionally drawn from the first class for this purpose), and that the want of desks causes the children to be awkwardly placed for purposes of discipline. The average age of the children, as taken from the registers, is as follows: Class I., 10 boys, $10\frac{1}{4}$ years. Class II., 30 boys, $8\frac{1}{3}$ years. Class III., 7 boys, $6\frac{1}{2}$ years. Class IV., 9 boys, $5\frac{3}{4}$ years. Thus the total number on the books is 56 boys, of whom 39 were present on the occasion of my visit. The occupation of the parents of the children present on that occasion in the first two classes of the school is as follows:—

CLASS I.

1. Baker (no shop boys).
2. Journeyman tailor.
3. Gardener.
4. Baker (same as No. 1).
5. Blacksmith.
6. Groom.
7. Journeyman painter.
8. Gardener.

CLASS II.

1. Shoemaker.
2. Gardener.
3. Bricklayer.
4. Policeman.
5. Labourer.
6. Carpenter.
7. Bargeman.
8. Publican.
9. Labourer.
10. Bricklayer.
11. Groom.
12. Publican.
13. Malthouse labourer.
14. Gardener.
15. Butcher.
16. Gardener.
17. Malthouse labourer.

That part of the population of this parish which is not purely agricultural is mainly supported by the malt trade, the chief seat of which is the neighbouring town of Ware.

IV. I examined some of the scholars, and consider that they are satisfactorily instructed in these elementary subjects. The first class passed the examination of the fourth standard in the Revised Code creditably.

V. The schoolhouse (which is also a chapel) is divided into two parts. The ground floor is used as the schoolroom, and the first floor as the master's residence. The building is apparently fairly substantial, and in good repeair, but is very small, and has no class room or adequate external appurtenances. There is no playground, and of course no accommodation for boarders. There is rather a deficiency of maps in the schoolroom, otherwise the apparatus is satisfactory. There is no fund in the trustee's hands for supplying furniture or apparatus; and whatever is done towards these objects is done (as I understood) by the clergymen. There is a great want of desks in the school, but, with this exception, there is no notable defect in the furniture.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

VI. The school is not examined or inspected in any way, a thing which the master, having been used to Government inspection and examination, as a scholar and pupil teacher in London, rather regrets. Considering all that is done at present for the education of the labouring classes, by the building and annual grants of the Committee of Council conjointly with voluntary effort, there can, I think, be very little doubt that this endowment is a real misfortune for the parish of Stanstead. When one looks at the excellent little elementary schools (built on modern and approved plans, taught with method by trained teachers, supplied with first-class furniture and apparatus, and stimulated by the annual visit and examination of an independent inspector) which one finds flourishing in Hertfordshire villages quite as small as Stanstead Abbots, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that it would be better for this parish if Sir E. Baesh's school could be taken away from it. Instead of their 20*l.* from endowment, the parish might then have a larger sum from the Committee of Council, augmented by larger fees from those of the children whose parents could well afford them. Instead of their poor Grammar schoolroom, with apartments above it, they might have a neat little school-house, school and class room, and, instead of a teacher who had been imperfectly trained for five years, one who had had the seven years' complete course; while the 20*l.* applied as scholarships for their preferential benefit to Ware, Bishop Stortford, Hertford, or some other central Grammar school, would do more for them in the way of secondary education than that sum can possibly do in Stanstead Abbots.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep.xxix. 298. A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Sir Edward Baesh, by deed, 10 Nov. 1635, gave lands in parish of S. Margarets or Amwell Magna, and a rent of 20*l.* issuing out of manor of Stanstead Baesh; as to rent of 20*l.* for maintenance of a schoolmaster, and as to rest of premises for an almshouse for six poor women, and payment to each of them of 12*d.* a week, for vicar, and for clerk. By will, 11 Sep. 1648, he charged his manor of Stanstead with 25*l.* per annum for payment of 12*d.* more weekly to each of almswomen, and directed residue to be applied in putting forth apprentices. A.D. 1678, rents of 20*l.* and 25*l* above mentioned, and a rent of 17*l* belonging to vicar were charged on two fields of 37 and 15 acres respectively. Deeds in custody of trustees.

*School property.*—Rent of 20*l.* paid to master.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

*Objects of Trust.*—For Maintenance of a schoolmaster in parish there to keep free grammar school, in which sons of inhabitants are to be freely taught by such master without any reward or recompense (Foundation deed).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School founded as a grammar school.

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees twelve resident landowners.

Master appointed and removed by lord of the manor of Stanstead Baesh.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

An elementary day-school with 40 or 50 children.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees: C. Booth, H. Chaplyn, — Woodhouse, — Hunt, — Smith, — Blackaty, W. Mason, W. Miller, G. Munday, A. Tillett, G. Franklin, D. Hankin; all of Stanstead.

Head master: John Brooks.

## Stevenage Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on April 13, 1866. It has a double nature, arising from its twofold origin, and is on this account a somewhat interesting case. It is *by origin* both a Grammar school and an English school.

(*a.*) Its origin *as a Grammar school* dates from the year 1558, when the Rev. Thomas Alleyn gave all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the counties of Leicester, Kent, Hertford, and Stafford, and in the city of London, to the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, upon several trusts, and in particular to found three *free Grammar schools*, one at Uttoxeter, one at Stone, and one at Stevenage; and to pay to each of them 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College were to make and ordain meet and convenient statutes, orders, rules, and constitutions touching the direction, order, and governance of the said schoolmaster and scholars, and for learning of good authors, and praying for their founder, morning and evening.

(*b.*) Its origin *as an English or Petty school* was a few years later in date than the above. This English school was provided in 1562 by the parishioners of Stevenage, who purchased lands of E. Wilsheir, "to the intent that the said premises should be "employed to the use of a school in Stevenage;" and it subsequently received at least two endowments, of which the first is said to be "to the use of the free school purchased by the town of "Stevenage;" and the second to be paid "to the schoolmaster "of the free school for the education of children in good litera-"ture in Stevenage."

Thus there were at one time two distinct schools in Stevenage; viz., Alleyn's Grammar school, managed by Trinity College, and the free Grammar school managed by the original feoffees and their successors. And the combined intention of the founders of these schools may be stated to be the affording of a sound elementary and English education, as well as an education in grammar and good authors, to all who were capable of such instruction. The present buildings and premises, all the externals of the school in fact, belong to the *English* foundation; the Grammar foundation being represented only by the above-named sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and a gratuity of 50*l.* (given at pleasure), which are paid by Trinity College to the master as Grammar schoolmaster.

II. In order to understand how far the school now fulfils these intentions it will be necessary to state a little more of its history. The two schools did not long continue distinct, but were combined in one. This combination took place before 1632, as appears from a decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses in that year, in which it was decreed that the then schoolmaster of the Grammar school in Stevenage, and his successors, should have

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liberty to keep the Grammar school in the said (English) schoolhouse, and there to teach *all Grammar scholars resorting thither;* and that the said schoolmaster of the said Grammar school, and his successors, should in the said schoolhouse teach all other scholars *called pettits living in Stevenage,* and resorting thither, to read the English tongue, andto write and cast accounts; and that he should in consideration thereof have the rents and profits of *the premises given to maintain a school for the pettits,* and should have for the teaching of every such pettit whose parents were rated at 2*s.* a year towards the maintenance of the poor, and upwards, 6*d.* a quarter for the first two years, unless before that time he should be put to learn the grammar; but the children of such parents as were not rated to the poor 2*s.* a year, to pay nothing for their schooling.

Further, a decretal order of the Court of Chancery in 1671 confirmed the then grammar schoolmaster in possession of the said (English) schoolhouse and premises; but by an additional order in 1673 it was made incumbent on him and his usher to teach the pettits as well as the grammar scholars, and that the pettits should have the like privilege as the grammar scholars, and be advanced to their place or places in the said school as their learning should make them capable of. It is by this Order in Chancery of 1671–3 that the school is now regulated. English instruction is given to all the scholars, and classical teaching to those who demand it. The fees now paid by day scholars are as follows:—For classics and English, 3*l.* per annum; 1*l.* extra for French and drawing, and one guinea for music. For English instruction only—for parishioners, 30*s.* per annum, for non-parishioners, 3*l.* The fees used at one time, as I am informed, to be higher; but have been reduced of late years; when they were higher an usher was kept. The terms for boarders are 25*l.* per annum, a charge which the master informs me is not remunerative. There are now upon the books of the school 25 day-boys, parishioners, and two day-boys not of the parish (one of whom walks four miles to school and returns daily). There are also three boarders, who, being grandchildren of the master, are received at even lower terms than those stated above.

III. The master works the school single-handed, except in respect of French, music, and drawing, in which he is assisted by his wife and daughter. He is a very old man, and has the reputation of a good mathematician. He has no time table or regular method and system of school routine, and I was unable to ascertain that he made any classification whatever of the scholars. There is no proper registration made of attendance or work done in school. The master working single-handed as regards the bulk of the schoolwork, and having a great variety of subjects to teach, it is difficult to imagine how he gets through his work without some such aids as are afforded by time tables, registers, and classification. For their French, music, and drawing lessons the boys go over into the master's house.

IV. For the purpose of examining the boys I arranged them with some difficulty, and with the assistance of the master, into

four divisions. There were 27 boys present on the day of my visit, of whom none were learning Greek, five only Latin, four French, two music, and one drawing. My first division contained the Latin and French scholars, and one other boy, six in all, of the average age of 12½ years. They had been in the school on an average 3¼ years. The second division contained also six boys of the average age of 11⅓ years, and having been an average of 3 1/12 years in the school. The third division contained seven boys of the average of 12 years, and having been in the school an average of 10⅝ months. The fourth division consisted of quite little boys, some almost infants, who had only just entered the school, and some of whom hardly knew the alphabet, and were quite ignorant of the first half of the multiplication table. I give a list of the ages, time in this school, and family condition of the first three divisions.

| No. | Age. | Time in School. | Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yrs. Mths. | | |
| | Division A.—6 boys. | | |
| 1 | 12 0 | 4 years | Boarder (master's grandson). |
| 2 | 12 3 | 2½ „ | Tailor. |
| 3 | 13 10 | 4 „ | Builder. |
| 4 | 11 8 | 2½ „ | Tailor. |
| 5 | 13 10 | 4 „ | Carpenter. |
| 6 | 11 5 | 2½ „ | Grocer. |
| | Division B.—6 boys. | | |
| 1 | 10 7 | 2½ years | Builder. |
| 2 | 13 0 | 4½ „ | Postman. |
| 3 | 10 4 | 1 year | Boarder (master's grandson). |
| 4 | 10 5 | 2⅓ years | Surgeon. |
| 5 | 10 6 | 3 „ | Publican. |
| 6 | 13 5 | 5 „ | Baker. |
| | Division C.—7 boys. | | |
| 1 | 13 3 | 3 months | Sawyer. |
| 2 | 12 2 | 3 „ | Keeper. |
| 3 | 10 2 | 3 „ | Postman. |
| 4 | 10 9 | 3 „ | Painter. |
| 5 | 12 8 | 6 „ | Baker and publican. |
| 6 | 12 8 | 4 years | Butcher. |
| 7 | 12 4 | 9 months. | Brewer. |

I examined these three divisions in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, and the classical scholars in Latin. The reading was on the whole fair; not equal to what one finds in a good National or British school, perhaps not more than tolerably fit to pass the boys in the fourth standard of the Revised Code; but still better than what I have heard in one or two little country Grammar schools. The writing is well taught, and creditable. The spelling as shown by dictation was moderate. Eight easy lines being given from a lesson which the boys had just read, the first division had an average of one error each, two of them being

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correct; the second had an average of 6⅝ errors each, none being correct, and one boy (No. 2) having 14 mistakes; the third had an average of eight mistakes among five of them, the other two failing altogether. Looking to the average age and school life of these boys this dictation is unsatisfactory. But the most unsatisfactory subject was arithmetic. With the exception of one boy (the master's grandson) the first division could not manage sums in practice, and the rudiments of fractions and decimals, and proportion; while the second division was unable to work the compound rules correctly, or to put down numbers up to thousands from dictation. This last defect is the more surprising as there is no black board. The boys appear, however, always to work from books. On the whole the English instruction cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The head boy translated some Virgil very fairly, but the other four knew very little of the Phædrus which they professed. It is only by a great stretch of terms that classics can be said to form a part of the curriculum of this school at present.

V. This school is fairly situated as regards premises. It stands a little back from the high road which leads through the picturesque town of Stevenage, and on one side of the entrance to the public pleasure-grounds of the town. Between the school and the master's house, and reaching back behind the former, is a plot of grass; which, however, the boys do not use for cricket, as they have the far better public grounds quite close. At the end of this plot of grass is the master's garden, an excellent and productive piece of ground, with a good fish-pond in it. On the side of the paddock opposite the school are several outhouses and stabling, which are let at present to a tenant by the master, and the master's house, which is in many respects commodious and suitable to its purpose. The dormitory accommodation is limited, but better than one generally finds in old grammar schoolhouses of this kind; and there is excellent kitchen larder and outhouse accommodation. On the whole, the house is fairly satisfactory. The school is, however, by far the worst part of the establishment, and is not at all a suitable building. It is small, has no class-room, is out of repair, and not worth much repairing. The offices are small and inconvenient in situation. There is a great want of maps, and an entire want of black boards and easels. There is no school library, and as the boys provide their own books, the assortment is somewhat miscellaneous. The desks are placed round the room instead of being parallel; and altogether the whole appearance and condition of this grammar schoolroom would be thought unsatisfactory for a country National or British school. It forms a marked contrast with the National school which stands on the other side of the entrance to the public pleasure ground; and which is a tasteful and picturesque building well supplied with all modern contrivances for good teaching, and regularly visited by the Government inspector. If I wished briefly to give an impression of one of the main reasons why country Grammar schools are not flourishing, I could not do better than take a photograph of these two schools as they stand side by side.

VI. Stevenage is only four miles from Hitchin; and it was suggested to me at Hitchin that the two schools should be amalgamated; Hitchin, as the market and more important town, being the situation of such combined school. It appeared, however, that the feeling of the trustees and inhabitants at Stevenage was exceedingly averse to any steps which would remove the school altogether from its present situation. The small shopkeepers and others of that class appear to attach great importance to the existence of a school in the locality where their children may obtain an *English* education without mixing with the children of their servants and labourers. To other instruction, beyond that in English, they are indifferent; and it is evident that they will not keep their children long enough in the Grammar school to obtain any fair hold of the elements of Latin, much less of Greek. An elementary school which gave instruction in English, French, and the elements of natural history and drawing, at Stevenage, and which offered exhibitions to the central Grammar school to promising scholars, would probably satisfy their demands. And if such a reform were effected, it is perhaps not unlikely that Trinity College, the value of whose estates from Alleyn's gift is so greatly increased, (more than five-fold, I believe; see "Att. Gen. v. Trinity Coll., Cambridge," 24 Beavan 383,) would be willing to extend that liberality to the Stevenage Foundation which they have already, I believe, extended to the schools of Stone and Uttoxeter, and would assist towards rendering the Grammar Foundation at Stevenage a really useful and valuable educational institution.

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Stevenage Free Grammar School. (Ch. Com. Rep. XXVII. 259. A.D. 1833. End. Gr. Ret. 74.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Rev. Thomas Alleyn, by will, 24th May 1558, gave all his manors and lands in Leicestershire, Kent, Hertfordshire, and City of London to Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the intent, *inter alia*, that they should with part of rents and profits keep, find, and maintain three free grammar schools at Uttoxeter, Stone, and Stevenage, and pay annually to every schoolmaster of the same schools 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for their several stipends. Shortly after Alleyn's death parishioners founded another school for teaching English, writing, and arithmetic, and, by deed 3rd March 1562, lands in parish were purchased for use of such school for 37*l.* Robert Gynne, by will, gave three roods of land in parish for use of last-mentioned school. Edmund Nodes, by will, 29th July 1596, gave a close of land with an acre adjoining for free school. Edmond Woodward, by will, 10th March 1659, gave a rentcharge of 12*l.*, issuing out of freehold and copyhold lands in Great and Little Wymondley and St. Ippolitts for master of free school. Before A.D. 1632 above mentioned schools became united under management of master of grammar school, and this union was confirmed by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 2nd Oct. 1632. Documents relating to Alleyn's gift in custody of Trinity College; to local foundation in that of rector.

*School Property.*—Belonging to local foundation, about 11 acres, besides Woodward's and Alleyn's rentcharge. Annual income of whole endowment, 43*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Site ample. Buildings insufficient. Master's house has accommodation to a limited extent for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free grammar school (Alleyn's will). Master to teach all grammar scholars resorting to school-house, and all other scholars

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called *pettits* living in Stevenage. Children, whose parents are not rated to poor at 2*s.* a year, to pay nothing for their schooling (Commissioners' decree, A.D. 1632). For the education of children in good literature in Stevenage (Woodward's will). Master or his usher to teach *pettits* as well as grammar scholars, according to original deed of purchase. *Pettits* to have like privilege as grammar scholars, and to be advanced to place or places in school as their learning should make them capable of (Order of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1673.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Good authors (Alleyn's will). Reading English tongue, writing, and casting accounts (Commissioners' decree). Good literature (Woodward's will).

*Government and Masters.*—Master appointed by Trinity College, who have power to make statutes.

Trustees, at present, incumbents of Stevenage, Hitchin, Gravely, and Fulham, and 10 others.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Total income of master, from endowment 40*l.*, from fees 36*l.*, besides house, profits of boarders, and annual gratuity of 50*l.* from Trinity College during pleasure. No assistant masters.

*Day Scholars.*—20, half under 10 years of age, sons of tradesmen in Stevenage chiefly; from distances of half a mile; pay for general work (not including Latin), 1*l.* 10*s.* Latin, 1*l.* 10*s.*

*Boarders.*—Three. Three meals a day. Meat daily. Hours, 8 a.m. 8 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by marks and examination.

Examination once a year by rector.

No corporal punishment, except for vice.

Playground, four acres.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years; six to other places of education.

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Do not attend on Saturday.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Governors:

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge acting through the Master and Eight Senior Fellows.

Trustees:

Rev. G. B. Blomfield, Rectory, Stevenage.
Rev. R. G. Baker, The Vicarage, Fulham.
Rev. J. O. Seager, Stevenage.
Rev. T. J. Green, Rectory, Gravely.
Rev. Lewis Hensley, Vicarage, Hitchin.
F. P. Delmè Radcliffe, Esq., The Priory, Hitchin.
Samuel Veasey, Esq., Baldock.
W. R. Baker, Esq., Bayfordbury, Hertford.
Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, Chesfield, Stevenage.
Unwin Heathcote, Esq., Shephalbury.
J. Bailey Denton, Esq., Stevenage.
F. Glass, Esq., ,,
J. W. Smith, ,,
George Smyth, ,,
George Dunn, ,,

Head master:

*Vacant* (Aug. 1867).

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## Ware Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on April 11th, 1866. Its origin is involved in some obscurity. (*a*) A house was given (the date and donor being unknown) which in a feoffment of 1612 is first called the "*Free School.*" This tenement has been used as a "*free grammar school*" time out of mind. (*b*) H. Spencer in 1633 gave 100*l.* to the feoffees of the town lands in Ware, on condition that they should presently raise another 100*l.*, the produce of the whole to go "*to the schoolhouse and schoolmaster* of Ware"; in consideration whereof he should teach and instruct so many of *the poorest children* of inhabitants of Ware as the ministers and feoffees should direct, to read and write, for nothing. (*c*) The school was also one of those named in the foundation of Seth Ward's scholarships, as having a claim to present a scholar to Christ's College, Cambridge, under certain circumstances.

Thus it is not at all clear whether the founder intended this school to be a grammar school or a petty school. Neither is it at all certain which of those two characters belonged to the school in 1633. At all events, if the school was a grammar school in 1633, it is clear that the second founder intended to give it the character of a petty or English school in addition (compare my Report upon Stevenage Grammar School). It is also to be observed that he did not limit the benefits of his foundation to boys.

II. Girls are *by custom* excluded from the foundation, the benefits of which are now confined to boys. The admission used also to be confined to members of the Church of England, but this has been altered, and the school is now open to all denominations. It should be observed that the feoffees have it in their power at any moment to inundate the school with any number of children of the poorest sort. But then, on the other hand, the master would only be bound to teach them reading and writing. Hence, a sort of tacit compromise has arisen between the master and the feoffees, whereby they only send him ten boys, of the class which is called "respectable," and he teaches them the usual branches of an English education. They are boys of much the same social class as those in the higher forms of a British school, and have generally been educated in the British school previously. They are not admitted under ten years of age. and are *supposed* to be able to read fluently at admission. There is no limit of superannuation, but the boys hardly ever stay beyond the age of 13 or 14 years.

III. The number on the books of the school at the time of my visit was 18, viz., 10 free boys and eight paying scholars. The fees for paying scholars are 12*s.* a quarter. The boys are divided into two classes; the 1st class containing the 10 free boys and four paying scholars, the second containing four paying scholars. One first class paying scholar was absent on the occasion of my

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visit, the rest were all present. The following is a list of the first class boys present at my inspection:—

| Number. | Age. | Condition of Parent. | Length of Time in this School. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 years 4 months - | Gardener - - | 1 year 6 months. |
| 2 | 12 „ 8 „ - | Coachman - - | 1 „ 0 „ |
| 3 | 12 „ 6 „ - | Confectioner - - | 2 „ 0 „ |
| 4 | 13 „ 0 „ - | Shoemaker - - | 5 weeks. |
| 5 | 14 „ 0 „ - | Farrier - - - | 4 years. |
| 6 | 14 „ 4 „ - | Wheelwright - | 4 „ |
| 7 | 12 „ 8 „ - | Baker - - - | 0 „ 6 months. |
| 8 | 15 „ 4 „ - | Candlemaker - | 4 „ 0 „ |
| 9 | 13 „ 0 „ - | Foreman in Malting House. | 2 „ 8 „ |
| 10 | 13 „ 9 „ - | Barge Owner - - | 2 „ 8 „ |
| 11 | 14 „ 6 „ - | Confectioner - | 4 „ 0 „ |
| 12 | 14 „ 0 „ - | Butler - - - | 2 „ 0 „ |
| 13 | 11 „ 0 „ - | Foreman in a Brick-kiln. | 0 „ 3 „ |

The first ten in the above list were free boys, the last three paying scholars. It will be observed that their average age was a little under 13½ years, and that they had been in the school on an average about 26½ months. They are taught reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, modern geography, and English grammar. No Latin, mathematics, music, or French are taught. A few of the scholars learn to draw; but they do not receive this instruction in the grammar school, but in another place which will be mentioned presently. The staff consists of the master, who is a clergyman, and the assistant master, who has no degree and is untrained. The master receives the 50*l.* from the endowment, and he also lets a part of the school building for the purpose of a brewery, at a rent of 5*l.* These sums, together with the fees received from the paying scholars, make up his income as master of the grammar school to about 75*l.* But he does not in reality teach the grammar school at all. He is master of another school called the Chuck Memorial School, which is more than half-a-mile distant, and he only comes down to the grammar school twice a week for a short time, to see how things are going on. Meantime, the assistant really takes all the instruction of the scholars. He is paid 20 guineas, and receives also his board, lodging, and washing in the master's house.

IV. I examined the scholars in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. The three little boys in the second class had only lately been admitted, and were decidedly backward in attainments. Their average age was 10½ years. One of them, who had just come from a private boarding school, and who was 13 years old, was wonderfully ignorant, being unable to read fairly an infantile book, and having only just commenced elementary arithmetic. The first class too was in a very unsatisfactory state of attainments. Of the 13 boys in the above list I should only have passed six in the fourth standard at a National school, and I do not think any of them would have passed in the

sixth standard; two of them, Nos. 8 and 12, could hardly read at all. They had eight easy lines of dictation, in which one of them (No. 12) entirely failed, and another (No. 7) had 16 errors. The 12 who did not altogether fail in this exercise had an average of $3\frac{3}{4}$ errors each. None of the scholars could work elementary sums in fractions and decimals; but bills of parcels (where fractions were not involved) they could do fairly. The English grammar was a mere farce. No analysis of sentences was attempted, and the parsing was exceedingly bad. On the whole, considering that we are here dealing with boys of the average age of over 13 years, these results must be considered very unsatisfactory. Their education is limited to the barest elements of English, and it is not good of its kind. In no sense can this school be said to be performing the functions of a grammar school.

V. The school buildings are most miserable. They consist simply of two small rooms one above the other in a little house which stands at the corner of the old churchyard. A dispute has for years existed between the master and the trustees on the question of liability for repairs. It must be remarked, that the school was in bad repair when the master took it. The lower of the two rooms is let by the master to a brewer as a beer-cellar. This brewer's yard and brewhouses adjoin the school on the opposite side to that whereon the churchyard lies, and I am told, that the noise and smell from this business are frequently almost intolerable in the schoolroom up-stairs. The room up-stairs is approached by a narrow and low staircase. It is a most unfit room for scholastic purposes, being very small and very ill furnished. I was informed that the very forms on which the boys and I sat during the examination, were brought into the school for the occasion. The floor is very unsound, and by inspection of the beams in the room below, I doubt if the whole school will not before long fall through into the brewer's cellar. There is not an inch of courtyard or playground to the school, and the office is only a little closet in the wall of the school which faces towards the churchyard and a public thoroughfare, and which is, under the circumstances, kept locked, and appears not to be used by the boys; at least, the key was not forthcoming. These premises are totally unfit for their purpose, and do not appear to be worth repair.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 317. A.D. 1834. End. Gr. Ret. (1865), p. 74.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Original unknown. Humphrey Spencer, by will, 26 June 1633, gave feoffees of town lands 100*l.*, provided they added thereto 100*l.* more, such 200*l.* to be laid out in land for schoolhouse and master. Accordingly, 3 July 1710, an inn known as the Holy Lamb, a cottage, and seven acres of land at Collier's End, were purchased. Deeds in iron chest in vestry room of St. Mary's Church.

*School Property.*—Average annual income from endowment 50*l.* (reduced

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in 1867 to 49*l.*), whole of which is paid to master. School had a claim to Bishop Ward's scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Buildings small and dilapidated, and site unsuitable. School adjoins churchyard. No residence for master. Whole extent in the premises is 33 ft. by 14 ft.

*Objects of Trust.*—Original unknown. Schoolmaster to teach and instruct so many of children of poorest sort of inhabitants of town to write and read freely and for nothing, as minister and feoffees think fit (Spencer's will).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Original unknown. Writing and reading. (Spencer's will.)

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees of town charity estates, about 60 in number, appoint master.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1866.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Master a clergyman. Total income from endowment till 1867, 50*l.*, besides profits from private pupils. Is master of Chuck Memorial Schools, in Ware (End. Gr. Ret.)

*Day Scholars.*—Ten, half between 14 and 16 years old, but average age of all is 12; sons of small tradesmen chiefly; all from immediate neighbourhood. No payment of any kind, except for books. Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—Master takes boarders, not in connexion with this school.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read.

Owing to limited number of scholars, classification scarcely possible. School course modified as far as possible to suit boys' subsequent career. Scripture reading and explanation forms first lesson daily. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by proficiency.

No fixed and regular examinations. Master gives a prize each half-year for general regularity of conduct and proficiency.

Punishments: impositions generally; corporal punishment of rare occurrence.

No playground.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school rather more than 26 hours in the week.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

William Flack, Gentleman; Caleb Hitch, Maltster; John Cobham, Plumber; Henry Butcher, Surgeon; Nathl. Cobham, Gentleman; Jos. Chuck, Gentleman; Geo. Ekins, Mason; Jas. Fordham Green, Gentleman; Walter Hitch, Builder; James Hitch, Builder; George Hitch, Carpenter; Jas. Harradence, Gentleman; Francis Machon, Coal Merchant; Henry Page, Maltster; John Sworder, Maltster; W. Thorowgood, Maltster; Thomas Cox, Malster; Silas Chuck, Maltster; W. S. G. Chuck, Maltster; John French Wyman, Miller; Jos. Grapes, Tailor; William Grapes, Tailor; Jno. Culver, Tailor; Samuel Newell, Saddler; Robt. Walker Harradence, Draper; Wm. Green Ree, Auctioneer; Chas. Page, Brewer,; Wm. Mayhew, Grocer; William Ellis, Wine Merchant; Benj. Medcalf, Chemist; W. O. Stuckbury, Grocer; W. Lloyd Malin, Grocer; Jno. William Gocher, Butcher; James Hitch, Builder; Alfred Augustus Brown, Miller; Alfred Stokes, Grocer; Fk. Hy. Bate, Surgeon; Saml. Whitehead, Farmer; Jos. Gripper, Maltster—all of Ware.

W. Royle Cobham, Robert Lawrence, of Amwell End.

Wm. Rayner, Farmer; Samson Wood, Farmer; Thos. Chapman, Farmer; Jno. Davie, Farmer—of Parish of Ware.

Clerk to Trustees:

J. F. Green.

Head Master:

Rev. C. Lilley.

## Wareside Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on April 14th, 1866. It was founded by that Humphrey Spencer who also endowed Ware grammar school; and at the same date, viz., 1633, he gave to the feoffees of the schoolhouse of Ware Upland 100*l.* to be laid out in land, the profits to remain to the said schoolhouse for the better maintenance of the master, in consideration whereof he should *teach four of the poorest sort of the children* of the inhabitants of Upland, at the discretion of the feoffees, to read and write freely and for nothing.

II. The school appears, therefore, to have been intended for a petty school. It has become a grammar school by usage. *Latin* has been taught in it for some time, and until lately it is said that the school was fairly flourishing. The master has been in charge of it about 14 years, and in 1858 had about 36 paying scholars besides the four free scholars.

The following are the terms given in the master's prospectus: —

Instruction in writing, arithmetic, geography (descriptive and physical), history, mensuration, merchants' accounts, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, mechanics, astronomy, elocution, and the Latin, French, and English languages, proportioned to ability:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day scholars | - | - | 6 guineas per annum. |
| Day boarders | - | - | 12 „ „ |
| Boarders (under 12 years of age) | | | 25 „ „ |
| „ above „ „ | | - | 30 „ „ |
| Laundress | - | two to three guineas per annum. | |

Extra charges will be made for instruction in Greek, German, Italian, music, dancing, &c.

The master says that these terms are not remunerative unless the number of boarders exceeds 17; but that above that number they would pay him fairly well.

The endowment yields the master only 5*l.*, besides a house, and about an acre of ground.

III. At the date of my visit there were on the books of the school four free day scholars, three paying day scholars, six boarders, and two weekly boarders.

The master has no degree, nor is he trained or certificated. He is said to have been at one time very active and efficient, but considerable dissatisfaction with his management of the school now prevails.

The assistant master is untrained, and has no degree or certificate. He was formerly a free scholar in this school.

Of the subjects named in the prospectus, only a little Latin and French are now taught, besides the English elements. All the boys in the school learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. None of the free scholars do Latin or French, and *not one of them was present*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*on the day of my visit.* The 11 paying scholars were all present. Seven of them were learning Latin and French, the rest only English. The registration was not such as to afford any precise information.

IV. The attainments in Latin and French were of the most rudimentary kind. The three head boys were, on an average, 13 years old, and had been in the school, on an average, three years three months. They were doing Henry's First Latin book, Major's Grammar, and Phædrus. They knew nothing whatever of the Phædrus which they had gone through, and scarcely anything of the grammar. They knew nothing of the earliest elements of French grammar. The acquaintance of the scholars with Latin and French may, in short, almost be said to be *nil.*

The school is in three classes. The first two classes read badly, are backward in arithmetic, fair in spelling, and good in penmanship. These English subjects are chiefly taught by the assistant.

V. The buildings of this school are, in many respects, very satisfactory. The schoolroom is a commodious, cheerful room, well furnished with modern apparatus. The dormitories are fair, and there is a good grass field attached.

VI. The existence of a number of small, badly-endowed grammar schools in this locality has been pointed out. (See Report on Ware Grammar School.)

The trustees desire an amalgamation of this school with the Ware grammar school.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 318. A.D. 1834.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Original unknown. Humphrey Spencer, by will, 26 June 1633, gave feoffees £100 to be laid out in land within two years after his death, for better maintenance of master, and also all his interest in schoolhouse and orchard and garden thereto belonging. John Nash, by will, 10 June 1682, gave all his freehold and copyhold lands, with a lease of his free lands, belonging to school, to his cousin, he paying £5 a year to masters for ever. Not known how Spencer's gift was appropriated.

*School Property.*—Probably diminishing in value. Master receives rentcharge of 5*l.* issuing out a farm-house and outbuildings and about 22 acres of land in parish of Widford.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Master's house has accommodation for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Original unknown. Master to teach four of poorest sort of children of inhabitants of Upland, at discretion of feoffees or six of them, to write and read, freely and for nothing (Spencer's will).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Original unknown. Writing and reading. (Spencer's will.)

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees about twenty in number; they appoint master.

#### *State of School in First Half-year of* 1866.

*General character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Total income of master from endowment 5*l.*, besides house, fees, and profits for boarders. Assistants appointed and paid by master.

*Day Scholars.*—Four free boys, sons of farmers, shopkeeper, and public-

house keeper; other day boys pay for general work 6*l.* 6*s.* Day boarders 12*l.* 12*s*

*Boarders*—Terms, under twelve, 25 guineas, above twelve, 30 guineas. Laundress two to three guineas.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission expected to be able to read and write andto be aquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

Promotions and classification, as suit master's convenience. No public examination since he came, A.D. 1852.

Punishments at master's discretion.

Playground of a good size.

School open 40 or 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

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List of Trustees, &c. (1867).

Trustees:—

About twenty of the Trustees of Ware Grammar School.

Head Master:

W. G. E. Hobbs, F. R. G. S., F. A. S. L.

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# COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

## 2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

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N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Aldenham - | 1,769 | Farming - | Brewers Company. | Yes | Scheme, A.D. 1861. | Good | Trustees | 2,793 | † | † | Inc. |
| Great Berkhampstead. | 3,631 | Straw-plaiting and farming. | Solicitors to Governors. | Yes | Scheme, A.D. 1865. | Bad | Governors. | 1,170 | 1,020 | † | Stat. |
| Bishop Stortford | 4,673 | Agricultural and malting. | - - - | — | Scheme, A.D. 1851. | Bad | Vicar and H.M. | 10 | 10 | 10 | Stat. |
| Hertford - | 6,769 | Agricultural. | With treasurer. | ? Yes | Statutes made by patron, A.D. 1864. | Fair | Trustees, rent-charge. | 40 | 30 | 30 | Stat. |
| Hitchin | 6,330 | Farming - | Solicitors to Hitchin charities. | Yes | Rules revised by trustees, A.D. 1828. | Fair | Trustees and their clerk. | 144 | 139 | 139 | Stat. |
| St. Albans - | 7,675 | Farming and trading. | With corporation. | No | Scheme, A.D. 1845. | Good | Trustees and their clerk. | † | † | † | Stat. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevenage - | 2,352 | Farming - | With Trin. Coll., Cam., and rector. | ? Yes | Order of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1673. | Insuff. | Rent-charge, trustees. | 44 | 40 | 40 | Stat. |
| Ware - (Wareside). | 5,002 | Farming and malting. | - - - | — | - - - | Good | Rent-charge. | 5 | 5 | 5 | Dim. |

(*Continued on p.* 158.)

† *See Digest*

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. | |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | £ 320 | 60 | £ 1200 | Brewers Company. | — | Governors. | No | Neighbourhood. | — | Founders name and kin, pref. | Election by Governors. | — | Classical (Scheme). | Almshouses. | |
| 4 | 240 | None | 0 | Two ex off., 9 local. | Residence. | Governors. | No | Unrestricted, except as to number, 144. | Children. | Residents in Berkhampstead and Northchurc, pref. | Claim - | Slightly inc. | Grammar | Priest &c. | |
| — | — | — | — | 2 ex. off, rest local. | — | Masters | — | Unrestricted, | — | — | — | — | Unknown | — | |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local | Ch. of Eng. | Governors. | No | Unrestricted | Boys | Residence, pref. | Claim - | Inc. | Semi-class | None | |
| — | — | None | 0 | Local | None | Trustees. | — | Children of inhabitants. | — | Sons of respectable tradesmen, &c., abs. | Application to Trustees. | Fluct. | Good literature, &c. | None | |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Half local, half county. | Members of Ch. of Eng. | Trustees. | No | 120 poor boys of St. Alban's. | Boys | No restriction. | - - | — | Grammar | None | |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local | — | Trustees. | — | Unrestricted | Boys | - - - | Claim | — | — | — | |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local | — | Trustees. | — | Four boys of Upland. | Boys | Poverty abs. | Election by trustees. | Stat. | Non-class. | None | |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D). | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— Aldenham - | H.M., 2 assist. M., French M., and H.M.'s assist. | Governors, and St. John's Coll., Camb. | Governors (Scheme.) | Governors. | Governors. | M.A. - - | H.M. only. | 60 B. | - - | — |
| Great Berkhampstead. | Master, usher, and assistants. | Crown (Usher do.) | Visitor after lawful monition. (Usher do.) | Master (Except Usher.) | Master | - - - | Master and usher. | B. D. | No great change. | — |
| Bishop Stortford. | H.M., 4 assistants, French M. | Vicar | - - - | H.M. | H.M. | - - - | — | 49 B. 21 D. | No change. | — |
| Hertford - | H.M., assistant M., drill serj. | Founder's representative. | Founder's representative, with 6 months' notice. | Master | Master | Member of Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | 30 D. | - | — |
| Hitchin - | Master - | Trstees. | - - - | Master | Master | Able and learned man. | H.M. | 9 B. 23 D. | - - | 3 |
| St. Albans - | H.M., under M. | Trstees. | (Life appointment.) | H.M., except under master. | H.M., except under master. | M.A. Oxford or Camb., of Ch. Eng. | None | 10 B. 23 D. | - - | — |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— Stevenage - | Master - | Trin. Coll., Camb. | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | Master. | 3 B. 18 D. | No change. | ¾ |
| Ware - - (Wareside). | Master and assist. M. | Trstees. | - - - | Master | Master | - - - | Master. | B. 4 D. | No change. | — |

(*Continued on p.* 160.)

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent.<br>90 A.<br>10 B. | Per cent.<br>— | 2 | — | - - | H.M. alone | — | Yes | £<br>Foundationers, 36*l.*; others, 60*l.* | £ | £ | (*a*) 6½<br>(*b*) 9–10 | Occasional visits. | 1,000 | 3 class rooms |
| 70 A.<br>30 B. | 30 A.<br>60 B.<br>10 C. | — | ? | Governors. | H.M. and usher, and one or two dames houses. | Each responsible. | Yes | 94 | 52<br>In H.M.'s house. | 47 | (*a*) 6½–7½<br>(*b*) 8–9 | Monitors and masters. | 839 | None |
| 25 A.<br>75 B. | 15 A.<br>85 B. | 8 | 2·2 | - - | H.M. - | — | Yes | 75 | — | 66 | (*a*) 6½<br>(*b*) 8½–9 or later. | Assistant master. | 484 | None |
| — | 30 A.<br>70 B. | — | — | - - | No one at present. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 B. | 100 B. | — | — | - - | H.M. alone | — | Yes | 86 | 44 | 27 | (*a*) 7<br>(*b*) 8 | - - - | 601 | — |
| 100 A. | 35 A.<br>65 B. | — | — | - - | H.M. and under M. in private houses. | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 B. | 95 B.<br>5 C. | — | 1·2 | - - | Master only | — | Yes | — | — | — | (*a*) 8<br>(*b*) 8 | By kindness. | — | — |
| — | 100 B. | — | — | - - | Master. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aldenham - | 38 | 39 | No examination on admission. | Uniform - | Examination and proficiency. | All in school, if not voluntary. | 60 | 50 | 53 | — | — |
| Great Berkhampstead. | 39 | 29 to 27 | English reading, writing, and first four rules of arith. | By classics chiefly. | Marks and examination. | About 12 hours work a week out of school (boarders under supervision). | 58 | 27 | 58 | 5 | — |
| Bishop Stortford | About 39 | 28 to 30 | Fair reading, writing, and spelling, and multiplication table. | Separate for classics, &c. and mathematics. | Marks and examination. | French and Euclid in school, classics out, sup. | 68 | 25 | 70 | 4 | — |
| Hertford - - | 41 | 27 | Elements of reading and writing. | By general proficiency. | Marks and examination. | Two hours a day at home, rest in school. | 28 | 5 | 8 | — | — |
| Hitchin - - | 40 | 30 to 36 | Reading and writing. | — | By merit - | Memoriter lessons out of sch., translation in sch. | 16 | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| St. Albans - | 42 | 33 | Reading and writing. | Separate for each subject. | Marks and examination. | $\frac{1}{3}$ (*a*); $\frac{2}{3}$ (*c*) - | 33 | 7 | 33 | — | — |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevenage - | 42 | 30 | None required | — | Marks and examination. | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Ware - - (Wareside). | 40 or 42 | 30 | Reading, writing, and first four rules arithmetic. | As suits master's convenience. | As suits master's convenience. | (*c*) - - | *All | — | — | — | — |

(*Continued on p.* 162.)

* These returns are supplied by the master for the four free boys only.

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Translations not interdicted in upper classes. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | — | According to ability and age of boys. | 60 | 60 | Text books | — | — | — | — | — | Not taught. |
| As a rule without aid. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | All three | 58 | 29 | All | — | 4 | — | — | 27 | Sometimes oral lectures. |
| Without aid | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | All | 70 | 34 | All three | 19 | — | 70 | — | 11 | Lectures with experiments. |
| Sometimes tutor. | P.V. | P.V. | P.V. | — | All | 30 | 6 | All three | — | — | — | — | — | Not taught at present. |
| Without aid | P.V. | P. | P. | — | (*a*) and (*b*) | 32 | 3 | All three | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Without aid | P.V. | P. | P. | — | All three | 33 | 12 | Text books and dictated. | 2 | — | — | — | — | Not taught. |
| Sometimes tutor. | — | — | — | — | | All | — | Text books and set in writing. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| As required | P. | — | — | — | As required | *All | — | As required | *All | — | — | — | — | As required. |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Master. | Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aldenham | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Not part of school work. | | Christmas | Midsummer; by Brewers Company. |
| Great Berkhampstead. | 58 | 58 | 35 | — | — | — | 41 | 5 | 1 | Chiefly D.F. | | Twice a year | Once a year; by Visitor. |
| Bishop Stortford | 70 | 69 | — | — | 69 | 70 | 64 | 56 | 16 | All; music an extra. | | Frequently H.M. | Annually; Cambridge University. |
| Hertford | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 9 | — | At present P. and D.F. | | Once a quarter. | Annually |
| Hitchin | 27 | All | All | — | — | All | All | 10 | — | D.M. and P.M. | | | Twice a year; by trustees. |
| St. Albans | 33 | 26 | 26 | — | 26 | 26 | 32 | 6 | 3 | Drawing an extra | | | Twice a year; by H.M. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevenage | 10 | All | 10 | — | — | All | All | 1 | 1 | P.M. and T.M. | | | Once a year |
| Ware (Wareside). | All | All | All | — | — | All | All | — | — | As required | | Never | Never |

(*Continued on p.* 164.

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | | | | | | | | |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Yes | Slightly | Yes | 60 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Bk., before and after schl. | — | H. M. | Two hours. | — |
| To some slight extent. | To some slight extent. | To some slight extent. | 58 | Open to all. | H.M. | Prayer Bk. chiefly, before and after schl. | All | H. M. | Boarders three, day-boys one. | All, except those who have conscientious scruples. |
| - | - | Yes | 70 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Ancient form, before school. | All | H. M. | All prepare two. | Boarders, two. |
| No | No | Yes | 30 | Open to all. | H.M. | Prayer Bk., before and after schl. | — | No rule | - | — |
| Yes | Yes | - | — | - | — | None used. | — | - | All | Boarders, twice. |
| No | Yes | Yes | 33 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Bk., before and after schl. | All | H. M. | - | Boarders only. |
| - | - | - | 20 | Open to all. | Master. | Prayer Bk., before and after schl. | All | Master | - | — |
| - | - | - | — | - | — | - | — | - | - | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master. only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Aldenham - | Governors expel. | Not used for many years. | None - - | No monitors - | No surveillance. | — | 9 acres (1867) | Close | - - |
| Great Berkhampstead. | Yes, except in cases of expulsion. | Public - | None - - | Can inflict impositions. | By monitors. | 31 | Acre and a half. | Close | Both |
| Bishop Stortford | Yes - | Both, according to circumstances. | Caning - | Cannot punish | Masters | About 25 | 198 ft. by 66 ft. | Half a mile. | Both |
| Hertford - | Subject to Governors. | Public - | Corporal punishment. | None required at present. | Masters | — | One rood 4 perches. | Close | - - |
| Hitchin - - | Trustees expel. | Public - | Caning - | None - - | - - | — | None | - - | - - |
| St. Albans - | Trustees can interfere. | Private - | Corporal - | No monitors - | - | — | No Playground. | | |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Stevenage - | Yes - | None, except for vice. | - - | - - - | - - | — | 4 acres. | Close | - - |
| Ware - - (Wareside) | Yes - | At Master's discretion. | At Master's discretion. | At Master's discretion. | At Masters discretion. | — | Of a good size. | Close | Both |

(*Continued on p.* 166.)

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents. | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| None | Athletic sports. | Yes | On payment of 10*s.* per annum. | Classics (especially Gk.) and mathematics. | Do not exhibit any striking preference. | If thoroughly competent examiners could be secured. | Inexpedient if possible. | Attempts in scheme to teach too many things at once. |
| None | No | None | Yes; to all | Commercial education for most day boys. | Commercial education mostly. | Governors or Universities. | Inexpedient; not possible with small staff. | Various wants of different divisions of middle classes; need of separate commercial school. |
| Not at present. | Drilling 70 | Yes | Boarders only. | Those in use. | Greek is the only subject at all objected to. | By Cambridge or Oxford. | Impossible and inexpedient. | None. |
| None | Drilling | — | Open | Those prescribed by scheme. | Those prescribed by scheme. | Possibly an advantage. | Impracticable with present staff. | Inadequacy of income to provide assistant masters and repair buildings. |
| " | " | — | " | Classics, French, English. | Mathematics, and general | " | Yes | " |
| None | No | No | None | Liberal education. | Liberal education. | By Trustees | No | Small funds. |
| " | " | — | " | Commercial education. | Commercial education. | " | Both possible and expedient. | Very irregular attendance of boys. |
| " | " | — | " | " | " | " | Possible and expedient. | Non-attendance of boys, if any. |

| and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowments: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-classical—Schools—:* | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Buntingford - | 998 | Farming and trading. | ? | — | - - - | Tolerable. | Master and Christ's College, Camb. | 49 | 39 | 39 | — |
| Chipping Barnet. | 2,989 | Agricultural and trading. | With treasurer. | Yes | In part obsolete; no usher now. | Good | Governors | *44 | 44 | 44 | Stat. |
| Caddington - (Markyate Street). | 1,851 | Farming and straw manufacturing. | - - - | — | Scheme, A.D. 1863. | Bad | Trustees | 71 | 43 | 43 | — |
| Stanstead Abbots. | 980 | Farming - | With trustees. | — | Obsolete - | Good | Rent-charge. | — | — | 20 | — |
| Ware - - | 5 397 | Maltsters | Iron chest, St. Mary's Church. | No | ? Observed - | Bad | Trustees | 50 | 50 | 50 | Dim. |

* Now risen to 54*l.* 12*s.*

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | £ — | — | £ — | None | — | Master | — | ? | ? Boys | Parishioners of Aspeden and Layston pref. | Nomination. | — | ? Class. | — |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | 24, local. | Residence | Governors. | Yes | Unrestriced | Boys | - - - | Claim - | Stat. | Grammar | Bread &c. |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | 6, local. | Chch. membership, &c. | Trustees. | No | Youth of Markyate Street. | — | Residence pref. | - - | — | Semi-classical. | Chapel. |
| — | — | — | — | 12, local. | Ownership of land. | — | No | Parish - | Boys | - - - | - - | — | Grammar | Almshses., &c. |
| — | — | None | 0 | Town charity trustees. | — | Trustees. | — | Origin unknown. | — | Poverty abs. | Nomination. | Stat. | ? | None |

(*Continued on next page*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D). | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buntingford | Master | Founder's representative. | - - - | - - | - - | - - - | Master. | 8 D. | No change. | 3 |
| Chipping Barnet. | Master | Governors. | Governors | — | — | - - - | H.M. | B. D. | No change. | — |
| Caddington (Markyate Street). | H.M. and Assist. M. | Patron of Markyate Street Chapel. | - - - | H.M. | H.M. | Curate of Markyate Street Chapel. | Assist M. | 2 B. 64 D. | - - | — |
| Stanstead Abbots. | Master | Lord of Manor of Stanstead Baesh. | Lord of Manor of Stanstead Baesh. | - - | - - | - - - | Master. | 39 D. | - - | — |
| Ware | Master and Assist. | Trustees of town charities. | - - - | Master | Master | - - | None | 10 D. | No great change. | — |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to: | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. | Per cent. 12 A. 88 B. | — | Several. | - - | Master, alone | — | Yes | £ — | £ — | £ — | (*a*) 7 (*b*) 9 | - - - | — | None |
| — | 40 B. 60 C. | — | ·4 | - - | H.M. takes private scholars. | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| 100 B. | 60 B. 40 C. | — | — | Trustees | Asst. M. - | Ass. M. | Yes | 20 | — | — | (*a*) 7; (*b*) 8 | Asst. M, superintendents. | 350 | None |
| — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| — | 50 B. 50 C. | — | — | - - | Master; not in connection with school. | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e. by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buntingford - | 40 | 26 | No restriction | — | — | All except memoriter lessons in school. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chipping Barnet. | About 44 | 37 to 29 | Reading New Testament. | - - - | Proficiency - | Some prepared at home. | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| Caddington - (Markyate Street). | 45 | 27½ | None - - | Sep. for arith. and general knowledge. | Examination and marks. | All (*a*) except repetitions. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stanstead Abbots. | — | — | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ware - - | About 40 | More than 26 | Reading - | - - | Proficiency - | Memoriter lessons, &c., out of sch. | — | — | — | — | — |

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Tutor | P. | — | — | — | Short sentences | — | — | Text books | — | — | — | — | — | Not taught. |
| | — | — | — | — | | All. | 1 | All three | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — | | 54 | 8 | (*a*) and (*c*) | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — | — | | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tutor | P. | — | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 10 | — | Text books chiefly. | 6 | — | — | — | — | Oral lectures occasionally. |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.] | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Non-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buntingford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | None | | Occasionally. | |
| Chipping Barnet. | All | All | All | — | — | All | All | — | — | | | | Examined Midsummer and Christmas by Governors. |
| Caddington (Markyate Street). | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | 20 | 64 | 64 | — | 64 | T.M.; P.M. | | Twice a year. | By Diocesan Inspector. |
| Stanstead Abbots. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Ware | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | G.D.; P.; P.M.; and (not as part of system) T.M. | 10 | No regular exam. | |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only. | Attendance at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| - | - - - | - - - | — | Ch. of Eng. | — | Prayer Bk., before and after schl. | All | Clergy - | - - - | — |
| — | Yes - - | - - - | — | Ch. of Eng., but Dissenters recvd. | H.M. Rctor helps. | Prayer Book morning; Bp. Blomfield evening. | — | Rector or curate. | - - - | All |
| — | - - - | - - - | 64 | Open to all. | Ass. M. | Prayer Book morn. and evening. | All. | - - - | - - - | Boarders twice. |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - | - - - | — |
| — | Yes - - | - - - | 10 | Open to all. | Master. | Prayer Book before and after school. | All | Vicar and curates. | None | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. Supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars. |
| *Non-classical—Schools—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Buntingford | Yes | Rare | No under masters. | No monitors | - - | — | 40 yds. by 20. | Close | Both |
| Chipping Barnet. | Governors can interfere. | Rare, public. | - | - - - | - - | — | Very small. | Close | Both |
| Caddington (Markyate Street). | Trustees expel. | Rare, private. | - | Report to Master. | - - | — | 1 rood | 30 yds. | Both |
| Stanstead Abbots. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | — | - - | - | - - |
| Ware | Master, in cases of difficulty, would apply to trustees. | Public, if at all used. | Corporal punishment. | - | - - | — | None | - - | - |

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation whether possible or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| None | No | No | All | Elements of Lat., Gk., with writing, &c. | Those in use | Inexpedient, number of boys being so small. | Master endeavours to give such preparation. | General dulness of boys |
| — | — | — | — | Good writing and accounts. | Good writing and accounts. | School is examined by governors. | — | — |
| None | Drilling | — | — | — | Arith., writing, book keeping, grammar, land surveying. | — | — | Want of proper buildings; mortgage debt. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| None | Not as part of system. | — | All | Reading, good writing, quickness at figures, &c. | Reading, good writing, quickness at figures, &c. | Under existing circumstances of little use. | In this school both possible and expedient. | Early withdrawal of children from school; want of school conveniences. |

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

# ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to Education. | Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| ASHWELL: Merchant Taylors' School. | 1,507 | Henry Colborn | 1655 | £ 17*l.* 10*s.* (besides 86*l.* from Company). | £ All | £ Nil | Yes | None | Tradesmen and labourers. | 55 | — |
| ASPEDEN - - | 577 | Mrs. Cater and W. and R. Freeman. | — | 17 | 17 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 30 | 40 |
| BARLEY - - - | 809 | — Chapman and others. | — | 2 | 2 | — | Applied in aid of voluntary payments and government grant. | | | | |
| BERKHAMPSTEAD, GREAT: Bourne's School. | 3,631 | Thos. Bourne. | 1727 | 300 | 64* | 182 | For both. | None | Labourers and other poor. | 20 | 10 |
| BROXBOURNE: Free School. | 2,663 | Sir R. Lucy - | 1667 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes | 1*d.* to 4*d.* | Small shopkeepers and labourers. | 42 | — |
| CHESHUNT - | 6,592 | R. Dewhurst - | 1640 | 233† | 168 | 7*l.* 10*s.* | Yes | 1*d.* (40 free). | Labourers, mechanics, and small tradesmen. | 123 | — |
| CHIPPING BARNET: Mrs. Allen's National School. | 2,989 | Elizabeth Allen | 1724 | 64 | 64 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Labourers - | 70 | 77 |
| COTTERED: Soames' School. | 470 | Henry Soames | 1825 | 40 | 40 | — | No | 1*d.* to 3*d.* | Farm labourers. | 25 | 30 |
| FURNEAUX PELHAM. | 620 | M. Wheatley | 1724 | 9 | 9 | — | Paid to National School. | | | | |
| MUCH HADHAM: Boys' National School. | 1,172 | Mary Hales - | 1720 | 79† | 37 | 21 | — | 1½*d.* to 6*d.* (12 free). | Agricultural labourers, journeymen, and a few farmers. | 52 | — |
| HERTFORD: Green Coat School. | 6,769 | Alderman Newton. | 1760 | 163 (besides subscriptions, &c.) | 95 | 68 | Yes | 35 free; rest 12*s.* a qtr. | Labourers, mechanics, and small tradesmen. | 50 | — |
| HITCHIN: 1. Girls' Charity. | 6,330 | Dame Mary Radcliffe. | 1719 | 103 | 13‡ | 63 | None | None | Agricultural employment, straw-plaiting, &c. | — | 30 |

* Besides 46*l.* otherwise accounted for, and see p. 84. † Comprising other objects than the school.
‡ Paid for fees of 36 girls at St. Mary's National School.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | 21 M.B. | None | Master and four Wardens of Co. | Trustees | Certificated. | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two | Trustees | Mistress certificated. | Yes | Mistress and one assistant. |
| 20 | 10 | Payments of 1*s.* to 1*s.*6*d.* weekly to parents. | | 20 B. | Three apprenticed. | Fifteen | Trustees | No | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | 16 M.B. | One app. | Eleven | Trustees | Certificated. | No | Master and one assist. master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Mast. and mist. cert. | No | Mast., mist., and infant mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers. | Trustees | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | One app. | Rector (sole). | Rector and committee. | Certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| 35 | — | — | — | 1 F. | None | Eleven | Trustees | Certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| — | 36 | — | — | None | Four gifts of clothing on leaving. | Fourteen | §Trustees of St. Mary's National School. | § Mistress certificated. | §Yes | § Mist., and two assist. |

§ These returns relate to St. Mary's National School, otherwise the returns relate to the Radcliffe Charity only.

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to Education. | Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| HITCHIN: 2. British Boys' School. | 6,330 | Wm. Wilshere | 1826 | 111 | 95 | Nil | Yes | 1*d.* to 3*d.* | Artisans, petty tradesmen, &c. | 160 | — |
| HODDESDON: Girls' School. | 1,898 | Easter Jones - | 1818 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Labourers and mechanics. | — | 54 |
| NORTHAW - | 551 | James I. - | Temp. Jas. I. | 60* | 60* | — | Amount annually voted from King James' | | | | |
| RICKMANSWORTH: National School. | 4,873 | Subscription - | 1711 | 21 | 21 | — | For both. | 1*d.* to 4*d.* | Artisans and labourers. | 80 | 79 |
| STANDON - - | 2,245 | Thos. Fisher and M. Roe. | 1612 | 94† | 45 | Nil | Yes | 1*d.* to 3*d.* | Agricultural - | 34 | — |
| TEWIN - - | 547 | H. Cowper - | 1792 | 81 | 81 | — | None | 4*d.* for non-parishioners. | Agricultural - | 50 | 45 |
| THERFIELD - | 1,222 | F. Turner, Rector. | 1670 | — | — | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Agricultural - | 46 | 53 |
| WATFORD: 1. Combe's School. | 4,385 | F. Combe - | 1641 | 10* | 10* | — | No further information. | | | | |
| 2. Fuller's School. | ,, | E. Fuller - | 1708 | 174* | 133* | 41* | No further information. | | | | |
| WATTON - - | 864 | Sir W. and M. Thomson. | 1662 | 35 | 35 | — | Yes | 1*d.* and 2*d.* (20 free). | Agricultural labourers. | 45 | — |
| WELWYN: National School. | 1,612 | Rev. Dr. Young | 1760 | 62 | 66 (average from 25*l.* to 43*l.*) | 18 | Yes | 1*d.* for 16 fndtnrs. rest 3*d.* to 6*d.* | Labourers and mechanics. | 82 | — |
| WESTMILL - | 353 | Earl of Hardwicke. | 1826 | 28 | 28 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Labourers - | 30 | 32 |

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission. † Applicable in part to other purposes than the school.

| Number receiving Clothing. Boys. | Number receiving Clothing. Girls. | Number receiving Board. Boys. | Number receiving Board. Girls. | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | 14 L., 18 M.B. | None | Eighteen | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | Master, three pupil teachers, and a monitor. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Mistress certificated. | Yes | Mist. and monitors. |
| Fund. | School stated to be not endowed. | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Committee. | Mast. and mist. cert. | Yes | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nineteen | Trustees | Certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Master certificated. | No | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector | Rector | Certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Certificated. | No | One master. |
| 16 | — | — | — | 3 E.A., 6 M.B. | None | Eight | Trusts. of Young's Charity, and managers of Nat. Schl. | Master certificated. | Yes | One mast. with monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Rector | Neither | No | Master and sewing mistress. |

# COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

## 1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Amersham Free Grammar School.

#### Mr. Green's Report.



There is not much to be said about this school. The present master had been there three years at the time of my visit, and in that time the number in the school had risen from three to seventeen. About half a dozen were sons of neighbouring farmers, two coming from a distance of five miles. There are a National and a British school in the place; some boys pass to the grammar school from the former, but none, as I was told, from the latter, though the master readily exempts from the Catechism at the desire of parents. There is no private academy at Amersham.

All the boys learn Latin, except one who is peculiarly stupid. Greek is optional. I found four boys learning it, but they had only just begun. One of these was the son of a lawyer, another of a medical man, another of a farmer. The master expected that most of the younger boys would learn Greek in time. Five or six were learning French, which, at the time of my visit, was taught by the master himself. English grammar is also taught, but neither it nor French till after a boy is supposed to know the Latin grammar. One boy had done six books of Euclid. Several who had left a few months before my visit had done as much.

The residence of the master, which belongs to the school, is very small. He rents the next house as well, and thus is able to take five boarders. There is no sufficient playground, but the master rents a field for the purpose, and the boys are allowed to wander in Mr. Drake's park. The schoolroom is very small, but apparently in good repair. Owing to a re-letting of the farm from which the income of the school is derived, an increase to about 150*l.* a year was expected. The situation is excellently adapted for a school, if accommodation were forthcoming.

I heard the first class of six boys (aged respectively 16, 13, 14, 10, 13, 10) in Cæsar. They were slow, but did fairly. One boy of 10 years old seemed very promising. The next lot of six (aged respectively 9, 10, 13, 12, 11, 8), I tried in writing from dictation, in which they were not good, and in geography, in which they did fairly. Four of them were just beginning Henry's first book in Latin, in which they did as other boys in the same stage do. One boy wrote out a proposition from the third book of Euclid, and four others one from the first, very well. The arithmetic of the remaining boys was scarcely satisfactory. The hope of the school lies in the boys of 10 and under.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 8, A.D. 1832.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By will of Dr. Robert Challoner, dated 20 June 1620, bequeathing 20*l.* yearly out of lands in Wavendon for erection of a free grammar school, the town and parish allotting a school house, and his successors a dwelling house for master. School and house conveyed by deeds in 1624. Confirmed by decree of commissioners of charitable uses 16 Sept. 1624. Lands charged (with an exception not now traceable) bought by trustees in 1676. Portion exchanged in 1766. An allotment made to school by Inclosure Commissioners in 1788.

*School Property.*—Total average 125$^{a}$. 2$^{r}$. 8$^{p}$. Average annual income 190*l.* gross, 155*l.* net, all applied to school. Buildings good. Master's house not adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The instruction of children and youth, within the age of 18 years, as well poor as rich, of any parish.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School founded as a grammar school. Latin, Greek, if required (Rules of trustees A.D. 1826).

*Government and Masters.*—Decree of 1624. Rules of trustees 1826. Trustees: rector, and four others, of whom two Resident in Amersham. Full number of trustees is 10 or 12 including rector; rest nominated by him. They make rules, appoint and dismiss master. No restriction as to other employment of master except school hours. No qualification required. The head boy aids in maintaining discipline.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Master.*—Head master takes five boarders. Total income from endowment 67*l.*, from fees 68*l.*, from boarders 37*l.* to 42*l.* each, besides residence.

*Day Scholars.*—17, chiefly sons of farmers and tradesmen between 10 and 14 years old, from distance up to four miles. Foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.* for general work. Non-foundationers 10 guineas. French, extra for all 3*l.* Drilling 1*l.* Fuel 5*s.*

*Boarders.*—5, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Board according to age 37*l.* to 42*l.* Hours 7a.m., 8p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be under 18 years of age, and be able to read and write.

School variously classified. School course not modified. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by prayers from the Common Prayer Book.

Promotions by examination, and marks. Promotion in one subject affects a boy's position in others.

Examination quarterly, by head master, or some one appointed by him.

Good conduct prizes are given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning publicly.

Playground, 300 yards from the school, open to all boys for cricket and football. Boarders, with master's leave, can walk into the country by themselves.

School time 30 hours in summer. 26 hours in winter. Play time 25 hours per week.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Farmer - - | Quarrendon, Amersham. | About 2 miles. |
| „ „ - 2 | Innkeeper - - | Amersham - | Do. 50 yards. |
| „ „ - 3 | Farmer - - | Do. - - | Do. ¼ mile. |
| „ „ - 4 | Do. - - | Weedon Hill, Amersham. | Do. 2½ miles. |
| „ „ - 5 | Do. - - | Mantles, do. - | Do. 4 do. |
| „ „ - 6 | Do. - - | Woodrow, do. - | Do. 2 do. |
| „ „ - 7 | - - - | Amersham - | Do. 150 yards. |
| „ „ - 8 | Miller - - | Do. - - | Do. 200 do. |
| „ „ - 9 | Farmer - - | Woodrow, Amersham, | Do. 2 miles. |
| „ „ - 10 | Butcher - - | Amersham - | Do. 200 yards. |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Miller - - | Chesham - | About 3 miles. |
| „ „ - 2 | Do. - - | Do. - - | Do. 3 do. |
| „ „ - 3 | Butcher - - | Amersham - | Do. 200 yards. |
| „ „ - 4 | Surgeon - - | Do. - - | Do. 300 do. |
| „ „ - 5 | Farmer - - | Little Missenden - | Do. 3 miles. |
| „ „ - 6 | Surgeon - - | Amersham - | Do. 150 yards. |
| „ „ - 7 | Farmer - - | Do. - - | Do. 50 do. |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Subject. | Number of Boys learning each Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Religious Knowledge - | 22 | Physics - - - - | 8 |
| Greek - - - - | 8 | History - - - | 22 |
| Latin - - - - | 22 | Geography - - - | 22 |
| French - - - - | 7 | English Grammar - - | 10 |
| Arithmetic - - | 22 | English Composition - | 22 |
| Book-keeping - - - | 4 | Reading - - - | 22 |
| Mensuration and Surveying | 4 | Writing - - - | 20 |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 14 | | |

## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thos. Tyrwhitt Drake, Shardeloes, Amersham.
Moses Lovett, Aylesbury.
Joseph Beeson, Amersham.
The Rev. Edward Tyrwhitt Drake, Rectory, Amersham.

Clerk to Trustees:

Isaacson and Bedford, Amersham.

Head Master:

Rev. W. H. Williams, B.A., Oxon.

## Aylesbury Free School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

At Aylesbury, until the new scheme was obtained in 1862, there was no proper distinction of departments. In the greater part of the school merely elementary English instruction was given, but there was a first class in which Latin was taught. Now there is a lower department, in which no fee is paid and only elementary English taught, containing 100 boys; and an upper department, in which Latin and Greek are taught, containing (at the time of my visit) 28 boys, of whom 19 pay 6*l.* 6*s.* a year, while the other nine are "exhibitioners" promoted, for proficiency ascertained by examination, from the lower department, who are exempt from fees.

The mode in which the entrance to the lower department is managed is this. The head master keeps a list of applicants, which the trustees look over from time to time. Any boy to whom they do not put a mark of question is admitted by the head master when his turn comes, if he can read English fairly in what is called the "Third book." If the trustees think the parents of an applicant could afford to pay for his education, they inquire into the circumstances, and sometimes only allow the boy to be admitted on the parents making a declaration of poverty. If the trustees are satisfied, the master admits the boy after examination as above. Eighteen applicants had been definitely rejected in 2½ years on the ground of wealth.

The education in the lower department is not distinctly above that given in a National or British school, but the age to which the boys stay is rather higher, most remaining till 15. The general age of entrance is between eight and ten. Boys from the first class of the National school, I was told, are generally placed in the third class (from the top) of the lower department. I heard the lowest class of this department read, which they did very fairly. They were mostly under the age of 10. The next class, consisting chiefly of boys under 12, I tried in easy dictation, which they did well. The next class did fairly in arithmetic, but did not know much history or geography. The highest class of 23 boys, of ages between 12 and 14, I tried in English history, geography, writing from dictation, English grammar, and arithmetic. In the first four subjects they did very well. Their arithmetic, however, was not uniformly good. About half of them did sums in the higher rules as well as could be wished, but there were six or more whose work in this respect, considering their position in the school, I thought defective. I noticed also a general want of neatness in the way in which arithmetic was done.

The lower department is, no doubt, a useful institution; but it may be questioned whether the good which it does, as distinct from the National schools of the place, makes up for the revenue which it abstracts from the grammar school proper. The salaries

of the under master and the writing master from the foundation are respectively 75*l.* and 60*l.* a year, and these must be taken as spent solely on the lower department; for, though the writing master does work in the upper department, he is paid for this out of capitation fees. That is, the lower department absorbs as much money as would enable the grammar school proper to keep another well-qualified master, which I think it needs to make it as good as it might be. On the other hand, by means of the arrangement of exhibitions, the lower department serves as an avenue by which poor boys may rise to the higher education. The good result of this may be shown by the statement that at the time of my visit, while among the exhibitioners were sons of a groom, a barber, a railway guard, and a common labourer, two of the three highest boys in the school were exhibitioners, and one of these was certainly very promising. The head master, however, did not look very favourably on the plan of transfer from the lower department. His complaint was the usual one, that the boys transferred, knowing plenty of arithmetic but no Latin, and only used to oral methods of teaching, did not fit satisfactorily into the system of the upper school. The truth seemed to be that, if the transfer was made early enough—under the age of 11—as it had been in recent cases, it succeeded, but not otherwise. This being so, it becomes doubtful whether boys under the age mentioned, who have reached the top of the National schools, would not be just as good a material for the grammar school as boys from the lower department. If this is so, as there is no difference socially between the boys who go to the lower department and those who go to the National schools at Aylesbury, the smaller tradesmen using the latter without scruple, the lower department serves no purpose, sufficiently distinct to make it worth the cost, which might not be served by the National schools (of which there are three in the town), supposing exhibitions to the grammar school to be filled up by competition among the best boys of these. As it was, I found a boy in the upper department paying the regular fee, who had come there direct from the National school If the lower department could give instruction to its best boys in the elements of Latin or mathematics, the case would be different, but with only two masters to 100 boys this is scarcely possible.

Considering the circumstances, the state of the upper department seemed quite satisfactory. The professional class was fairly represented in it. I found sons of a solicitor, a surgeon, a bank manager, and of the governor of the gaol, in attendance. There were also a few sons of farmers, who came in by rail daily with season tickets, bringing dinner with them. The majority of the boys were sons of tradesmen. I heard the first class of three boys (aged respectively 14, 14, and 12), in their lessons from the Second Æneid, and from the Miscellaneous Sentences of Adams' Greek Delectus. They were going over the Æneid the second time, and could make it out correctly. They get it up, however, very slowly, only preparing half a book for the half-yearly examination. Two of the three did the Greek fairly, and were

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

able to decline the more difficult verbs correctly. The one who was only 12 years old seemed to have the making of a scholar in him. The same boys did Euclid well. I examined 18 others in arithmetic, and eight of the same (those next below the first class) in writing from dictation. In the dictation they did well. Three were somewhat defective in arithmetic, but the rest fair, and three decidedly good. The two boys most advanced in arithmetic had come up lately from the lower department without exhibitions. There is no private academy in the place.

The buildings in which the two departments are taught are quite separate. That appropriated to the lower department is old, and not in very good condition. The ventilation is bad; the floor is of brick, and uneven; the house of the English master, also, is in bad repair. The school of the upper department is new and good, though small. It has a small class-room, separated by a glass door from the main room. The great drawback is that it has no playground, not even a yard, nor are the offices in a proper state. The boys of the lower department leave school half an hour before those of the upper, to avoid mixture in the streets.

There are no boarders in the school, which is not to be wondered at. Their presence in any number would require an additional master for the upper department; and in consequence the charge for them would have to be high—probably more than 40*l.* a year—in order to avoid loss. Parents ready to pay as much as this will not send sons, as a rule, to a school without garden or playground, and having the social encumbrance of a lower department.

The income of the school is at present charged with a pension to a late master, and with a heavy outlay for repairs, rendered necessary by neglect in past years. When it is clear of these temporary charges, it will probably be possible to maintain an adequate assistant master. I cannot doubt, however, that it would hold a much higher position if exhibitions to it having been opened to the elementary schools of the town, the lower department were abolished, the whole income applied to a middle Latin school, and new buildings and playground, of a kind attractive to boarders, provided. If some of the useless charities which the town "enjoys" could be applied to education, a high school might become possible. The "Bedford" charity spends more than 600*l.* a year in doles and the repair of footways. There is besides an apprenticing charity, Harding's, which has considerable accumulations, and already gives prizes to the school. It is generally admitted that the best application of apprenticing charities is to the education of the middle class; and the existing endowment of the grammar school with that of Harding's charity might suffice to establish a high school for the middle class of Bucks, while grants from the Bedford charity might convert some of the elementary schools of the town into useful feeders of it. It might be doubted, however, whether Aylesbury is not too pauperized a place to be a desirable site for such an institution. The depopulation of the surrounding agricultural district, combined with the attraction of charity money, has filled it with a needy labouring

class, which works irregularly and for low wages on the farms around. Six hundred householders in the town, as I was told, are exempted from rates on the ground of poverty. There are, moreover, only two grammar schools, used as such, in the county of Bucks. This fact may be taken to show either the need of a good central school, or that it would fail for want of feeders. The trustees at Aylesbury, I think, do not regard the present state of things as finally satisfactory. It is in fact a compromise by way of transition from that which obtained before the new scheme was granted.

Incidentally, the existing lower department serves a good purpose, as being undenominational in a town where about half the people are Dissenters. In it the Catechism is not learnt at all; in addition, however, to the reading of the Scriptures, lessons in divinity are given of a kind which do not raise disputed questions. In the upper department the Catechism is taught, but boys whose parents object to their learning it do Scripture lessons instead, for which marks are given. The master wisely maintains this arrangement, in the face of considerable clerical opposition.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 36, A.D. 1833.

*Foundation and Endowment*—Origin obscure. Earliest information from chancery suit instituted 1715. Before 1687 endowed with two houses, probably gift of Sir Henry Lee, Bart., of Ditchley. Henry Phillips, of London, by will dated 29 September 1714, bequeathed 5,000*l.* on trust to be laid out in land for the enlargement of, and provision for the free school.

*School Property.*—Consists of a farm-house, homestead, and land containing 178$^{a.}$ 3$^{r.}$ 20$^{p.}$, and a house, water corn mill, cottage, and land containing 19$^{a.}$ 1$^{r.}$ 5$^{p.}$, besides 437*l.* 17*s.*, Aylesbury Railway stock, and 987*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Grand Junction Canal stock. Average annual income from lands and stock 583*l.* gross, 375*l.* net, all applied to school. In 1864–5 gross income 607*l.*, net 389*l.*, of which 254*l.* applied to upper and 135*l.* to lower department. Buildings good and suitable. No boarding houses in connection with the school.

*Objects of Trust.*—For instructing as many of the poor boys in the parishes of Aylesbury and Walton as the trustees may direct, and to find them with books for ever (Phillips' will). There shall be a number not exceeding 120 boys admitted into said school to be taught gratis, and be furnished with books, &c. gratis. (Decree of Court of Chancery, 4 February 1720, and Scheme 1862.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin, writing, arithmetic, and accounts (Phillips' will). English language, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, accounts, geography, modern history, in lower school; in addition, Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, in upper school. Holy Scripture daily (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme 15 July 1862. Trustees: vicar and incumbent of two neighbouring parishes, *ex officio*, and 12 other trustees. Make byelaws, appoint and dismiss masters, appoint examiner half-yearly, give prizes, and generally regulate school. Surviving trustees elect to vacancies in their own number.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, or Trinity College, Dublin.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Upper department classical, lower department non-classical.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Masters.*—Head master allowed to take 20 boarders. Is entitled to salary of 100*l.* and 10*s.* for each foundationer, the under master to 70*l.* and 5*s.* for each foundationer; but funds insufficient for full payment. Total income from endowment at present 135*l.*, from fees 68*l.*, besides house. Under master, from endowment, at present 75*l.*; writing master 65*l.* Pension 60*l.* per annum, paid to former master, by head master. Masters not on foundation paid by headmaster.

*Day Scholars.*—On foundation 103, not on foundation 19, chiefly between 10 and 14 years, and from distances up to two miles. Boys attending upper school pay six guineas per annum if of Aylesbury or Walton; eight guineas if from other parishes. Stationery extra. No fee in lower department.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Upper school classified according to classical proficiency, lower by general work. Scriptures read and explained daily, unless parents object.

Promotions partly by marks, partly by examination.

Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: tasks, occasional use of cane by any master; severe punishment only in presence of head master.

No playground whatever.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours per week in school.

BALANCE SHEET 1864–5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward | 114 | 14 | 6 |
| Rents of estates | 555 | 0 | 0 |
| Dividends, 1⅓ years | 62 | 8 | 11 |
| Quit rents | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| | £742 | 16 | 5 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and payments to masters | 390 | 0 | 0 |
| Examination fees | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Books, stationery, prizes, &c. | 35 | 5 | 7 |
| Expenses of new scheme | 28 | 15 | 6 |
| Tithe payments, &c. | 37 | 15 | 0 |
| Clerk | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| Instalment and interest on loan | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs, insurance, &c. &c. | 76 | 5 | 0 |
| Balance | 84 | 13 | 10 |
| | £742 | 16 | 5 |

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | DAY SCHOLARS | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Auctioneer | Boys lowest in School - 1 | Engine Driver |
| „ „ - 2 | Farmer | „ „ - 2 | Drill Sergeant |
| „ „ - 3 | Groom | „ „ - 3 | Slater |
| „ „ - 4 | Saddler | „ „ - 4 | Whitesmith |
| „ „ - 5 | Governor of Gaol | „ „ - 5 | Postman |
| „ „ - 6 | Coal Merchant | „ „ - 6 | Bricklayer |
| „ „ - 7 | Farmer | „ „ - 7 | Labourer |
| „ „ - 8 | Railway Guard | „ „ - 8 | Tanner |
| „ „ - 9 | Ironmonger | „ „ - 9 | Labourer |
| „ „ - 10 | Bank Manager | „ „ - 10 | Labourer |

All from Aylesbury, except three from distances of half a mile, a mile, and two miles respectively.

## List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees :

Thos. Tyringham Barnard, Winchendon Priory, Aylesbury.
Sir Thomas Francis Freemantle, Bart., Swanbourne, Winslow.
The Rev. Geo. Chetwode, Chilton House, Thame.
Abraham Jas. Nisbet Connel, M.D., Lilies, Aylesbury.
The Rev. W. E. Partridge, Horsenden House, Tring.
The Ven. E. Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham.
The Rev. F. Young, Walton, Aylesbury.
The Duke of Buckingham, Wotton, Aylesbury.
The Rev. Jas. Williams, Tring Park, Tring.
Thos. F. Freemantle, Swanbourne, Winslow.
The Rev. Thomas Evetts, Monk's Risborough Rectory, Tring.
Arthur Henry Jenney, Drayton Lodge, Tring.
Richard Rose, "The Chesnuts," Aylesbury.
Acton Tindal, Manor House, Aylesbury.

Clerk to Trustees :

Joseph Parrott, Aylesbury.

Head Master :

Rev. A. W. Howell, M.A., Oxon.

Other foundation Masters :

Christopher Ridley, Master of Lower School.
Walter Crasler, Writing Master.

## Beachampton. Elmer's School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The school here is used simply as an elementary village school. Unfortunately, owing to the miscarriage of a letter from me, on the day of my visit the master was absent on some special business, and the school adjourned. The harvest holidays, coming on immediately afterwards, prevented me from examining it on a later day. The clergyman of the place, whom I saw, was fairly satisfied with the working of the school, but thought that it was in need of regular inspection. The schoolroom is small, low, and badly ventilated.

Eight pounds a year from Elmer's charity is applied to the repair of roads in Beachampton, which appear to be worse than in townships where there is no such supplement of the rates; 15*l.* a year from Bennet's charity is distributed in general relief to the poor by the clergyman, who thinks that it would be more usefully applied to the school.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 50, A.D. 1833.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By will of William Elmer, dated 3 January 1648, who gave certain lands for erection of a school and maintenance of a schoolmaster.

*School Property.*—Net income, from about 53 acres of land, 70*l.* Buildings suitable, but site isolated.

Master's residence adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Maintenance of a master to teach all youths and children resorting to the school, without taking bribes, but only 2*d.* for each at entrance (Founder's will).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—English, Latin, writing, and accounts (Founder's will).

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees, the rector of Beachampton and five others, chiefly clergymen; they appoint head master, who should be a good scholar and a single man by founder's will. They exercise general control over the school.

The trustees (newly appointed) have under consideration a new scheme proposed by the Charity Commissioners, which, with some modifications, they hope to adopt.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—One receives 70*l.* a year from endowment and entrance fees of boys.

*Day Scholars.*—50 boys, sons of farmers and labourers from Beachampton and adjacent parishes, pay 1*s.* on entrance.

*Boarder.*—One. There are never more than four. Terms (inclusive) 18 to 20 guineas.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. School classified chiefly by arithmetic, subordinately by writing. School course suited as far as can be to intended profession. School distinctively a church school, but dissenters can attend. Catechism taught to all. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book, psalms and chants.

Promotions by examination; success in arithmetic affects general promotion.

Examination yearly by diocesan inspector appointed by bishop.

Certificates from bishop, and prizes given.

Punishment: impositions and corporal punishment; the last by master only and in public.

Playground 70 yards by 30 yards. Master generally present in play-hours, always during bathing. Cricket played. The pupils have two bands, drum and fife and string. Musical recreation in wet weather. Library of 200 volumes.

School-time 46 weeks per annum. Study 25 to 30 hours per week. Play-time 11¼ hours per week.

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List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. R. N. Russell, Beachampton Rectory.
Mr. R. Dickens, Farmer, Beachampton.
Rev. W. Pitt Trevelyan, Calverton Rectory.
Rev. R. H. Hooper Nash, Rectory, Stony Stratford.
Rev. W. A. Uthwatt, Maids Moreton, Buckingham.
W. Selby Lowndes, Esq., Whaddon Hall, Stony Stratford.

Head Master:

Charles Willcock.

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## BUCKINGHAM. ST. JOHN'S LATIN SCHOOL.

### MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The free boys at Buckingham are nominated by the trustees without examination, but with reference to their circumstances. The master, as I understood, was bound by an agreement to teach them Latin, with reading, writing, and arithmetic. All of them were professedly learning Latin, except one who was reckoned too young. Besides the foundationers, there were at the time of my visit 25 boys attending the school, who paid 4*l.* 4*s.* a year. These were taught along with the foundationers without distinction, but scarcely any of them learnt Latin or mathematics. The master explained that they did not stay long enough at school to do more than adequately acquire the necessary English education. He clearly did not think much of the classical character of his school, and was not anxious that it should be tested by examination. French is not taught at all. Indeed, as the number of boys at the terms charged is not enough to provide payment for an assistant, it cannot be expected that anything besides "English" should be regularly taught. To raise the terms would probably be to empty the school. There is room for six boarders; but little profit could be made out of them at the terms which boarders who would go to such a school would be willing to pay. There were actually none when I was there. In the previous year there had been 37 paying boys, and the master then kept an assistant—of course at a low salary. He supplements his own income by giving private lessons in the evening.

The foundationers seemed to be mostly sons of small shopkeepers, and the paying boys either of the better shopkeepers, or of neighbouring farmers. The latter formed about a third of the school; some of them coming as much as five miles. The professional men of the town never send sons to the school, though some of them employ the master to give private lessons. Most of the boys, on leaving school, either become clerks, or are apprenticed in shops. Three of the foundationers had been previously at a National or British school. There is a private commercial academy about a mile off.

The building in which the school is taught is decent for the purpose. It has a brick floor. Some maps are provided.

At my examination, by an arrangement of the master, only the 15 highest boys were present, of whom 4 were foundationers. The average age of these was $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the average time during which they had been in the school $1\frac{1}{4}$ years. Their behaviour seemed good. I heard them all read from the National Society's history of England. Eight read well, five stumbled, two read badly. In English history of the Stuart period, and in the geography of Europe, they answered very well. In writing from dictation a passage fairly hard, three made no mistakes, four had one each, four two each, the rest rather more. None were very bad. In arithmetic they were not far advanced, only a few doing fractions. What they professed to do, eight of them did fairly, four decently, three badly.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvii. 59. A.D. 1833.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Supposed to have been founded by Edward VI. by conversion of a charity chapel into a free school, and endowed by him with a stipend of 10*l.* 8*s.* 0¾*d.* payable out of the Exchequer.

No documents in existence.

*School Property.*—Annual payment of 10*l.* 8*s.* 0¾*d.* from office of Woods and Forests; about 9*l.* 9*s.* net applied to school.

Site and buildings adapted to their purpose. Residence for master.

*Objects of Trust.*—Instruction gratis of six boys, inhabitants of Buckingham parish, appointed by bailiff and burgesses (Deed of agreement between bailiff and burgesses of the one part and schoolmaster of the other, 25 March 1830).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin, English, reading, writing, and arithmetic (Deed of 1830).

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees of Buckingham charities (appointed by Court of Chancery in 1861) appoint, and, for gross irregularity, misconduct, or neglect, remove or suspend master; have power to make byelaws for management of school.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Master.*—One.

*Day Scholars.*—Average number 36, of whom six free boys on foundation, sons of small tradesmen in Buckingham; rest, chiefly tradesmen's sons, pay from 15*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* a year according to age.

*Boarders.*—Two.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified uniformly by general proficiency. School course modified in case of boys who show special aptitude for certain studies. School in connexion with Church of England, and opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotion according to age and proficiency. A weekly examination on paper by master; prizes given for marks gained and conduct.

Punishment: by impositions, confinement, &c. No corporal punishment.

Playground, 100 feet square, adjoining.

School open 43 weeks a year: study 25 hours a week.

No boy gone to University within last five years; a few to boarding schools.

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## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Wm. Foxley Norris, The Vicarage, Buckingham.
Rev. Samuel Lovick Astley Cooper, Gawcott, Buckingham.
Samuel Mail Allen, Draper, Buckingham.
Richard Chandler, Gentleman, Buckingham.
Geo. Nelson, Solicitor, Buckingham.
Edward Parrott, Banker, Buckingham.
Fred. Edward Bartlett, Woolstapler, Buckingham.
Philip Box, Gentleman, Radclive, Buckingham.
Richd. Warr, Yeoman, Gawcott, Buckingham.

Clerk to Trustees:

D. P. King, Solicitor, Buckingham.

Head Master:

J. Owain Jones, Certificated.

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## WYCOMBE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

### MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here is to be noticed an absence from the school of sons of the professional men of the town, while, on the other hand, several boys come from a considerable distance. None of the trustees, who are resident and chiefly of the professional class, have sons at the school. Four boys, however (three sons of a medical man, one of a brewer), come to the school as day boys from Beaconsfield, six miles off. Another comes five miles, another four, two others three, and one, a clergyman's son, two. I could see nothing in the school to make it unsuitable for sons of professional men, but it is said that no one now resident in Wycombe has ever had a son at a university.

There are 10 free boys in the school, nominated by a majority of the trustees. The nomination is said now to be conducted quite fairly, and the boys are expected to be able to read and write, and know the first four rules of arithmetic, before entry to the school. The master reckons that his best pupils, on the whole, come from the National and British schools of the town. When I was there 12 of the boys were Dissenters, 23 belonged to the Church. The substitution of Bible lessons for the Catechism was allowed, but seldom asked for. No one in the school was so old as 15. There is no distinction of departments. Not quite half were learning Latin, six learnt Greek, seven Euclid, two French. At one time French was taught without any extra fee, when most learnt it. There are two assistants, one being the master's son.

The schoolroom is too small, and without a classroom; otherwise not bad. Less than half the net income of the charity is applied to the school; the rest to almshouses.

I found a first class of six boys, of ages varying from 14 to 12, doing Cæsar. They construed very correctly and readily, and were sound in parsing and syntax. They also answered extremely well in English grammar, geography, and history. Of the seven learning Euclid, five wrote out a proposition from the first book, two one from the third, quite correctly. They showed all the signs of good teaching. I tried 17 in writing from dictation, of whom all did well but three, and these not badly. In arithmetic five did very well, three fairly, eight decently. The general behaviour of the boys was very pleasing.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 150, A.D. 1833.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By charter of Queen Elizabeth, 21 July 1562, granting licence to mayor and burgesses to establish a free grammar school and master, and to provide for maintenance of four poor persons, endowing it with lands of late hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Wycombe. Further endowment of 30*l.* a year, under will of Mary Bowden, in 1790. Deeds with clerk to trustees.

*School Property.*—Average annual income 679*l.* gross, 526*l.* net, of which 227*l.* applied to school, besides 30*l.* a year from Miss Bowden's charity, which, however, has not been received since 1865 through the apprehended loss of the fund.

Buildings and site confined. Head master's house has accommodation for three boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The free education of boys, and maintenance of four poor persons of Wycombe and adjacent parishes (Charter). Open to children of parents of all religious tenets. Boys between the ages of eight and 17 years, must read, write, and be acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic; preference given to inhabitants of High Wycombe (Scheme 1856). Number of poor persons maintained afterwards increased to 18 (Scheme 1856).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Letters Patent), Christian religion, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and literature; writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science generally (Scheme 1856). Extra fees for French, German, and drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Singing taught on Hullah's system.

*Government and Masters.*—Under scheme 1856, sixteen trustees wer appointed, of whom one is *ex officio*. They appoint and dismiss head master, appoint examiners, and, on establishment of an exhibition of 31*l.* to university, contemplated in Scheme, elect exhibitioner recommended by examiner and head master. Head master must be B.A. of English University or Dublin University. May hold church preferment, if the duties are confined to Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and days of national fast and thanksgiving.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master. One boarder. Total income from endowment 150*l.*, fees 33*l.* Assistant master 70*l.*, from fees 16*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—32 (37 in Nov. 1867), chiefly from ages of 10 to 14 years, from distances up to 2½ miles. Pay 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—One only (two in Nov. 1867,) in head master's house living with master's family; allowed to take 10; has only room for three. Terms 62 guineas per annum, including everything.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read, write, and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School separately classified. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in the Scriptures, the Liturgy, and Catechism to all, not compulsory on nonconformists. School opened and closed by singing in parts, and prayers from Common Prayer Book.

Promotions: by marks for half year's work, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, not resident within five miles of the school (Scheme).

Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: tasks. In extreme cases caning by head master publicly.

Playground 30 feet by 40 feet. Cricket and foot-ball in public field of 30 acres. Masters sometimes join in games.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No boy gone to University in five years preceding 1864, but two to Oxford since.

School-time 42 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer, 25 in winter. Play-time 17 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET, 1864.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 674 | 2 | 0 | Balance due to receiver | 44 | 4 | 4½ |
| Receipt from Bank | 39 | 0 | 0 | Payments | 593 | 4 | 9½ |
| | | | | Balance in hand | 75 | 12 | 9½ |
| | £713 | 2 | 0 | | £713 | 2 | 0 |

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Physician - - | Beaconsfield - | 6 miles. |
| „ „ - 2 | Do. and two cousins. | Do. - - | Do. |
| „ „ - 3 | Clergyman - - | Hazelmere, Bucks | 2½ miles. |
| „ „ - 4 | Do. - - | Do. - - | Do. |
| „ „ - 5 | Gentleman - - | High Wycombe - | Very near. |
| „ „ - 6 | Farmer - - | Do. - - | 2 miles. |
| „ „ - 7 | Dressmaker - - | Do. - - | Very near. |
| „ „ - 8 | Ironmonger - - | Do. - - | Do. |
| „ „ - 9 | Chairmaker, Master | Do. - - | ½ mile. |
| „ „ - 10 | Postmaster - - | Do. - - | Do. |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Chairmaker, Master | Do. - - | ¾ mile. |
| „ „ - 2 | China Dealer - | Do. - - | Near. |
| „ „ - 3 | Confectioner - | Do. - - | ½ mile. |
| „ „ - 4 | Engineer - - | Do. - - | Do. |
| „ „ - 5 | Wesleyan Minister | Do. - - | ¾ mile. |
| „ „ - 6 | Farmer - - | Do. - - | 2 miles. |
| „ „ - 7 | Tailor, Master - | Do. - - | ¾ mile. |
| „ „ - 8 | Rope Maker - | Do. - - | ¼ mile. |
| „ „ - 9 | Linendraper - | Do. - - | ½ mile. |
| „ „ - 10 | Paper Mill Superintendent. | Do. - - | 1½ mile. |

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 34 | 2 | — | 20 | 11 | 4 | H. ⅓ | — | H. — | Bible, Catechism, Secher's Lectures, Bible an Gospel History. | 14 | Y. 10 | 4 | H. ⅓ | — | — | Bible and Gospel History; Catechism. | | Y. | | M. | | H. | |
| Greek - - | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 16 | 10 | About 18 M. | 6 | M. 180 | Gk. Delectus, pp. 21–20, Anabasis 1st and 2nd Books; Hungerford's Ex. pp. 48; Arnold's Gk. Comp. pp. 7. | 2 | 13 | 10 | M. 18 | — | 3 | 1st 20 pages Valpy's Greek Delectus. | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 15 | 3 | — | 3 | 15 | 6 | M. 50 | 6 | H. 5 | Livy 21st Book; Horace, Odes, 1st Book; Cicero, 1st Cataline Oration; Exercises; Willymott's Particles, pp. 39; Arnold's Lat. Comp. 35 pp. | 3 | 13 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 3 | Valpy's Lat. Delectus, pp. 71–86; Exempla Minora, pp. 30–74. | 4 | 12 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 2 | Valpy's Delectus, pp. 21–35; Ex. Minora, pp. 1–32. |
| French - - | 4 | — | 10s. per qtr. | not classed as yet. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| German - - | None at present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Foreign Languages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 34 | Not classed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Book-keeping. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | None this half-year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table B.—School Instruction.—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 16 | 4 | M. 20 | — | M. 80 | Euclid 6th Book - | 3 | Y. 13 | 4 | M. 35 | — | M 140 | 1st Book Euclid - | | | | | | | |
| Physics - - | 11 | 1 | — | 11 | 12 | 6 | 30 | — | H. 3 | Chambers's Introd. to Science, pp. 1–50. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural History. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History - - | 32 | 2 | — | 12 | 13 | 4 | H. ¾ | — | 3 | Collier's British History, Stuart and Brunswick Dynasties. | 20 | 11 | | H. 1 | — | H. 4 | Crossley's Class Book, Ancient Britons to Victoria. | | | | | | | |
| Geography - | 34 | 3 | — | 12 | 13 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Sullivan pp. 71–95, and 46–53. | 12 | 12 | 2 | M. 1 | — | 2 | Sullivan's England, Scotland, Ireland, pp. 71–94. | 10 | 10 | 4 | H. ½ | — | 1 | Sullivan's Introductory Lessons. |
| English Grammar. | 32 | 5 | — | 8 | 12 | 2 | M. 30 | 2 | 1 | Murray's Eng. Grammar throughout, and parsing in Pinnock's Orthographical Exercises. | 12 | 12 | 6 | M. 40 | — | 4 | Murray's Eng. Grammar to end of Syntax, and parsing all the Sentences in the Syntax. | 12 | Learning the introductory Lessons in Murray's Eng. Grammar. | | | | | |
| English Literature. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 20 | 2 | — | 8 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 1 | Vivâ voce Instruction - | 12 | 12 | 2 | 30 | — | 1 | Vivâ voce Instruction. | | | | | | | |
| Reading - | All. | | — | — | — | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - - | All. | | — | — | — | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music. | | | *s. d.* | | | | H. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - - | 4 | — | 10 6 per qtr. | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Subjects. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

N.B.—Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are not to be included in Physics. Vegetable and Animal Physiology, if taught, are to be included in Natural History.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Joseph Tuck Buckmaster, of Bradenham, Gentleman.
Joseph Hunt, of High Wycombe, Gentleman.
John Young, of High Wycombe, Gentleman.
George Lloyd Parker, of Exeter, Gentleman.
Edward Heningham, of Bermondsey, London, Wool Dealer.
The Rev. Thomas Paddon, Vicar of High Wycombe.
Robert Wheeler, of High Wycombe, Brewer.
Ralph Lansdale, of High Wycombe, Chemist.
James Thurlow, of High Wycombe, Mealman.
Charles Strange, of High Wycombe, Jeweller.
Thomas John Reynolds, of High Wycombe, Solicitor.
John Edward Prestage, of High Wycombe, Solicitor.
Herbert Simmonds, of High Wycombe, Upholsterer.
Henry Musgrave Musgrave, of Shrubs Hill, Sunningdale, near Staines, Esquire.
William Rose, of High Wycombe, Surgeon.
Randolph Crewe, of High Wycombe, Esquire.

Head Master:

Rev. J. Poulter, M.A.

# COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

## 2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS OF ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceeding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowments. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Deeds and Ordinances. | | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. | | | |
| | | | Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | | | | Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
| *Classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Amersham - | 3,019 | Farming - | Probate Court | Yes | Rules of Trustees, 1826. | Good | Trustees | 190 | 155 | 155 | Incr. |
| Aylesbury | 6,200 | Tradesmen and Labourers. | Trustees - | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 583 | 375 | 375 | Stat. |
| *Semi-classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham - | 5,000 | Farming - | Lost - - | — | Obsolete - | Good | Municipal Trustees | 10 | 9 | 9 | Stat. |
| High Wycombe | 8,375 | Manufacture and farming. | Trustees - | Yes | Scheme - | Confined. | Trustees | 679 | 526 | — | Stat. |
| *Elementary School—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beachampton - | 300 | Farming - | - - - | Yes | Partly obsolete. | Unsuitable. | Trustees | 70 | 70 | 70 | Stat. |

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | £ — | — | £ — | Local, but Rector ex off. | None | Master and Trstees. | Yes | Open - - | Both | Residence, pref. | - - | Inc. | Classical - | None |
| None | — | None | — | Local 2 ex off. | Residence within 10 miles. | Master and Trstees. | Yes | Residents of Aylesbury and Walton. | Boys only | Residence, pref. | Merit in Upper School, claim in lower. | Inc. | Classical - | None |
| None | — | None | — | Local | None | Master and Trstees. | Yes | Inhabitants of Buckingham. Six boys. | Boys only | Residence, abs. | Nomination. | Stat. | Semi-class. | None |
| None | — | None | — | Local 1 ex off. | None | Master and Trstees. | Yes | Residents - | — | Residence, pref. | Claim - | Inc. | Non-class. | Four poor persons. |
| — | — | — | — | | — | — | Yes | Neighbourhood. | Boys | Unrestricted | Claim - | Stat. | Semi-class. | — |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residence of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | H.M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | None | Yes | Both | No change | 5 |
| Aylesbury | H.M.; M. lower school W. M. | Trstees. | Trustees | Trstees. | Trstees. | B.A. Oxford, London, Durham, or Trin. Coll., Dublin. | H.M. M. of lower S. | 0 B 123 D | No change | 1 |
| *Semi-classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham | H.M. | Municipal Trstees. | Municipal Trustees. | — | — | — | H.M. | 2 B 26 D (in 1867). | No change | — |
| High Wycombe | H.M.; 2d M. | Trstees. | Trustees | Trstees. | Trstees. | B.A. Eng. Uni. or Dublin. | H.M. | 1 B 33 D | No change | 1 |
| *Elementary School—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beachampton | H.M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | Honest, able, and efficient. | H.M. | 4 B 39 D | No change | 3½ |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional / Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per Cent. | Per Cent. 15 A 85 B | 0 | 2 | — | H.M. | H.M. | — | — | — | — | 6.30 am. 9 pm. | Senior boy | — | — |
| — | 70 B 30 C | 0 | 3 | Scheme | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | B | 0 | — | Trustees. | H.M. | H.M. | Yes | — | 21 | — | (*a*) 7 (*b*) 9 | — | — | — |
| — | 30 A 70 B | | | Scheme | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | H.M. | — | — | 20 gui. | 20 gui. | 18 gui. | — | — | — | — |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Surpervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| INSTRUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | 40 | 32 | To read and write. | Latin and Greek chiefly. | Examination and marks. | 12 hours weekly out of school; rest in school. | 22 | 8 | 7 | — | — |
| Aylesbury | 43 | 26 | To read English | Upper S. by Classics; Lower S. Mixed. | Marks and half-yearly examination. | (*c*) all | 25 | 10 | 18 | — | — |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham | 43 | 25 | To read and write. | Uniform | Age and proficiency. | Two thirds in school. | 11 | — | 3 | — | — |
| High Wycombe | 42 | 30. Sum 25 Win. | Read, write, and know arithmetic, 4 rules. | Separately | By marks gained in half year. | | 15 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| *Elementary School*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beachampton | 46 | — | To read and write. | Arithmetic chiefly. | Annual examination. | | — | — | — | — | — |

| - - - - - - Instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Bookkeeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Tutor - - | P.V. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences, continuous pieces. | 22 | 14 | Generally from text books. | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | — | Mechanics and electricity. |
| (*c*) all - - | P. | — | P | — | Exercise books, translations. | 121 | 12 | All three - | 12 | — | — | — | — | None. |
| Without aid - | P. | — | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 14 | — | All three modes | 14 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| Tutor - - | P.V. | P.V. | P.V. | — | All three - | 34 | 4 | All three - | 5 | — | 11 | — | — | Text books. |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 50 | — | All three - | — | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | Illustrated lectures. |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | 22 | 22 | 10 | — | 22 | 22 | 20 | — | — | None | — | Quarterly | H.M. |
| Aylesbury | 121 | 98 | 74 | — | 40 | 121 | 121 | 12 | — | G.D., P., D.F. | — | From time to time. | Trustees, Half-yearly |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham | 14 | 14 | 14 | — | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — | G.D., D.F., C. | — | Master once a week. | — |
| High Wycombe | 32 | 34 | 32 | — | 20 | 34 | 34 | All | — | G.D., P., D.F., P.M. | — | — | Examiner appointed by Trustees |
| *Elementary School*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beachampton | 40 | 40 | 30 | — | 30 | 50 | 50 | 20 | 30 | T.M., P.M., D.F. | — | Yearly | Bishop of Diocese. |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| - | Yes | Yes | 22 | Open to all. | — | Com. Prayer Book before and after school. | All | - | Boarders | — |
| No | No | No | 121 | Open to all. | H.M. | Com. Prayer Book before and after school. | All | Parent | — | — |
| No | Yes | No | All | Ch. of Eng. | — | Morn. and even. Prayer Book. | All | Vicar | — | — |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 34 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Hymns and Com. Prayer Book before and after. | All | H.M. | — | — |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 50 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Com. Prayer, Psalms, before and after school. | Yes | Rector | Those near the school attend. | Those from S. school attend. |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation - - | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Play-ground. | Distance of Play-ground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham - | H.M. subject to Trustees. | Public - | - - - | To make reports to H.M. | None | 25 | — | Close | Both |
| Aylesbury - | Yes, subject to Trustees. | Public - | - - - | - - - | — | — | None | — | — |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckingham - | Yes] - - | Not used | - - - | - - - | None | 12 | 100 ft. square. | Close | Both |
| High Wycombe | Trustees can interfere. | Public - | Caning - | - - - | — | 17 | 30 ft. × 40 ft. | Close | Both |
| *Elementary School*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Beachampton - | Rector can interfere. | Public - | Corporal - | Can set impositions and report boys. | Master generally] present. | 11½ | 70 yds × 30 yds. | Close | Both |

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| No | Drilling at parents, option. | No | None | Those in use. | Those in use | — | Inexpedient till nearly the end of career. | — |
| No | No | — | None | Those in use. | Those in use | — | No | None. |
| No | No | No | None | A commercial education. | A commercial course. | Not expedient. | Not expedient. | Parents interfere |
| No | No | No | All | Those in use. | Those in use | No | Possible | None. |
| No | No | No | 200 vols. for all. | Sound English education. | Mathematics, reading, geography, and writing. | No | Possible and expedient with more masters. | Isolated position. |

# COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| AMERSHAM - | 3,550 | Lord Cheyne | 1699 | 20 | 20 | — | For both. | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 76 | 80 |
| BUCKINGHAM - | 3,849 | Gabriel Newton. | 1760 | 26 | 15 | 11 | No - | None | Labourers and mechanics. | 25 | — |
| BURNHAM - | 2,233 | Lady Ravensworth. | 1794 | 15 | 13 | 2 | No - | None | Farm labourers. | — | 12 (At Nat. School.) |
| CHALFONT ST. GILES. | 1,217 | Sir H. Palliser | 1796 | 74 | 54 | Nil | Yes - | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 140 | |
| DENHAM - - | 1,068 | Sir Wm. Bowyer. | 1720 | 79 | 64 | 24 | Yes - | None by foundationers. | Labourers - | 65 | 31 |
| ETON - - | 2,840 | Mark Antony Porny. | 1811 | 156 | All | — | For both. | None by "Scholars." | Mechanics and labourers. | 47 | 43 |
| FARNHAM ROYAL | 1,378 | Elizabeth Hetherington. | 1777 | 5 | 5 | — | — | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 22 | 37 |
| HANSLOPE - | 1,792 | Lady Pierrepoint. | 1721 | 8 | 3 | — | Paid for instruction of certain children at th | | | | |
| IVER - - | 2,114 | Rob. Bowyer | 1688 | 26 | 26 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* | Chiefly agricultural. | 55 | — |
| LECKHAMSTED - | 482 | John Smith - | 1806 | 9 | 9 | — | No - | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers. | 24 | 3 |
| GREAT LINFORD | 557 | Sir W. Prichard. | 1702 | 10 | 10 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Labourers and railway workmen. | 20 | — |

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | 6 M.B. | None | Two | Rector | No | No | Three. |
| 25 | — | — | — | None | None | Nine | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | Master and one pupil teacher. |
| — | 12 (partially.) | — | — | None | None | One (vicar.) | Vicar | Master and mistress cert. | No (Diocesan.) | Two. |
| 20 | 20 | — | — | None | None | Rector and Churchwardens. | Rector | Certificated. | Yes | Two. |
| 16 | 16 | — | — | 40 boys, 20 girls, book-keeping. | Rewards | Four, and treasurer. | Trustees and treasurer. | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | 6 (from separate fund). | Twelve | Trustees and committee. | Master and mistress cert. | Yes | Mast. and two pupil teachers, mist. and two pupil teachers. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Rector | — | Yes | Two. |
| Mixed Infant School. A small balance accumulated. | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Minister and Churchwardens. | Managers | Certificated. | Yes | One mast. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | — | One mast. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | None | Lord of Manor, Minister, and Ch.-wardens. | Neither | No | One mast. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit to Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| GREAT MARLOW - | 4,661 | Sir Wm. Borlase. | 1624 | 152 | 72 | 20 | Yes - | None | Mechanics and labourers. | 24 | 24 |
| MOULSOE - - | 234 | Countess of Northampton. | 1721 | 20 | 20 | — | No - | None | Agricultural labourers. | 14 | 24 |
| NEWPORT PAGNELL. | 3,676 | Dr. Atterbury | 1702 | 10 | 10 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* (20 free). | Farm labourers | 6 | 20 |
| RAVENSTONE - | 400 | Rev R. Chapman. | 1785 | 159 | 60 | Nil | Yes - | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Labourers, small tradesmen, farmers. | 32 | 15 |
| and LITTLE WOLSTON | 125 | | | | 30 | 12 10 | Yes - | 1*d.* | Labourers and lace makers. | 15 | 25 |
| SOULBURY - | 589 | R. Lovett and Rev. J. Sambee. | 1710 and 1728 | 95 | 80 | Nil | Yes - | Some free; some 2*d.*; some 6*s.* or 10*s.* a qr. | Farmers and farm labourers. | 35 | 17 |
| STOKE HAMMOND | 401 | Rev. T. Bouwens. | 1843 | —* | — | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 25 | 41 |
| STOKE POGES - | 1,600 | M. Salter and M. Todd. | 1716 and 1717 | 31† | All | — | No further information. | | | | |
| STONY STRATFORD | 2,005 | Michael Hipwell. | 1609 | 24 | All | — | Yes - | 2*d.* | Mechanics and labourers. | 90 | — |
| SWANBOURNE - | 603 | Wm. and Nicholas Godwin. | 1714 | 21 | 16 | Nil | Not habitable. | 2*d.* (20 free). | Labourers: a few farmers, &c. | 41 | — |
| WAVENDON - | 879 | Geo. Wells - | 1713 | 115 | 27 | 65 | Yes - | 1*d.* | Farmers and labourers. | 56 | 38 |
| WINSLOW - | 1,890 | Joseph Rogers | 1722 | 50 | 42 | Nil | No - | None | Poor - - | 20 | — |

* Rentcharge of 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum, by deed of J. Hillesden in 1707, reported by the Commissioners in 1833 to be paid, and question whether recoverable.

† From information furnished by the Charity Commissioners.

| Number receiving Clothing | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| 4 (partially). | 24 (partially). | — | — | 4 M.B. | Four | Twelve | Trustees and governor. | Neither | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector and two churchwardens. | Trustees | No | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees (Master and Governors of Q. Anne's Hosp). | No | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | 6 boys, 1 girl E.A., 13 boys, 2 girls M.B. | One | Six | Trustees | Trained | Occasionally. | Master and mistress. |
| 1 | — | — | — | None | None | | | No | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | 7 L., 7 E.A., 7 M.B. (boys). | None | Six | Trustees | Master certificated. | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Rector | No | Has been inspected. | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Thirteen | Trustees and committee. | Master certificated. | Yes | One master (and 4 unpaid monitors). |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | — | Heir of founder's executor. | No | No | One. |
| 9 | — | — | — | 4 M.B. | One apprenticed. | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One master. |

# COUNTY OF OXFORD.

## 1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Bampton Grammar School.

#### Mr. Fearon's Report.

I. This school was visited on May 9, 1866.



It does not appear what class or sex of children the original founder (R. Vesey, 1635) intended to be educated in this school. The donors of 400*l.* consols (indenture 1792) required that the master of the free school should, on condition of receiving the dividends from that sum, teach in reading and writing English, and in arithmetic, all such boys, not exceeding the number of 10, as should be nominated by them (the donors) or the trustees of their indenture, without taking any entrance, reward, or gratuity other than those dividends. The Commissioners of Charitable Uses (13 Charles I.) in directing the execution of R. Vesey's will, required that the three Vicars of Bampton and the heir of the testator should be visitors of the school with power to elect choose, and visit, and upon just cause remove the master.

II. The three vicars are now visitors with such power.

Mr. R. H. Bullen, solicitor, one of the trustees, informs me that the property of the school now consists of the following tenements, viz :—

(1.) Schoolhouse, yard, barn, stable, and garden (numbered 489 on the Brampton Enclosure Award), total 22 perches. (2.) School close (No. 343), 2A. 2R. 8P. (3.) Ditto (No. 342), 2A. 3R. 11P. (4.) Remainder of ditto (No. 382A.), 2A. 1R. 38P. Extent of total school lands 7A. 3R. 39P. Of these tenements the first is in the occupation of the master and scholars, the three latter are let to a tenant for the annual sum of 22*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* This sum has of late been received by the Reverend D. Adams, vicar, and handed over, without deductions, to the master. But it seems probable that deductions will shortly have to be made for repairs of fences and improvements. The whole income of the school for 1866 is 22*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* from rent of land, and 13*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* from interest of investments in behalf of the school, administered by the Charity Commissioners. Total, 36*l.* 4*s.*

The Vicars of Bampton have always considered that they have, as visitors, the right to make rules for the government of the school ; but the only existing rules are dated January 14, 1731–2 ; and these have fallen into disuse. I forward a copy of them for the information of the Commissioners. It will be seen that they

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

require, (*a.*) that all boys fit to be taught Latin of the parish of Bampton be admitted in the said school, paying each of them to the master 2*s.* 6*d.* for entrance and afterwards 1*s.* quarterly; (*b.*) that if the schoolmaster shall think fit to teach English such scholars so taught shall pay 5*s.* entrance, and 5*s.* quarterly. The present master was appointed in 1854, without any written engagement or any rules being submitted to him. The fees for day scholars are now one guinea a quarter (with reductions, however, at the master's discretion,) for boys of all ages. For this they are taught the English elements and arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Euclid, algebra, Latin, Greek, and vocal music. French and drawing are not taught. The inclusive charge for boarders is, under nine years of age, 20*l.*, above 9 years, 25*l.* Scholars buy their own books.

III. At the date of my visit, the school was in two classes under one master, a layman, who also holds the office of collector of crown taxes. The two classes are formed rather by age than attainments. The first class contained eight boys, of whom six were learning Latin; two of the six were also learning Greek; two were learning English only. The second class contained nine boys of whom eight were learning Latin, none Greek. Thus the total number of scholars was 17, of whom 10 were boarders. No registers are kept except the fee-book; and there is no marking for lessons or other daily work. The boys are taught rather individually than in class, the school being regarded by the master as a preparatory school. At the date of my visit one boy, a clergyman's son, was being prepared for Westminster and another for Marlborough. The school is examined half-yearly by one of the vicars of Bampton, as visitor, but no report is made.

IV. The scholars were examined in elementary English, Latin, and arithmetic. The average age of the first class was barely 12 years, and they had been, on an average, three years in the school. They appeared to be pretty well prepared in Latin grammar, but their arithmetic and spelling from dictation were moderate. Their handwriting was very good. Considering the resources of the school and the age of the scholars not much could be expected.

V. The buildings are not satisfactory. They consist of a schoolhouse containing two bed-rooms for boarders with eight beds in use, and two private bed-rooms, parlour, schoolroom, and kitchen. The master has a garden and a cottage which he employs as an outhouse for washing and firewood. There is no playground.

VI. The trustees who met me complained of the want of funds for the maintenance of the school, and remarked that there is an excessive amount of doles in this parish which it might be desirable to employ for educational purposes. They seemed, however, more inclined to divert them entirely to the support of the National school than to that of the grammar school.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. x. 341, A.D. 1823.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Robert Vesey, who by will, 5 July 1635, gave 300*l.* for a free school. Further endowments by John Palmer, who by will, 23 October 1650, gave 100*l.*: by Mary Frederick, Elizabeth Snell, and Susannah Frederick, who, by indenture 21 Dec. 1792, gave 400*l.* consols: by Mary Croft, in 1717, who gave 100*l.* for the use of the school. Susanna Frederick gave 300*l.* South Sea annuities for Sunday schools, which has been applied to the National schools.

*School Property.*—Consists of about 8 acres land, producing 22*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and stock in the name of the official trustee, producing 13*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Whole income 36*l.* 4*s.*, all applied to school. Buildings not well adapted. Master's house capable of receiving a few boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The establishment of a free school in Bampton (Inquisition of Char. Uses, 12 Jan., 13 Charles I.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Reading and writing English, and arithmetic (Indenture 21 Dec. 1792).

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees are six in number, and the three vicars of Bampton are the visitors. They receive the rents and manage the school. Have power by foundation deed to appoint and dismiss head master. Head master required to be member of Church of England.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Master.*—Receives a stipend of 36*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* from endowment.

*Day Scholars.*—13, mostly under 12 years of age, sons of clergymen, professional men, farmers, and tradesmen. Three pay from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per quarter for general school work.

*Boarders.*—11, chiefly farmers' sons, all in master's house.
Highest school bill 25*l.*, lowest 21*l.* Meat once a day.
All boys have separate beds, except brothers.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No qualification required on admission.
Scripture and Catechism taught on Sunday. Boarders attend church with master.
Church of England prayers before and after school.
Boys divided into two classes of senior and junior boys. Lessons chiefly prepared in school. Promotion by age and ability.
Examinations half-yearly by vicar as visitor of school.
No prizes given.
Punishment by impositions. No corporal punishment.
No playground.
School open about 43 weeks in the year. Boys in school 34 hours in the week.
During last year one boy gone to Westminster school.

### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Clerk in holy orders. | Boys lowest in School - 1 | Gentleman. |
| „ „ 2 | Do. | „ „ 2 | Naval officer. |
| „ „ 3 | Solicitor. | „ „ 3 | Farmer. |
| „ „ 4 | Dead. | „ „ 4 | Do. |
| „ „ 5 | General dealer. | „ „ 5 | Butcher. |
| „ „ 6 | Coachman. | „ „ 6 | Do. |
| „ „ 7 | Clerk in holy orders. | „ „ 7 | |
| „ „ 8 | Schoolmistress. | „ „ 8 | |
| „ „ 9 | | „ „ 9 | |
| „ „ 10 | | „ „ 10 | |

All of Bampton, except one from a distance of nearly three miles.

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Farmer - - - | Grafton. |
| „ „ - 2 | Do. - - - | Bourton Abbots. |
| „ „ - 3 | Do. - - - | Do. |
| „ „ - 4 | Do. - - - | Brizenorton. |
| „ „ - 5 | Do. - - - | Burton Abbots. |
| „ „ - 6 | Relieving officer - - | Aston. |
| „ „ - 7 | | |
| „ „ - 8 | | |
| „ „ - 9 | | |
| „ „ - 10 | | |
| Boys lowest in School - 1 | Farmer - - | Little Rissington. |
| „ „ - 2 | Do. - - - | Shilton. |
| „ „ - 3 | Do. - - - | Alvescote. |
| „ „ - 4 | Banker's clerk - - | Faringdon. |
| „ „ - 5 | Farmer - - - | Broughton Poggs. |
| „ „ - 6 | | |
| „ „ - 7 | | |
| „ „ - 8 | | |
| „ „ - 9 | | |
| „ „ - 10 | | |

### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. D. Adams, Vicar of Bampton.
Mr. H. Bullen, Solicitor, Bampton.
Mr. Henry Taylor, Butcher, Bampton.
Mr. John Lyford, Farmer, Bampton.
Mr. W. H. Gerring, Farmer, Bampton.
Mr. R. Hambridge, Spirit Merchant, Bampton.

Head Master:

Ed. R. Farbrother.

## Burford Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited by me on May 10th, 1866. The intention of the original founder (Simon Wisdom, indenture 1571,) appears to have been the erection and maintenance of a free school, schoolhouse, and house for a schoolmaster in the town of Burford. By constitutions, annexed to the original indenture, the founder requires, among other things, (*a.*) that the schoolmaster shall be "elected by three voices, the first by the donors "of any land or annuities for the maintenance of the school during "their lives, the second by the alder manand steward for the time "being, the third by the bailiffs,"—"provided that they should "not grant any perpetuity to any schoolmaster, but from year to "year, upon his diligence and good demeanour." (*b.*) That the school should be for the instruction of *grammarian scholars*, not to exceed 40 in number, and *petties*, "so that every man in the town "and parish, minding to set his child to school, being mere "children, having no infirmity or sickness, should be taught his "A, B, C, his Catechism, primer, and to read and write, until he "should be able to be preferred to the grammar school." (*c.*) That all scholars (except four, to be called Wisdom's scholars, to be elected by the founder and his heirs for ever, who should pay nothing except the admission fee,) should pay admission and quarterly fees, such fees being higher for scholars from the country. (*d.*) That the number of grammarian scholars, besides the petties, should not exceed 40.

II. The school is now regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 1863, and has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of that scheme since October 1863. It had, therefore, been open at the date of my visit rather more than 2½ years. There is one master, not a graduate or certificated. The school is examined annually by the master of a neighbouring grammar school, who reports to the trustees, and receives three guineas for conducting the examination. A copy of the examiner's report for 1865 was handed to me for the Commissioners' information. They will see that it only embraces the English subjects, and that it is on the whole pretty favourable. Since the date of that report the number of scholars had decreased. The school is not fulfilling either the letter or spirit of the founder's intention. At the date of my visit there were 17 boys on the books of the school, of whom three were boarders with the master and 14 day boys. Of the day boys two were from without the radius provided by the scheme, and paid a fee of four guineas a year. The other 12 day boys paid the fee provided by the scheme. The boarders paid 27 guineas per annum for board and lodging, instruction, and washing. Of the capitation fees the master received one third and the trustees two thirds.

III. The school was classified mainly by English subjects; that

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

is to say, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. It was divided into three classes, according to the proficiency of the boys in these subjects. The first class contained seven boys, of the average age of rather more than fourteen years and four months, and who had been in this school on an average rather more than two years and eight months. Two of them were boarders. The second class contained four boys of an average age of rather more than twelve years and three months, and who had been in this school on an average two years and nine months. One of them was a boarder. The third class contained six boys of the average age of rather more than nine years ten months, and who had been in this school on an average two years and a half. None of the scholars were learning French or Greek at the date of my visit. None music or drawing. None mathematics, book-keeping, or land surveying. Six boys in the first class were learning Latin. They used Moodie's Eton Latin Grammar and Howard's Exercises No other boys were learning anything but elementary English subjects.

IV. I first examined the whole school in the English subjects, and afterwards questioned the six scholars in the Latin grammar. I propose to report on these two parts of the examination distinctly; but first I subjoin a list of the classes.

CLASS I.

| Number. | Age. | Time in School. | Residence. | Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 years 6 months. | 3 years 3 months. | Portsmouth. | Yeoman. |
| 2 | 13 „ 6 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | Burford. | Innkeeper. |
| 3 | 14 „ 5 „ | 3 „ 3 „ | „ | Carrier. |
| 4 | 13 „ 7 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | „ | Gunmaker. |
| 5 | 15 „ 5 „ | 3 „ 3 „ | Fifield. | Innkeeper. |
| 6 | 13 „ 3 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | Burford. | Grocer. |
| 7 | 13 „ 6 „ | 1 „ 9 „ | Barrington. | Innkeeper. |

CLASS II.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 13 „ 1 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | Burford. | Grocer. |
| 9 | 11 „ 1 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | „ | Mason. |
| 10 | 12 „ 0 „ | 3 „ 3 „ | „ | Blacksmith. |
| 11 | 11 „ 8 „ | 0 „ 1 „ | London. | —— |

CLASS III.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 10 „ 10 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | Burford. | Mason. |
| 13 | 12 „ 6 „ | 3 „ 3 „ | „ | Carrier. |
| 14 | 10 „ 0 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | „ | Joiner. |
| 15 | 8 „ 11 „ | 1 „ 3 „ | „ | Glover. |
| 16 | 8 „ 11 „ | 1 „ 9 „ | „ | Broker. |
| 17 | 8 „ 1 „ | 1 „ 3 „ | „ | Fellmonger. |

Out of this list, Nos. 5, 10, and 14 were absent from school on the day of my visit. The rest were present, and were examined in reading, writing in copybooks, and from dictation, and arithmetic. The first class could not attempt the sixth standard of the

Revised Code for primary schools, owing to their backwardness in arithmetic. They were, therefore, examined under the fifth standard. The second class was examined according to the fourth standard, and the third class according to the second standard. This third class was unable to take the third standard, never having written anything from dictation. The first two classes had for dictation the passage in Paper XI. published in my General Report on the London Postal District, Appendix I., down to the word "surprise." The result was very unsatisfactory, the head boy making 15 mistakes; Nos. 3 and 4 making 12 and 13 mistakes respectively; Nos. 2, 6, and 7 making 6, 3, and 7 mistakes respectively. Their average number of mistakes in this passage (not including errors in spelling the proper names), was therefore $9\frac{1}{3}$ each, and not one was free from errors. I should consider the performance of the first class at a National or British school very unsatisfactory if they had an average of three mistakes each in such a passage; and their age would, of course, be two or three years younger. Of the three boys present in the second class, two failed altogether to write this passage from dictation, and the third had 14 errors. The writing in this, as well as in their copybooks, was very unsatisfactory, and the spelling exceedingly bad. The first class also passed a very unsatisfactory examination in reading. Two of them, the first and third boys, failed altogether, and of the rest, only one would have passed the fifth standard in a National school. The third class, as I have said, could not write from dictation at all. They transcribed, however, fairly from a printed book. In reading they were exceedingly backward. Only one of the five present would have passed the second standard examination in a National school. The arithmetic was very unsatisfactory in the first class. Not a boy in the school could work sums in practice or fractions. Not a boy knew the rule of three. The bill printed in Paper I. in my General Report above mentioned was given to them. Not one of them could do it correctly. They were most decidedly behind the scholars in a fair National school in their arithmetical knowledge. Their knowledge of English grammar was also most thoroughly unsatisfactory. They did not profess any analysis, and showed an almost entire ignorance of parsing. Altogether the result of the examination in English was as unsatisfactory as it could well be. The boys who learned Latin were Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. They professed to have learned the conjugations of regular verbs; but knew almost nothing of the declension of nouns substantive, of the pronoun, or of the first conjugation in the active voice. The Latin was quite as unsatisfactory as the English.

One of the worst features of the examination was that the boys did not seem to know the parts of their work which they had just been doing any better than the back portion of it. There were also the other common signs of an ill-conducted school; namely, the bad tone, the improper behaviour, and defective discipline of the scholars. In short, the school appeared

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to me to be thoroughly unsatisfactory as regards both discipline and instruction.

V. The buildings and premises of the school are only moderate. There are two schoolrooms, one above the other, the upper of which is not used for that purpose, being converted partly into a dining room, and partly into a dormitory. The accommodation for boarders is inadequate. There is no grass playground. The gravelled playground and the offices are moderate. The furniture and apparatus of the schoolroom appeared to be fairly satisfactory.

VI. The trustees, several of whom met me and were present at the examination, all expressed themselves as more or less dissatisfied with the condition of the school; but they did not agree in any recommendation for its improvement, or in assigning the cause of its defective condition. They seemed, however, to agree that a classical education is not required in Burford.

The master stated:—(a.) that some of the trustees had interfered, individually, with the discipline and conduct of the school, thereby causing him embarrassment and hindrance; (b.) that the boys were very backward when he took charge of the school; (c.) that parents do not support him either in making the boys learn their home lessons, or attend regularly.

My own impression is that the defective condition of the school is due partly to inefficient teaching and discipline, partly to local causes unconnected with the school. Looking to the situation and commercial prospects of this town, and to the fact of the existence of several small grammar schools in the neighbourhood, it does not seem to me that there is much probability of this town supporting a good grammar school. It seems to me that the best thing for Burford would be to reduce the school to a preparatory or English school, and to employ a part of the endowment for the purpose of local exhibitions at a central school.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 459, A.D. 1822.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Simon Wisdom, who, by indenture dated 20 Oct. 1571, granted certain lands of yearly value of 5*l.* for erection and maintenance of a free school in Burford. Further endowment by Symon Symonds in 1608, who gave certain lands, and by Simon Reynolds in 1626, who gave a sum equal to 260*l.* sterling, and by John Roffe and Richard and William Hunt, in 1702, who gave small sums.

*School Property.*—Gross income of Burford Charities in 1866 was 367*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of school portion 208*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, of which 76*l.* 13*s.* 0¼*d.* absorbed by repairs, &c., leaving about 132*l.* net for educational purposes.

Site and buildings well adapted. Master's house not capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Instruction of not more than 40 grammarian scholars besides petties, being boys: the latter to be taught A, B, C, catechism, primer reading, and writing, till preferred to the grammar school. (Founder.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Christian religion, Greek, Latin, and French (if required by parents), mathematics, arithmetic, book and account keeping, land surveying, and mensuration, general English literature, grammar, and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and writing. (Scheme.)

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme for management of Burford Charities approved by Charity Commissioners, 1863. Trustees of municipal charities appointed under scheme, the vicar of Burford being *ex officio* trustee, manage school estate and appoint and dismiss master.

Head master required to be a member of Church of England.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1867.

Closed.

Abstract of Balance Sheet 1866.

| | Receipts including Balances of previous year. | | | Payments. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Fifteenths Estate - | 19 | 3 | 8½ | 9 | 16 | 2¾ |
| Church „ - | 513 | 2 | 9 | 487 | 17 | 9 |
| Almshouse „ - | 100 | 3 | 9 | 38 | 18 | 9 |
| Bridge „ - | 13 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| School „ - | 517 | 3 | 0½ | 411 | 13 | 0½ |
| Castle Yard „ - | 21 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 2¾ |
| Apprentice Fund - | 127 | 2 | 9½ | 58 | 13 | 10 |
| Poors „ - | 23 | 4 | 10½ | 23 | 10 | 8½ |
| Freethernes „ - | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1,336 | 17 | 6 | 1,042 | 1 | 10 |
| Balance in Bank - | - | | - | 294 | 15 | 8 |
| | 1,336 | 17 | 6 | 1,336 | 17 | 6 |

List of Trustees of Burford Charities (1867).

All of Burford.

Rev. John Hugh Burgess, Vicar (Chairman).
Thomas Streat, Surveyor.
R. D. Foster, Chemist.
Henry Holland, Gunmaker.
Joseph Stratton, Farmer.
Thomas Palmer, Cordwainer.
John Newman, Draper.
William Wheeler, Farmer.
William Hemming, Engineer.

Clerk to Trustees
J. Merchant.

## Charlbury Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 7, 1866. The founder, Ann Walker, by her will in 1675, left certain estates to the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, on trust to pay from the rents of the said estates 40*l.* a year towards the maintenance of an able schoolmaster to teach in a free school in Charlbury, and 10*l.* a year towards the maintenance at the college of two poor scholars preferentially from Charlbury school, and to apply the residue of the rents and profits to the good of the college. She also directed that the said principal and fellows should be visitors of the school, and have the oversight and see to the ordering and government of it. The founder's intention was apparently to benefit the poor inhabitants of Charlbury by providing a school in which their children might be brought up "in the fear of God and good literature" without payment of fees.

II. According to the statement of accounts furnished by the principal of Brasenose College it appears that in the year ending Michaelmas 1864 the college paid 68*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* towards the maintenance of the school, viz., 40*l.* (according to Mrs. Walker's will), and an additional 10*l.* as stipend to the master; a donation of 5*l.* towards the repairs of his house, and of 3*l.* for providing coals; 8*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* towards repairs of the school; and 2*l.* 2*s.* in rates, taxes, and quit-rent.

The school is now partly elementary and partly secondary of the third grade; but, as will be seen below, chiefly elementary.

III. At the date of my visit there were 17 boarders and 27 day boys on the books of the school, of whom 39 were present on that occasion. They appeared to belong chiefly to the lower middle class, but the registration is very imperfect, giving no account of the age at which boys enter or leave the school, or of the occupations of their parents. The scholars are all under the charge of one master, who occasionally employs some of the older boys to assist him in maintaining order and instructing the juniors. The scholars are divided into three classes according to their knowledge of elementary English subjects, and especially their ability to read.

Fees *for instruction* are not actually *required* of the day scholars from the town; so that the poorer only pay one penny per week as a charge for school materials; but it is optional with those who wish it to pay 5*s.* or 6*s.* a quarter for the education given. Of the present day boys there are 12 upon the books at the penny rate, and 15 at the 5*s.* rate. Even in these fees, however, reductions are made in the case of several members of one family. In fact these fees are at the discretion of parents in the case of town boys, and of the master in the case of foreigners. Instruction in all the subjects taught in the school, including the elements of Latin and French, is given to the day boys, if they desire it, at

the above-mentioned rates. Boarders are charged, if over 10 years, 18 guineas; if under 10, 16 guineas. These terms include board, lodging, and instruction in the English subjects, and drawing; but not in Latin and French; for which subjects boarders pay 10*s.* extra. There were five boys learning drawing, two day boys and one boarder learning Latin, none learning French.

I remarked that the time table of the school only makes provision for instruction in Scripture, reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

The master was trained at a normal school, and holds a certificate from the Committee of Council on Education. He is therefore competent to give elementary instruction.

The following list of the first class will give some notion of the condition of the boys:—

| Number. | Age. | Time in this School. | Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 years 0 months. | 0 years 9 months. | Farmer. |
| 2 | 11 „ 5 „ | 3 „ 0 „ | Grocer. |
| 3 | 14 „ 1 „ | 3 „ 0 „ | Farmer. |
| 4 | 11 „ 5 „ | 5 „ 0 „ | Gardener. |
| 5 | 14 „ 10 „ | 0 „ 9 „ | Farmer. |
| 6 | 9 „ 0 „ | 3 „ 0 „ | Gardener. |
| 7 | 9 „ 8 „ | 1 „ 0 „ | Blacksmith. |
| 8 | 13 „ 7 „ | 5 „ 0 „ | Overlooker. |
| 9 | 13 „ 4 „ | 1 „ 6 „ | „ |
| 10 | 11 „ 7 „ | 2 „ 0 „ | Farmer. |
| 11 | 10 „ 5 „ | 2 „ 0 „ | „ |
| 12 | 14 „ 10 „ | 4 „ 0 „ | „ |

So that the average age of the first class was rather less than 12½ years, and they had been in the school on an average about 2½ years.

IV. The three boys learning Latin were found to be only just commencing "Henry's First Latin Book." No judgment could be formed of the master's capacity for teaching the secondary subjects. I examined the boys in the elementary subjects. The first class did well in reading. In the teaching of this subject the superiority of the trained over the untrained elementary teacher was obvious. Their handwriting was good. They had dictation from Paper XI. (first eight lines), and made on an average four mistakes each. Only two boys wrote the passage correctly. One boy (number 5 in the above list, who had been only nine months in the school) had 10 mistakes in spelling. Another (number 10) had seven mistakes. Two boys (numbers 4 and 12) were correct. The spelling was unsatisfactory; but the greater part of the mistakes were made by boys who had only been a short time in the school. The results in arithmetic were very fair throughout the school, though the boys were not far advanced. The first class was just beginning fractions. Very little of geography, English grammar, or history was known by the first class; but the little done was sound. For example, in

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history, the boys knew the dates, and succession of the kings of England well, but nothing of leading events. The master remarked that the boys come to him so irregularly and so ill-prepared that it requires his utmost endeavours to teach them the elements, and especially to ground them soundly in spelling and arithmetic. My own observations confirm this statement, and I think the teaching is as effective as could be expected under the circumstances. But the circumstances are not favourable to sound secondary education.

V. The school had been supplied with a boarded floor shortly before my visit, towards which and other repairs the college had given a grant. The schoolroom is very moderately supplied with maps and apparatus. The classroom adjoining is let by the master to a tenant at 1*s.* a week, and is therefore not used for scholastic purposes. The master's official residence is not occupied, not being fit for occupation on account of the condition of the adjoining premises. The master occupies a private house, where he accommodates the boarders. This accommodation is moderate. There were only 10 beds in use for the 17 boarders, and great want of other conveniences.

VI. Until this Commission was appointed no representative of the college had visited the school during the present master's tenure of office. The school is not visited or examined regularly. The principal, in his return, says:—"One or more of the body "occasionally visit and examine the school, less frequently than "formerly, as the present master is trained and certificated, and "requires much less interference."

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 176, A.D. 1824.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Ann Walker, who by will, 20 March 1659, which took effect after the death of a life annuitant in 1675, founded a free school for poor children of the town, appointing Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College visitors. She also established two exhibitions of 5*l.* each, tenable till M.A. at Brasenose College, preferentially for Charlbury pupils. Thomas Gifford had previously, in 1571, given a messuage and lands to the town, part of which messuage was fitted up as a schoolhouse for Mrs. Walker's school.

*School Property.*—The income arises from a rentcharge of 40*l.*, all applied to school. Brasenose College make a grant in addition, which in 1864 was 28*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* School buildings old, but fairly adapted to their purpose. Master' house, being unsuitable, is let, and he occupies another house, with accommodation for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The bringing up of poor children (elsewhere poor youths) of Charlbury in fear of God and in good literature.

*Government and Masters.*—The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College as visitors audit accounts of school, and appoint and dismiss master. Head master has always been a member of Church of England. Member of Brasenose College preferred.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical, with four boys returned as learning Latin.

*Master.*—Is trained and certificated, receives stipend of 40*l.* from endowment, 1*d.* per week from poor boys, and 5*s.* a quarter from boys of higher class, and 10*l.* gratuity from college.

*Day Scholars.*—30, of whom 15 are under 10, and 15 above 10 and under 14 years of age, sons of farmers, shopkeepers, and persons of a lower grade. Foundationers pay 1*d.* per week for general school work; non-foundationers 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 5*s.* per quarter, according to age.

*Boarders.*—16, all in master's house, pay 16 or 18 guineas a year, according to age. Four meals a day. School bills for the half-year, highest 11*l.* 12*s.*, lowest 8*l.* 17*s.*, average 9*l.* 15*s.* Cubical contents of bed-room 420 feet per boy. Every boy has not a separate bed. Discipline in bed-rooms maintained by master.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No standard of knowledge prescribed at admission.

School classified by reading chiefly, and arithmetic and dictation subordinately. No modification of school course to suit special cases.

Lessons for boarders on Sunday. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Bible and Church Catechism taught.

Promotions by monthly examinations. School examined annually by fellows of college, who are paid visitors.

Punishments: impositions, and corporal punishment in public.

Playground adjoining the high road, and not fenced in, of about 200 square yards, close to school.

Boarders play in the park, and in walks are usually accompanied by master.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Day boys in school 25 hours in the week. Play 26 hours in the week.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Corn dealer - - | Charlbury. |
| " " 2 | Grocer - - - | Do. |
| " " 3 | Farmer - - - | Do. |
| " " 4 | Railway inspector - - | Do. |
| " " 5 | Innkeeper - - - | Do. |
| " " 6 | Do. - - - | Leafield (3½ miles). |
| " " 7 | Head keeper - - | Cornbury Park (1 mile). |
| " " 8 | Head gardener - - | Do. do. |
| " " 9 | Farmer - - - | Fawler (1½ mile). |
| " " 10 | Inspector of mines - - | Do. do. |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Blacksmith - - | Charlbury. |
| " " 2 | Barber - - - | Do. |
| " " 3 | Coachman - - | Do. |
| " " 4 | Labourer - - - | Do. |
| " " 5 | Do. - - - | Do. |
| " " 6 | Do. - - - | Do. |
| " " 7 | Mason - - - | Do. |
| " " 8 | Do. - - - | Do. |
| " " 9 | Baker - - - | Do. |
| " " 10 | Dealer - - - | Do. |

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| Boarders. | | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School | 1 | Farmer | Hook Norton, Oxon. |
| " " | 2 | Do. | Do. |
| " " | 3 | Do. | Do. |
| " " | 4 | Do. | Do. |
| " " | 5 | Do. | Do. |
| " " | 6 | Gentleman | Ascot, Warwickshire. |
| " " | 7 | Farmer | Kiddington, Oxon. |
| " " | 8 | Do | Do. |
| " " | 9 | Do. | Over Norton. |
| " " | 10 | Do. | Do. |

All in master's house.

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Trustees:
The Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Head Master:
George Morris.

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## Chipping Norton Free Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on May 7, 1866.

The original foundation is unknown, except so far as it can be gathered from the certificate of the Commissioners mentioned below. In a charter of incorporation, granted to the borough of Chipping Norton on Feburary 27, 4th James I., the school is styled "Our Free Grammar School." By an indenture, dated March 3rd, 1589, William Avenell granted certain tenements to certain feoffees, to hold the same to the use and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a grammar school within the said town, in consideration that he should instruct the children and scholars of all the inhabitants of the town of Chipping Norton freely, without paying anything therefore, in the Latin tongue. It appears from the Charity Commissioners' Report, xii., 258, that in 1824 the master of the free grammar school at Chipping Norton was appointed by the corporation, and taught reading, writing, accounts, the classics, and French, if required. That two boys, appointed by the corporation, were taught gratis, and that the rest paid a quarterage of 7*s.* 6*d.* each. That there were 45 scholars in the school, of whom 17 were boarders in the master's house. The object of the foundation was, at any rate from the year 1606, secondary education.

II. A scheme of the County Court, dated August 20, 1859, orders the grammar school and all buildings to be erected on the site thereof to be used for the instruction of children of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poor inhabitants of Chipping Norton. The governors to be the vicar and eight subscribers of not less than 20*s.* towards the school. The master to be removeable and elected after reasonable notice by the managers. The master of a boys' school, and the mistress of a girls' school, to be erected on the site of the grammar school, to hold certificates from the Committee of Council on Education, or such other proofs of fitness as the Charity Commissioners shall judge sufficient. Religious instruction to be under the vicar; and the general instruction, to comprise the elements of Latin, to be taught to boys whom the trustees shall select. The English elements and arithmetic to be taught to all, as well as such other subjects belonging to a practical and elementary education as shall be prescribed by the managers. No child to be required to learn Church Catechism or distinctive church doctrines whose guardians shall object in writing. Trustees of the municipal charities entitled to have six poor children, nominated by them, educated gratuitously in the school. The school to be open to the inspection of inspectors appointed by the Committee of Council on Education.

In accordance with this scheme the old grammar school site is now occupied by a good boys' schoolroom, with lobby, classroom,

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playground, and requisite offices, and by a very good girls' schoolroom with similar appurtenances. Adjacent to these buildings, but not upon the property of the old grammar school, are houses for the master and mistress, and an infant schoolroom. This foundation has therefore been, almost entirely, diverted to the purpose of primary education.

By the scheme of the County Court, the school fees are left to the regulation of the managers. The following is the scale of payments now in force in all three schools:—

1. Children of farmers and tradespeople, 10*s.* a quarter.
2. Children of artizans and mechanics, 3*d.* each.
3. Children of labourers only,

| | |
|---|---|
| One boy, girl, or infant, | 3*d.* |
| Two children in one family, | 5*d.* |
| Three ditto ditto | 7*d.* |
| Four ditto ditto | 9*d.* |
| Five ditto ditto | 10*d.* |

All children find their own slates and copy books; all other books and school materials are provided.

III. Their were, at the date of my visit, on the books of the school only one boy paying 10*s.* a quarter, the son of an exciseman. "He learns the Latin grammar as a home lesson, and says it in school," but otherwise is only taught the elementary subjects required for examination under the Revised Code. All the rest of the scholars are paying either as children of artizans and mechanics or as children of labourers. Practically the managers "do not find occasion to make use of the provision for teaching "Latin given by the scheme."

The master of the boys' school was trained at Battersea, and is certificated. The mistress of the girls' school was trained at Whitelands, and is certificated. The school is inspected both by Her Majesty's inspector and the diocesan inspector. The school year ends January 31.

IV. The following is a copy of Her Majesty's inspector's report for the school year ending January 31, 1866: "The room is very "oppressive. The fresh air is admitted cold. There is no proper "provision for getting rid of the foul air. The dictation and "arithmetic in the upper classes are imperfect. The discipline is "good. The mental arithmetic should be carried further, and "additional subjects introduced in the senior classes. There are "evidences of honest work in the school." So far as it can be gathered from this report, it would appear that not only is no secondary education given in this school, but that the standard of primary education is rather low. Copy of Her Majesty's inspector's report on the girls' school for the same date: "The air "in the room was very oppressive. The fresh air is admitted "cold. There is no proper provision for getting rid of the foul "air. The specimens of needlework produced were good; but, "as at the last inspection, they are not sufficient. There were "none of darning nor of cutting out; and none at all in the "lower classes. The dictation and mental arithmetic in stan-

" dard I. are imperfect, and the children are backward in " attainments for their age ; *e. g.*, every child in it is in its " eighth or ninth year of its age, and seven out of the 10 came direct " from the infant school. The children in standards II. and III. " read fairly, but the books in use are very easy; and when the " girls reach the higher books they are unable to master the " difficult words. The arithmetic and dictation in standards IV. " and V. are imperfect. The mental arithmetic should be " carried further, and additional subjects introduced in the higher " standards. The instruction now is confined to the subjects " required for the examination schedule. The discipline is good. " There are evidences of honest work in the school." To this report is appended the following observation from the Committee of Council on Education: " My Lords remark that the results of " examination, as shown in the schedule, are very unsatisfactory."

The total average annual attendance in the three schools is 137. The ordinary attendance in the boys' school is 64; of whom, 41 were present on the occasion of my visit.

V. The schoolrooms and premises are good and well furnished. The school received a building grant of 100*l.* from the Treasury, and a building grant of 495*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* from the Committee of Council on Education.

VI. The resettlement of this school under the scheme of the County Court is an attempt to combine primary and secondary education in one establishment. So far the attempt has not been successful; the farmers and tradesmen not making much use of the school. This result is partly, no doubt, occasioned by social considerations; and partly, perhaps, by the fear that their children will receive nothing but an elementary education. The thing required to give a stimulus to the preparatory secondary education which ought to be, and might be, afforded by this school, is the institution of local scholarships attached to this school, but tenable at a central grammar school. The secondary education of this neighbourhood is in private hands. There is, particularly, a large secondary private school at Bloxham, conducted by a graduate of Oxford, and having a good reputation in the neighbourhood.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Rep. xii. 256, A.D. 1824.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Origin uncertain. From the certificate of the Commissioners under the Statute of Chantries, 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, it appears there was then a guild in Chipping Norton to which certain lands had been given to support a priest, a schoolmaster, and for alms; and that a school was then kept in the town, the master receiving a stipend of 6*l.* yearly. Subsequent endowments by William Avenell, who, in 1572, gave the schoolhouse, and by Richard Hutchins, who gave 60*l.*, one half of the interest for the schoolmaster, and in 1762 by Frances Barnes, who gave 300*l.*, to be invested to increase the salary of the schoolmaster.

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*School Property.*—Annual income from endowment stated in return of endowed schools receiving grants, &c. in (1864) to be 27*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

*Objects of Trust.*—Maintenance of a fit, honest, and learned man as schoolmaster in the Free Grammar School (Charter of Incorporation of the Borough of Chipping Norton, 4th James 1st.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School apparently founded as a grammar school, and so described in charter of James I.

*Present State of School.*

Scheme established by County Court in 1859, by which the site, buildings, and endowment were made over to the National School.

Managers, the vicar and committee of eight subscribers.

## Cropredy Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on May 8th, 1866.

The intention of the original founder (W. Calcott, 1574,) was to provide a stipend for a schoolmaster of a grammar school which he had newly erected in Williamscott. He made certain rules and orders for the management of the school; among others, that the scholars should be between eight and 18 years old, and should be chosen preferentially from certain neighbouring localities, but in default of such from other places; that the founder and his heirs should have the power of dismissing the master, and appointing another; and that such boys as were not fit to be entered into grammar should be occupied in writing till they were ready for grammar.

II. This school is no longer a grammar school. Its endowments were diverted, by a scheme of the County Court in September 1857, to elementary education in a mixed school. At the date of my visit there were on the school books 66 boys and 89 girls, total 155; of whom, 70 boys and 56 girls were present. The scale of fees is, farmers 6*d.* per week, small shopkeepers and skilled labourers 3*d.*, labourers 1*d.* Of the children on the books, four were paying 6*d.*; 34, 3*d.*; 117, 1*d.* For these fees religious knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar are taught to all the scholars alike, and a little English history to the highest classes.

The school has a conscience clause; but no objection has lately been made to the Church Catechism in the case of any child. There are several Dissenters' children in the school.

III. The school is a mixed school under a master trained (Culham Diocesan Normal School) and certificated, a mistress for needlework, and three pupil teachers. It is visited and examined annually by Her Majesty's inspector. The school year ends January 31. It is also inspected by the diocesan inspector.

IV. The following is a copy of the report of Her Majesty's inspector for the year ending January 31, 1866: "The school is still "crowded in consequence of the presence of the infants. It "is also close, from want of scientific ventilation. The fresh "air when admitted is let in cold and raw, and there is no good "provision for getting rid of the foul air. The reading is very "fair; but, in the higher classes, capable of more expression. "The mental arithmetic should be carried further, and some "higher subjects introduced in the first two classes. The intelli-"gence of the older children should be exercised. The needle-"work and penmanship are excellent." To this report was appended the following official memorandum: "In accordance "with the notice which was given to the managers last year, a "deduction has been made from their Lordships' grant on account "of the insufficiency of the school accommodation. If the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"inspector has again to complain of this inconvenience arising "from the presence of the infants, no grant will be made on their "account under Art. 40. b. 2."

The following abstract shows the result of the examination by Her Majesty's inspector in elementary subjects, viz.: 74 children presented. Passed in reading, 69; writing, 42; arithmetic, 50. Grant, 53*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Deductions, under Article 52 d, 3*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, under Article 52 a, 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Net result, 44*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xii. 184, A.D. 1824.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Walter Calcott who, by indenture of 14 Aug., 17 Eliz., granted an annuity of 13*l.* charged on land to trustees for a schoolmaster of the grammar school then newly erected in Williamscott.

John Ditchfield, by will of 24 March 1708, gave a rentcharge of 40*s.* yearly to instruct two poor inhabitants of Williamscott.

*School Property.*—Income, 39*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* gross, 35*l.* net, all applied to school. Buildings and site good.

Master's house not adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a grammar school in Williamscott for scholars from 8 to 18 years of age, from villages comprised in the peculiar of Cropredy, or in default from next towns. (Founder.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar.

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by County Court, Sept. 1857, which diverted the endowment to elementary education. There are three managers who manage the school estate. The vicar of the parish superintends the school itself, and subject to the managers appoints the master, who must be a member of the Church of England.

### *Present State of School.*

A national school under Government and Diocesan Inspection, with one master, trained and certificated, and about 125 boys and girls.

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Trustees and Managers:
R. Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., Edgcote, Banbury
Rev. C. Holbech, Farnborough, Banbury.

Master:
John Lewis.

## Dorchester Parochial School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on May 3rd, 1866.

The intention of the founder (1652) was to create a school, in connection with Queen's College, Oxford, in which a religious and classical education should be given gratis (except an admission fee) to scholars from Dorchester and Overy, and at fixed rates to outsiders. Scholars born in the town and hamlet were to pay, on admittance, 1*s.* each, or, if poor, what the minister should think fit; foreigners and strangers were to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee, and 5*s.* quarterly to the schoolmaster. The heirs of the founder (J. Fettiplace) were to be visitors; or, upon their failure to visit, then the provost and two scholars of Queen's were to visit; with power to appoint, suspend, and dismiss the schoolmaster.

II. This school is no longer a grammar school. A scheme of the County Court of 1858 converted it into an elementary school for boys, appointing as trustees of the premises and rentcharge the incumbent and churchwardens of Dorchester, the incumbent and churchwardens of Burcot, one parishioner of Dorchester being a member of Church of England, and the provost of Queen's College. Instruction to be given in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, and such other subjects as are ordered by the trustees; also in the Bible and Bible history and the Church Catechism. Children whose parents object in writing are to be excused from instruction in the Church Catechism and the peculiar doctrines of the Church of England, but the parents in such case must provide that the child has other religious instruction. The trustees may impose a fee of 2*d.* per week for children of labourers, and 4*d.* for those of a higher social grade. There must be an annual examination by some person appointed by the trustees in the month of June. The school is to be open to Her Majesty's inspector and the diocesan inspector. Any disputes concerning this scheme to be referred to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision to be final.

III The school, at the date of my visit, contained only five scholars paying 4*d.* per week; two of these were children of an innkeeper, two of a miller, and one of a butcher. No objection had ever been made to the Church Catechism; but there was only one Dissenter's child in the school. There were 45 children on the books of the school, of whom 30 were present. The school is taught by a master trained (St. Mark's Normal School) and certificated and a pupil teacher. The school year ends May 31.

IV. The following is a copy of Her Majesty's inspector's report for the year ending May 31, 1865: "The discipline in the "lower classes is a little too slack. The multiplication table

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

" should be learned more accurately. The children should be " taught to attend more carefully to their stops. The reading " requires attention. The spelling and arithmetic in standard IV. " is but very moderate." To this report is appended the following official memorandum: "The defects in the discipline of the lower " classes and in the reading adverted to in the report for 1864 " have not been properly remedied. A reduction of one-tenth " has accordingly been made in the grant for the day school. " Their Lordships direct me to urge upon the managers the " importance of substituting a wooden floor for the present brick " one (see Art. 52 a.) The endowment has been treated under " Art. 53. No reduction, therefore, has been required to be " made from the grant in consideration of it." Of the 26 scholars presented at the examination, 18 passed in reading, 17 in writing, 19 in arithmetic.

The following is a copy of the diocesan inspector's report for March 1865: "I gave the highest marks to the highest classes, " both for religious and secular knowledge. It struck me that " more life and vigour was needed in the instruction given; but " still I was able to mark the classes as good throughout. It is " only justice to add that the master had not been long in charge " of the school."

V. These buildings and premises are scarcely satisfactory for an elementary school, and certainly not fit for grammar school purposes.

VI. I found no dissatisfaction with the present appropriation of this endowment existing in the parish. Dorchester is not of sufficient importance to maintain a separate secondary school; and sufficient provision is made by the present scheme for the preparatory education of children of farmers and the small shopkeepers of the place.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. p. 2, 659.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By John Fettiplace in 1652, who gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* for a schoolmaster.

*School Property.*—Rentcharge of 10*l.* all applied to school. Site and buildings adequate for present purposes.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a schoolmaster, master or bachelor of arts of Oxford, to teach the scholars, natives of Dorchester and Overy, religion and good learning, catechise them in Latin and Greek authors, and attend them at church (statutes 1652.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—See above.

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by the County Court in 1858. The incumbent and the churchwardens of Dorchester and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, are trustees *ex officio*, and one other trustee is elected by vestry. Regulate school and appoint and dismiss masters. Trustees required to be members of Church of England.

*Present State of School*

An elementary school under Government and Diocesan inspection, with a certificated master, and about 45 children, chiefly of labourers.

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Trustees:

Incumbent and three churchwardens of Dorchester.
Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
Thos. Cherrill, Yeoman, Dorchester.

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## Ewelme Hospital Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 3, 1866.

It was founded by William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who in 1436, under letters patent of Hen. VI., obtained license to found an almshouse in Ewelme of two chaplains and 13 poor men, to pray for the good estate of the king, earl, and Alice his wife during their lives, and for their souls after death. One of the priests was to be called master of the almshouse, and was to administer the affairs of the almshouse and the 13 poor men; the other priest was to be apt and able to teach grammar, and was to inform and teach children in grammar. All children of the founder's chapel and of tenants of the lordship of Ewelme were to be taught gratuitously.

II. There is no longer any grammar school at Ewelme. An elementary school is conducted in the premises belonging to the charity.

III. At the date of my visit the school was conducted as an elementary school under an untrained but certificated master. There were 63 children on the books, of whom 21 boys and 20 girls, total 41, were present. The fees were, for all children, 2*d.* a week. All the children were of the labouring class, and of poor parents among that class. The instruction was very elementary, in reading, writing, and arithmetic only. Geography, grammar, and history were not taught. The Church Catechism was taught to all the scholars. The school was under the inspection of Her Majesty's inspector and the diocesan inspector. There were 12 almsmen in the hospital.

IV. The following is a copy of Her Majesty's inspector's report for the year ending March 31, 1865: "The ventilation "is indifferent. The room is close and foul when the windows "and doors are shut. The light is inconveniently arranged, "falling on the back of one class, and to the right hand of "another. The desks are but moderate; two groups placed at "right angles to each other. The discipline of the school is not "very high. The copybooks, though fair, are capable of im- "provement. The mental arithmetic should be carried further, "and the multiplication table more accurately taught. The "school gives evidence of work, and is promising." To this report is appended the official memorandum: "My Lords have "directed a deduction of one-tenth in the grant, on account "of defects in the instruction. The older children do not seem "to be sufficiently advanced in their studies (Supp. Rule IX.) "Unless the inspector is able to report favourably on the pre- "mises next year, the grants may be wholly or partially "refused." 37 were presented for examination, of whom 21 passed in reading, 27 in writing, 22 in arithmetic. Grant, 22*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

V. The premises of this hospital school consist of the grammar school, containing two schoolrooms and two classrooms. The two schoolrooms are used for the elementary school, and the two classrooms for a master's residence. The official house of the first master of the grammar school is occupied by the curate of the neighbouring parish of Mongewell. The second master had rooms in the hospital, which are now occupied by the curate of Ewelme, in sole charge, the rectory of Ewelme being attached to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford. There is no playground, and the premises are on the whole very moderate.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxxii. p. 2, 660).

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By the Earl of Suffolk, who, under letters patent of 15th Henry VI. (1437), founded an almshouse on lands in their manor of two chaplains and 13 poor men, as a body corporate, with license to hold lands to yearly value of 100 marks; one priest to be called the master, and the other to teach children grammar free, each priest to receive 10*l.* a year. The lordship of the manor came to the Crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Crown had the patronage, except with regard to the office of master, up to 1817. In 1821, the Earl of Macclesfield purchased the manor and claimed the patronage.

The mastership of the almshouse was given to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and his successors, by letters patent of King James I., 20 March, 15th year, but no Act of Parliament was passed confirming them. The Regius Professor of Medicine has however held the office ever since.

*School Property.*—The charity property consists of upwards of 4,000 acres, nearly all held at comparatively low rents, by copy of court roll, or on leases for lives or years. Income of the whole charity in 1866 was 1,212*l.* gross, of which at present no part is applied to the school.

*Objects of Trust.*—One of two priests in the almshouse to teach grammar free to the children of tenants of the lordship of Ewelme and other lordships pertaining to the charity (viz., Marsh Gibbon in Bucks, Ramridge in Hants,

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ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of EWELME ALMSHOUSE, 1866.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance for 1865 | 1,152 | 9 | 4 |
| Arrears received | 22 | 4 | 9 |
| One year's rent of Marsh Gibbon Estate | 485 | 13 | 0 |
| Timber sold from do. | 133 | 4 | 6½ |
| One year's rent of Benson Estate | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Do. do. Ramridge do. | 467 | 0 | 6 |
| Bark sold from do. | 6 | 16 | 7 |
| One year's rent of Connock Estate | 55 | 14 | 0½ |
| ¾ year's rent of Ewelme | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Stones dug at Marsh Gibbon | 11 | 16 | 8 |
| Interest on 500*l.* Exchequer bill | 31 | 19 | 2 |
| | £2,382 | 8 | 7 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments to poor men | 315 | 18 | 0 |
| Salary of master of almshouse | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs, improvements, and other payments on estates and almshouse | 581 | 3 | 11½ |
| Clerk and receiver | 126 | 7 | 2 |
| Insurance | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| Interest and sinking fund on mortgage debt | 187 | 10 | 1 |
| Small payments | 3 | 15 | 7½ |
| Purchase of 500*l.* Exchequer bill | 502 | 9 | 5 |
| Arrears due | 68 | 17 | 9 |
| Balance | 340 | 9 | 7 |
| | £2,382 | 8 | 7 |

The exact acreage of the estates, the rents of which are set forth in the above account, is as follows:—

| | | | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marsh Gibbon, county Berks | | | 1,583 | 2 | 39 |
| Ramridge | „ | Southampton | 1,667 | 2 | 1 |
| Connock | „ | Wilts | 751 | 2 | 30 |
| Benson | „ | Oxford | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| | | | A. 4,004 | 1 | 26 |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

and Connock in Wilts), and to maintain 13 poor men and two priests (Letters Patent).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Letters Patent).

*Government and Masters.*—A scheme established by the Court of Chancery in 1860.

The trustees, of whom the Vice-chancellor and the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, the lord of the manor, and the Rector of Ewelme are *ex officio*, are 12 in number, and were appointed under the scheme.

*Present State of School.*

In abeyance, until the income of the charity shall be sufficient for its re-establishment, and a scheme for the purpose shall have been settled by the court.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees of the Almshouse at Ewelme:

The Reverend Francis Knyvett Leighton, Doctor in Divinity, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, All Souls College, Oxford.
The Reverend Robert Payne Smith, Canon of Christ Church and Rector of Ewelme, and Christ Church, Oxford.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, Shirburn Castle, Tetsworth, Oxon.
Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine, Broad Street, Oxford.
The Hon. and Rev. H.A. Napier, Swyncombe, Henley, Oxon.
The Rev. C. E. R. Keene, Swyncombe House, Henley, Oxon.
The Rev. W. C. Macfarlane, Dorchester, Oxon.
The Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Long Wittenham, Abingdon, Berks.
H. J. Hannam, Esq., Burcot House, Abingdon, Berks.
Guy Thompson, Esq., Old Bank, Oxford, and Baldon House, Baldon, Oxon.
W. T. Hayward, Esq., Long Wittenham, Abingdon.
R. A. Newton, Esq., Fyfield, Ewelme, Oxon.

Clerk to Trustees:

Frederick Joseph Morrell, Esq., Oxford.

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## Henley-on-Thames United Charity Schools.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. These schools, which were visited by me on the 26th April and 24th May, have a distinct origin, but were united by Act of Parliament in 1778. They consist of a grammar school and an English school. The grammar school was founded by letters patent of King James I., 1604, as a "grammar school for the "education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth of "inhabitants, or those of the vicinity, in grammar and other "good learning," and was endowed with certain lands, and certain rents and stipends arising out of lands. The letters patent appointed that there should be 13 governors, who should have power to make statutes, with the consent of the Bishop of Oxford, for the ordering of the school. The school was further endowed by the will of W. Gravett, in 1664, for the benefit of a master to instruct the children of persons residing in the town, and especially of those of the poorer sort, in literature. In this endowment there is no mention of grammar or of the Latin tongue.

The English school was founded by the Lady Elizabeth Periam in 1609, for the education in reading, writing, and casting accounts (but *not in grammar learning*), clothing and apprenticing of 20 poor boys of the town.

II. The income of the English school having increased considerably beyond its needs, while that of the grammar school remained comparatively stationary, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1778 for the amalgamation of the two schools, according to which they were to be styled the Henley-on-Thames United Charity Schools. In 1844 byelaws and regulations were made by the trustees for the government of the united schools, in accordance with their powers under the Act. These regulations are, with the exception of one or two slight particulars, still in force, and observed. They order that the master of the "*upper school*" shall have a general superintendence of the "*lower school*," and especially of the religious instruction. This superintendence is not now kept up; and generally the union of the two schools now consists in little more than their government by one body of trustees. Scholars hardly ever pass from the lower into the upper school. The master of the lower school, who had been in charge of it nearly seven years, told me that only two boys had so passed during that period, although there is a special provision for the election of non-foundationers to the upper school. The reason of this is that the upper school gives a kind of instruction which is not appreciated by the class of persons who send their sons to the lower school. Most of them could, if they chose, afford to pay the upper school fee; but then their sons would only get classics and mathematics, with their attendant subjects, such as ancient history, and geography, composition, &c., for that

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

sum; and these are the very last subjects which they would care to have them taught. Indeed the number of day boys is small at the upper school, and they are chiefly the sons of professional men and resident gentry, not of tradesmen. The upper school is mainly supported by boarders, attracted from a distance by the private connexion of the head master. There are no sons of dissenters in it, every boy being required to learn the Catechism. Indeed, by the rules, every day boy is obliged to attend Sunday school at the upper school. This, however, is not practically observed. The real thing, however, that keeps out Dissenters, is the fact that the education is not of a kind which they appreciate; for they press their sons eagerly upon the lower school, where the Catechism and Church of England forms are equally obligatory.

III. At the date of my visit there were 75 boys on the books of the upper school, of whom 50 were boarders. The number present was 71. There were 60 boys on the books of the lower school, all day boys, and all present. Of these 20 are the scholars of Lady Periam's foundation, and are clothed, &c., according to the requirements of the Act. The fees in the upper school are 6*l.* per annum, paid half-yearly; but for this sum, only classics, arithmetic, and mathematics are taught, modern languages and drawing being extras. The fee for French and drawing is four guineas per annum. That for German five guineas. Boys are boarded, and receive the ordinary school instruction (not including the extras), if under 12 years, for 50 guineas; if over 12, for 60 guineas. The school is separately classified for four subjects; viz., classics, mathematics, French and English. There is no limit as to age of admission or superannuation of scholars; but boys must at admission have "a competent knowledge" of reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is a bonâ fide admission examination in dictation and arithmetic; and I am informed that old and backward boys are not admitted. The head master is a graduate D.C.L. of Oxford. He has a mathematical assistant, B.A., London, and a visiting master for French and drawing. The methods and system of the school appear to be satisfactory. The teachers seem to be well qualified, and to work with much care and energy. The master, indeed, has every inducement to be energetic and painstaking, as he receives only 150*l.* per annum from the endowment, and his main income depends on the number of scholars he admits.

The fees in the lower school for non-foundationers are 10*s.* a quarter, paid in advance. They also find their own books, costing in the higher classes about 20*s.* per annum. They are taught only English; that is, religious knowledge (Church of England), reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, English history, modern geography, Euclid (*but not algebra*, strange to say), mensuration, English grammar, and analysis of sentences. I mention this curriculum particularly, because the school is so thoroughly popular. No doubt this popularity is partly owing to the ability and experience of the master, who has been trained, and holds

a Government certificate of the first class; but it is also greatly owing to the fact that this is just the curriculum which is appreciated by the lower half of the middle class,—those who mean to keep their boys at school till they are 15 or 16 years old.

The following is a list of the occupation and distance from the school of the parents or guardians of 20 boys lately admitted at the date of my visit to the lower school. The names are taken in succession from near the end of the register:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gardener | 1 mile. |
| 2. | Fruit dealer | 3 miles. |
| 3. | Master carpenter | 2¼ miles. |
| 4. | Gardener | Do. |
| 5. | Master bricklayer | ½ mile. |
| 6. | Farmer | 1 mile. |
| 7. | Watchmaker | ½ mile. |
| 8. | Farmer | 5 miles. |
| 9. | Harness maker | 100 yards. |
| 10. | Carpenter | Do. |
| 11. | Farmer | 3½ miles. |
| 12. | Gardener | ½ mile. |
| 13. | Licensed victualler | Do. |
| 14. | Widow lady | Do. |
| 15. | Bailiff | 2 miles. |
| 16. | Carpenter | 5 miles. |
| 17. | Chemist | 100 yards. |
| 18. | Licensed victualler | 1 mile. |
| 19. | Foreman (station) | ½ mile. |
| 20. | Bookseller | Do. |

Of these, Nos. 9, 10, and 13 were on Lady Periam's foundation. The rest were non-foundationers. The foundationers are entirely free of charge for schooling, and for books, and are clothed, and if they wish it, apprenticed. It will be observed what a long way some of these boys walk to school. Several of them live close to Reading grammar school, and yet walk all this way (but see my report on Reading grammar school). The master never had a request made to him for instruction in Latin or French.

IV. The grammar school has no regular public annual examination; which is remarkable in a school otherwise so well conducted. The boys are, however, carefully marked throughout the half year, taking places at each lesson; and they are thoroughly examined by the master and his assistants each half year. I examined the two head classes orally in Thucydides and Horace. They translated and parsed creditably, and appeared to be well grounded in grammar. I also examined one of the upper classes orally in French. They did this work satisfactorily, being well grounded in grammar, and translating creditably. Classes III. and IV. were examined in arithmetic and Algebra, and did creditably. On the whole the examination was very satisfactory, and shows that really good work is done in the upper school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The lower school is examined annually by an examiner appointed by the trustees. This gentleman reported very favourably of the results of last examination. I saw something of the boys' work in several branches of their studies, and it seemed to be very satisfactory. The master has tried unsuccessfully to get the benefit of Government inspection for his school; but the Committee of Council on Education of course declines, as the school is not one for the education of the labouring classes.

V. The buildings have been at no distant date enlarged and improved, and they are now very fairly adequate for their purpose A new schoolroom has been built, and the old schoolroom, which must have been very moderate, has been turned into classrooms, dressing room for the eleven and the crew of the boat, a bath-room, &c. The master's house is only moderately commodious for the purpose of receiving boarders. Hence he hires another neighbouring house. The two together can accommodate about 54 boys. There are no fives courts. The school has the use of a most picturesque paddock adjoining as a cricket and football field, but most unfortunately (and this constitutes the only serious defect in the premises) the landlord, who is, I believe, one of the trustees, will only grant a yearly lease. The landlord has also made a road through the ground which cuts the grass through the middle, and must be a grievance to the boys. The school has a cricket and football club, and a four-oar boat on the river; played a good many cricket matches with other clubs during the past year, and held athletic sports in March last.

The head master appears to take a great interest in the amusements of the boys, and their mutual relations seem to be very satisfactory. There are also a dining-hall, lavatory, and sick house included in the buildings.

VI. The grammar school has at present more of the character of a preparatory school to the great public schools than of a middle school. For the reasons already stated, it does not receive the middle or trading classes; and its want of exhibitions causes the promising pupils to be removed to wealthier or larger schools before completing their school education. The master complains very naturally of this; and he and the trustees desire to see exhibitions founded at the school and tenable at the universities or elsewhere. One of the trustees called my attention to certain charities part of which he thought might usefully be converted to this or a similar educational purpose. It appears that the town clerk drew up a report on these charities in 1860, in which he recommended certain appropriations of balance in hand (then amounting to 600*l.*) and of surplus revenue, and the matter was referred to the Charity Commissioners, whose inspector visited Henley on the subject. But they have never heard anything more on the subject from the Charity Commission; and meantime they have spent the balance of 600*l.* in the building of new almshouses, &c.

There is still, however, a surplus of revenue of at least 100*l.* which it was considered might be applied for the use of the grammar school. The remainder of the revenue has been applied in apprenticing poor boys, and giving portions to poor maidens,

and other purposes, and the trustees seem to feel unwilling to disturb this arrangement.

It is not likely, however, that any move for the application of these funds to the grammar school will originate in the town. Some external initiatory power seems to be required. And even if these funds were diverted from their present objects, it may be a question whether, so long as the grammar school declines to fulfil the function of a middle school, as well as a classical school, they ought not to be applied towards some other centre of secondary education. Meantime these funds are more likely to increase than to decrease.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. i. 201, A.D. 1819.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By James I. in 1604. Further endowments by William Gravett in 1664, and Elizabeth Periam in 1609. All combined in 1778 under title of "United Charity Schools of Henley," and school then divided into upper and lower schools.

*School Property.*—Income from 33a. 3r. 21p. of land, houses, and 811*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* consols, amounts to 304*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* gross, or 263*l.* net, of which 216*l.* was applied in 1865 to the lower school, the upper school being mainly supported by fees.

Buildings well adapted. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Instruction of children of parishioners of Henley (bye-laws 1778). Education, clothing, and apprenticing of 20 poor boys of town free (Lady Periam's scholars) in lower school.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—In upper school Latin and Greek; in lower, writing and arithmetic (bye-laws).

*Government and Masters.*—Mayor, recorder, rector, and senior justice of peace of Henley are *ex officio* trustees, and a committee of the trustees appointed annually at general meeting manages the school estate, appoints and dismisses masters, and has power by the Act of Incorporation to modify statutes, subject to the approval of the visitor, the Bishop of Oxford. Masters required to be members of the Church of England; and the master of upper school required to be in orders.

### *State of the Schools in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Upper school, classical; lower school, non-classical.

*Masters.*—Master of upper school receives stipend of 150*l.* Master of lower school 120*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—In upper school 25; sons of professional men mostly, and between the ages of 10 and 17, pay 6*l.* per annum school fees, 5*s.* for gas, 10*s.* entrance fee to library. Extras: French and drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; German, 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

In the lower school 54, all under 16 years of age, pay 10*s.* a quarter, except 20 on Lady Periam's foundation, who are free and receive clothing.

*Boarders.*—(In upper school) average number 50. Terms 60*l.* or 70*l.* according to age. School bills, highest 81*l.*, lowest 64*l.*, average 72*l.*

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission required to know first four rules of arithmetic, and to spell and write correctly from dictation.

Scholars divided into classes of about 10 in each. School course modified to suit special cases. Church of England prayers, morning and evening, with Scripture reading, and exposition Church Catechism taught on Sundays. Promotions by quarterly examinations, and sometimes by boy being for three weeks head of class. Prizes of books to value of 20*l.* twice a year, and good-conduct marks given weekly by head master.

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Punishments:—impositions, loss of conduct marks, and caning (for gross misconduct), and always in public.

Playground, quarter of an acre, and a field of four acres (rented by head master) close to school. Small gymnasium and dry shed. Cricket and football played. A master always present at games, and generally joins in them. Drilling taught.

School bounds prescribed. Senior boys allowed to go out for walking (and boating in the summer), under certain regulations and restrictions.

School open 39 or 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 42 hours in the week. Play six hours a day, inclusive of two half-holidays.

During the last five years four boys gone to the university and 10 to public schools, Sandhurst and Woolwich.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864-5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 202 | 11 | 2 | *Upper school:—* | | | |
| Dividends on consols | 23 | 16 | 9 | Salaries, &c. | 173 | 5 | 9 |
| Rents of estates | 280 | 15 | 1 | Rent of master's house | 52 | 1 | 6 |
| | 507 | 3 | 0 | Fixtures, paid to head master for | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Capitation fees; | | | | *Lower school:—* | | | |
| Upper school | 227 | 15 | 0 | Salaries, &c. | 184 | 1 | 9 |
| Lower school | 81 | 10 | 0 | Prizes | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| | | | | Apprentice fees | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Clothing | 44 | 17 | 8 |
| | | | | Paid into savings bank | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | General expenses | 25 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | Balance | 181 | 16 | 10 |
| | £816 | 8 | 0 | | £816 | 8 | 0 |

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Boarders and Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Colonel in Army - - | London. |
| „ „ 2 | Surgeon - - - | Henley. |
| „ „ 3 | Powder maker - - | Guildford. |
| „ „ 4 | Admiral - - - | Yewden House, near Henley. |
| „ „ 5 | No father living - - | Kensington. |
| „ „ 6 | No father living - - | Scotland. |
| „ „ 7 | General - - - | Hastings. |
| „ „ 8 | Clergyman - - | Kensington. |
| „ „ 9 | Colonel in Army - - | London (brother to No. 1). |
| „ „ 10 | Parliamentary agent - | London. |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Colonel - - - | Fair Mile, Henley. |
| „ „ 2 | Architect - - - | London. |
| „ „ 3 | Gentleman - - | Turville Park, near Henley. |
| „ „ 4 | Stationer - - - | Henley. |
| „ „ 5 | Gentleman - - | Nettlebed, near Henley. |
| „ „ 6 | Wine merchant - - | Henley. |
| „ „ 7 | Clergyman, Presbyterian - | Scotland. |
| „ „ 8 | No father living - - | Greys, near Henley. |
| „ „ 9 | Surgeon - - - | Maidenhead. |
| „ „ 10 | Private gentleman - | Southampton. |

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Not supplied.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1. T. F. Dallin.—Elected from this school to a postmastership at Merton College, Oxford, in June 1858.
2. Edward Buckmaster.—Elected from this school to the Lusby scholarship at Magdalene College, Oxford, June 1859.
   J. N. Buckmaster.—Corpus Coll., Oxford, 1st class moderations, Easter 1859.
4. C. Barlow.—Eighth on the list of successful candidates for entrance into Woolwich, January 1863.
5. Frederick Maxwell.—Tenth in the same (Woolwich entrance) list, January 1867.
6. Edward Kinch.—Placed in the 1st class (14th in order of merit) of the Oxford local examinations, July 1863.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Earl of Macclesfield, Sherburn Castle.
The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., Waterperry.
Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, Swyncombe.
Rev. H. R. Pechell, Bix.
The Warden of All Souls, Oxford.
The Rector of Henley, Henley.
The Mayor of Henley, Henley.
The Recorder of Henley, Henley.
The Senior Justice of Henley, Henley.
Charles Lane, Esq., Badgemore.
Henry Baskerville, Esq., Crowsley Park.
Sir Wm. Knollys, K.C.B.
John J. Hodges, Esq., Bolney Court.
Col. Fane, M.P., Wormsley.
Hugh Hammersley, Esq., Pyrton Manor.
H. Birch Reynardson, Esq., Adwell.
J. J. Henley, Esq., Shirburn Lodge.
E. Mackenzie, Esq., Fawley Court,

Clerk to Trustees:

Mr. John Cooper, Henley-on-Thames.

Head Master (Upper School):

Rev. C. H. Godby, D.C.L.

Head Master (Lower School):

James Rawlins.

# OXFORD.

## Christ Church Cathedral School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 17, 1866.

It is supported by a money payment charged upon the estates of the chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, for the instruction of choristers.

II. There are eight choristers on the foundation, who receive a gratuitous education, and an equivalent for their board, this equivalent averaging about 35*l.* per annum. To these, in order to make the choir more effective, the chapter added six probationer choristers, who receive a gratuitous education. So that there are altogether 14 boys on the foundation. In addition to these there were, at the date of my visit, 19 non-foundationers on the books of the school, of whom 16 were present on May 17th. The non-foundationers are all day scholars, and pay from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a year for their schooling, according to their age or the circumstances of their parents. The master receives from the chapter 60*l.* a year (income-tax deducted) for instructing the foundationers. He pays his own assistants, and also bears the expense of fuel, lights, and cleaning the school.

III. There are three masters, the head master, appointed by the chapter, is a graduate M.A. of Oxford, and is one of the chaplains of the cathedral. He also holds a small curacy. His two assistant masters, one of whom only attends half the day, are graduates of Oxford. They are appointed by the head master, subject to the approval of the chapter. The discipline and tone of the school appeared to be very good, and the staff quite adequate to the teaching of such a small school. The boys are divided into three classes, in which they take place according to the results of their marks for lessons. The school is examined half-yearly by private friends of the head master, who undertake the duty to oblige him. The chapter does not appoint any examiner, nor is any report made to them on the condition of the school. Prizes are given by the head master in accordance with the results of the examination combined with the marks of the half year.

The following is a list of the ages of the boys in the highest and lowest classes, the length of their time in school, and the occupation of their parents. Those marked with an asterisk * are choristers or probationary choristers, and on the foundation.

Class I. (highest). 10 boys.

| Number. | Age. | Time in this School. | Occupation of Father. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 years 7 months. | 3 years 0 months. | Timber merchant. | Oxford. |
| 2 | 16 „ 2 „ | 5 „ 9 „ | College servant. | „ |
| 3 | 15 „ 3 „ | 3 „ 0 „ | Dead. | |
| 4 | 14 „ 2 „ | 4 „ 9 „ | Officer in army. | India. |
| 5* | 13 „ 9 „ | 4 „ 4 „ | Reporter. | London. |
| 6* | 14 „ 9 „ | 5 „ 9 „ | Coach builder. | Nottingham. |
| 7* | 15 „ 1 „ | 7 „ 1 „ | Bleacher. | „ |
| 8 | 15 „ 2 „ | 4 „ 0 „ | Clergyman. | Oxford. |
| 9* | 13 „ 10 „ | 2 „ 6 „ | „ | Heidelberg. |
| 10 | 16 „ 0 „ | 3 „ 7 „ | Surgeon dentist. | Oxford. |

It will be seen that the average age of these boys was scarcely 15 years; and their average time in school a little more than four years.

Class III. (lowest). 9 boys.

| Number. | Age. | Time in this School. | Occupation of Father. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 years 9 months. | 1 year 10 months. | Land agent. | Oxford. |
| 2* | 9 „ 10 „ | 1 „ 10 „ | Dentist. | Malvern. |
| 3 | 13 „ 3 „ | 4 „ | Bookbinder. | Oxford. |
| 4 | 14 „ 2 „ | 4 „ | College servant. | „ |
| 5 | 12 „ 3 „ | One week. | Brewer. | „ |
| 6* | 10 „ 4 „ | 1 year 4 months. | Grocer. | London. |
| 7* | 11 „ 3 „ | 1 „ 3 „ | Bootmaker. | Oxford. |
| 8 | 11 „ 10 „ | 2 years 5 „ | Architect. | „ |
| 9 | 12 „ 11 „ | 3 „ 10 „ | College servant. | „ |

The average age of these boys was rather more than 11½ years, and their average time in school rather more than a year and a half.

The classification is duplex; viz., (*a*) for classics and English, (*b*) for arithmetic. The above is the classification for classics.

IV. The first class was examined in Homer, orally, in Latin composition (Paper XIV.), in arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and French. The second class in Cæsar, orally, and arithmetic. The third class in dictation (8 lines, Paper XI.) and arithmetic. The boys appeared to be all well grounded in elementary Greek and Latin grammar; but the first class was backward in composition. They were also rather backward in arithmetic; but they did what they professed very neatly and accurately. Only two boys could do algebra, and they only the first four rules, in which they were not very proficient. Euclid was well done in both the first and second mathematical classes (that is in the first classical class). French was very unsatisfactory throughout the school. It is learnt on Ollendorff's system, and the boys were very deficient in knowledge of the elementary grammar of the language. The third

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

class did the piece of dictation fairly (that is with an average of two mistakes); but their handwriting was not good.

On the whole the school appeared to be very creditably taught in Latin and Greek grammar, and Euclid; fairly in arithmetic; moderately in algebra and French. And it seemed to me that the head master would be better assisted by the co-operation of one well-trained English master, than by the help of two graduates.

V. The school is held in two vaults under the hall of Christ Church; in a very moderate situation. One of these rooms measures 24 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 9 inches, and the other 15 feet by 12 feet. There is no regular playground. The premises are quite inadequate to scholastic purposes.

VI. Considering the age at which these boys leave school, it may be questioned whether a classical education is the best for them.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cath. Com. Rep. 747, 773.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Henry VIII., who, in 1546, made a charge upon the college for 40 boys and two masters. Queen Elizabeth converted these boys into academical Students. From that time, so far as appears, the school has been merely a school for the choristers of the cathedral.

*School Property.*—No distinct school property: the master is paid from the revenues of the college for teaching 14 choristers.

The site and buildings good. Master has rooms in college, but no house capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The instruction of choristers attached to cathedral free.

*Government and Masters.*—The Dean of Christ Church appoints the master; and the school is subject to the Dean and Chapter.

The master has always been one of the chaplains of cathedral. Can hold other preferment.

#### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Master.*—M.A. and clergyman; receives an ancient stipend of 30*l.*, augmented by college to 60*l.*, besides salary as chaplain, and rooms in college.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Day Scholars.*—About 20, sons of clergymen, professional men, and tradesmen, pay from 10*l.* to 12*l.* for general school work, besides eight choristers on the foundation, who receive a gratuituous education, and an equivalent (about 35*l.* a year) for their board; also six probationers who are taught free.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently.

School classified by classics chiefly. School course modified to suit special cases. No lessons on Sunday.

Church of England prayers before school. Choristers and probationers attend cathedral daily.

Promotion at master's discretion. School examined twice a year by one or more masters of arts. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, caning, and birching, the two latter in private, and the last only for grave offences.

Playground only a small back quadrangle of college. Cricket and football played. Masters sometimes join in games. Some boys attend town gymnasium. No school bounds.

School opened 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school from 27 to 30 hours in the week. Most lessons learned in school. During last five years two boys gone to university.

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### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

All sons of clergymen, professional men, and upper tradesmen.

### TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Authors read and subjects studied in the year 1864.

| 1st Class (10 Boys). | 2nd Class (14 Boys). | 3rd Class (12 Boys.) |
|---|---|---|
| Homer.—Libb. III.-V.<br>Herodotus.—Half of Lib. I.<br>Sophocles.—Half of Œdip. Rex.<br>Virgil.—Libb. IV.-V.<br>Horace.—Odes, Libb. III.-IV.<br>Cicero.—Catiline, 1st Oration.<br>Wilkins' Latin Prose Compn.<br>Arnold's " "<br>Crombie's Exercises.<br>Wordsworth's Gk. Gram.<br>Edward's Eton Latin Gram.<br>Euclid.—Latter half of Lib. I. and Lib. II., and part of Lib. III.<br>Colenso's Arith.—Various parts. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.—Proportion, Simple and Compound, &c.<br>Colenso's Algebra.—Simple equations.<br>Choristers and probationers are taught singing by the organist.<br>Latin verses.—Rapier<br>Bible.<br>Greek Testament.<br>Smith's Abridged Roman History.<br>Reid's Geography. I am just introducing Cornwell's Geography. | Homer.—Lib. I.<br>Virgil.—Libb. III.—IV.<br>Xenophon.—Lib. I.<br>Cæsar.—Lib. I.<br>Arnold's Latin Composition.<br>Wordsworth's Greek Gram.<br>Edward's Latin Gram.<br>Euclid.—Lib. I.<br>Colenso's Arithmetic.<br>Reduction, Proportion.<br>Vulgar Fractions.<br>Colenso's Algebra.<br>The Elements of Algebra.<br>Latin verses.—Scanning and the rudiments of versification taught orally.<br>Knight's School History of England.<br>Reid's Geography. | Latin Delectus } various por-<br>Greek Delectus } tions of each.<br>Henry's Latin Exercises.<br>Edward's Latin Grammar.<br>Wordsworth's Greek Gram.<br>Colenso's Arithmetic.<br>Elements of " "<br>Mrs. Markham's History of England.<br>Reid's Geography. |

French is taught out of School Hours.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the school (*a*) at the universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy gained an open studentship at Christ Church, and obtained a second class in Literis Humanioribus.

Some have matriculated at the university.

Others have passed the A.A. degree.

Head Master:
Rev. William Price, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL. OXFORD.

### MR. FEARON'S REPORT.

I. This school was visited by me on the 16th May, 1866. It was founded by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, about the year 1480, in connexion with his college of St. Mary Magdalene in the University of Oxford. The question as to what kind of education the founder intended to be given in this school is clear, and has not, as far as I am informed, been ever disputed. But the further and more important questions, as to what class of persons he intended to be benefited by the school, and to what precise degree he intended the master, usher, and scholars to be benefited by this foundation, have recently been matters of legal dispute; and though these questions are for the present settled by the refusal of the Court of Chancery to take action in these matters, and by the decision of the visitor, they still remain involved in some doubt and difficulty. The following account is extracted and abridged from a judgment of Lord Langdale, then Master of the Rolls. (See Jurist. xi. No. 555, pp. 681–686.) William of Waynflete founded the College of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, by a deed-poll or instrument of foundation dated 12th June 1458. This instrument declared that the founder did erect, found, and establish a certain perpetual college of learning of the sciences of divinity and philosophy, in and of the number of one president and certain scholars, graduates, learning the same sciences: and the founder having in the instrument made certain temporary regulations for the government of the college, postponed the making of all such other ordinances and statutes as should be necessary and fitting. This instrument, however, makes no reference to a grammar school, as in any way connected with the intended college; and the supplementary ordinances, referred to in the instrument, were not made till some years afterwards. "It does "not," says Lord Langdale, "certainly appear when the esta- "blishment of a school, as connected with or in the college, was "first thought of: but in the year 1480 certain grammar "scholars were taught gratis at the charge of the founder in a "certain low hall within the college; and in the year 1481, and "subsequently entries in the Libri Computi are found, showing a "payment of 10*l.* a year to the schoolmaster, and 5*l.* a year to the "usher." The statutes were finally settled in the year 1483, which appears to be after the erection of the school, and the employment of a schoolmaster and usher by the college. In these, the statutes of Magdalen College (which were translated into English by Mr. Ward, a barrister, and fellow of Trinity College, and published by Alden of Oxford in 1840; and a copy of which I have perused), the founder thus declares his intention:— "Statuimus—quod pro perpetuo in nostro collegio sit unus Ma- "gister sive Informator in Grammatica, conductitius per Præsi- "dentem pariter et remotivus, quo *quoscunque* ad Scholam

" grammaticalem, juxta nostrum collegium fundatam et situatam, " accedentes libere et gratis et absque cujuscunque rei exactione— " informet, doceat, et instruat. Ac sub dicto Magistro sit unus " Hostiarius, sub prædicta forma conductitius et remotivus, qui dic- " tos advenientes sub prædicto Magistro libere et gratis et absque " cujuscunque rei exactione informet et instruat. Cui quidem " Magistro decem libras, et dicto Hostiario centum solidos, præter " cameras et septimanales communas eorundem, *quas communas* " *sociorum nostri collegii volumus esse æquales*, de bonis com- " munibus nostri collegii annuatim persolvi volumus." Here it is clear that the founder perpetuates a grammar school, in which a master in grammar and an usher shall teach free of charge all persons whosoever that come thereto; and that he wills that such master be paid 10*l.*, and such usher 100 shillings per annum, out of the common property of the college, *besides* their rooms and of weekly commons; *which commons he wills to be equal to those of the fellows.* In an earlier paragraph of the statutes the founder speaks thus: "To the end that Holy Writ or Page may " dispread her tents with greater freedom, and either philosphy " go on the warfare together with her, we enact that our college " do consist in and of the number of one president and 40 poor and " indigent scholars (elsewhere in the statutes called fellows), being " clerks, whose duty it is to study in the said sciences, in addition " to which number there are to be other 30 poor scholars, com- " monly called Demies, who are diligently to learn grammar, " logic, and sophistry. And we will that beside the said several " numbers of scholars there be also four chaplains, who are " priests, eight chaplains who are clerks, and 16 choristers, in " attendance in the chapel of the said college at divine service." Again he says: " Inasmuch as we have understood that certain of " our 30 scholars (the Demies) have lately been in the habit of " turning aside at too early a period to logic and sophistry before " they have been sufficiently instructed in grammar, which is " demonstrably the mother and foundation of all the sciences, we " enact that no one of them be henceforth admitted to sophistry " and logic, or other science, unless he be first found fit and " competent thereto in the judgments of the president and the " master-informer in grammar and one of the deans of our " college aforesaid; and we enact that two or three of the " said 30 (Demies) at least shall diligently apply themselves and " devote their labours to the mysteries of grammar, and to " verses, and the other arts of humanity, for such space of time " that they may not only be of advantage to themselves but " may be able to instruct and inform others also and have " skill and competency for that purpose."

It is obvious therefore that the founder intended to perpetuate *within his college*, and as an integral part of it, *a grammar school.* This is unquestionable. But two interesting and difficult questions arise, viz.:—

(1.) What are the duties, if any, of this grammar school towards the outside world? Is the master bound by the statutes to teach all persons whatsoever that resort to him in grammar

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

for nothing? Or is "quoscunque" to be taken in any limited sense?

(2.) What ought the stipends of the master and usher at the present date to be? Have they any right to participate in the increased revenues of the college?

In 1845 an attempt was made to obtain a settlement of these two questions by the Court of Chancery. The relator in the suit prayed that it might be declared that the school founded in Oxford by William of Waynflete is a public grammar school; and (among other things) that it might be declared that the master and usher are entitled to participate in the increased revenues of the college. The court, however, in the judgment of Lord Langdale (before mentioned) decided that it had no jurisdiction in this matter on the ground that the college was not a trustee for the performance of any such trust as could be executed in that court; that the school was not a separate foundation, but an integral part of the college; that the schoolmaster and usher ought to be considered only as officers appointed by the college for the purpose of performing the duties of the college; and that the duty of appointing them is not of the nature of a trust, but is one the observance of which is to be regulated and enforced, or adequately provided for, by the authority of the visitor. "Though there is" (said Lord Langdale) "sufficient proof of the "duty or obligation, there is not, in my opinion, evidence of a "*trust* as the word 'trust' is understood in this court. I must, "therefore, dismiss this information. But, considering what has "been done with the school as appears by the evidence, and con- "sidering the erroneous view which the defendants admit they "have taken of it, and the colour of right under which the infor- "mation has been prosecuted, I think I shall not do wrong in "dismissing this information without costs. The information may "have been productive of great benefit; and I have read with "satisfaction in the answer, as well as heard it stated at the bar, "that the defendants (the college) intend, even without any "interposition of authority, to render the school much more "efficient and useful than it has for a long time been." The Court of Chancery having refused to act, the relator then appealed to the visitor, the Bishop of Winchester, only, however (as it seems), upon the first of the afore-mentioned questions, praying that the visitor would declare that his son was entitled to be admitted into the grammar school of Magdalen College, to be there taught freely and gratuitously, and without the demand of anything by the master and usher of the said school. The visitor dismissed the appeal, and the first of the two questions aforementioned is thus practically now settled by the decision of the visitor and the refusal of the Court of Chancery to interfere, to the effect that *the master is not bound to teach all persons who resort to him in grammar for nothing.* The visitor may have been guided in his decision that "quoscunque" is to be taken in a limited sense by the same considerations as those which influence the author of the Magdalen College Register, Dr. Bloxam, who,

in vol. iii. of this work, pages 3–5 (published by the Parkers of Oxford), comes to the conclusion that the founder did not and could not contemplate that any would resort to the grammar school which he founded within the University except academical persons belonging to the recognized class of academical grammar scholars; and that the grammar master and usher may therefore be considered as bound under the statutes to teach gratuitously in the college grammar school all grammar scholars who are members of the college, and sent to them for instruction by the president; and also all other grammar scholars belonging to any other college or hall within the University of Oxford, or otherwise, being members of the University, subject only to reasonable restrictions and the University discipline.

It would not, I suppose, be advisable, even if it were possible, to reverse a decision so conducive to the welfare of the school. Those, however, who have formed this decision seem to have overlooked the fact that, in the statutes, where mention is made of the other grammar school built and founded by William of Waynflete, in the town of Waynflete, in the diocese of Lincoln, the founder uses these words of the master of that school: "This master *also*, or "informer, who is in manner aforesaid, to be alike engaged and "removed by the president, is to inform, teach, and instruct "freely and gratuitiously, and without demanding anything, "all parties whatever going to the said grammar school." At Waynflete, at all events, the "quoscunque" would not be academical persons. The decision, however, is favourable to education. For the matriculation of students being now deferred to a later age, when their instruction in the elements of grammar is (theoretically) complete, the school is now *practically* regarded as a part of the foundation to the benefits of which no existing class of persons except the choristers of the college, has any right. This enables fees to be charged in the school and gives the school elasticity and freedom; whereas a contrary decision would have rendered it liable to be deluged on any occasion by a host of pupils who would not be fit for any but the most elementary instruction.

Of the second question, viz., whether the master and usher have a right to participate in the increased revenues of the college, I am not aware whether any solution has been authoritatively given. I would, however, wish to call the Commissioners' attention to the following points, which I have gathered from the statutes.

(1.) The statutes do not seem to have contemplated any considerable rise in the value of the college revenues. They made no provision for the distribution of property in case that property should largely increase in value. But they make careful provision for the reduction of salaries and emoluments of the officers of the college in case of a depreciation of the value of the college goods. And it is worth while to note the order in which the founder willed that these emoluments should be reduced in case of a decrease in the revenues as it may afford some indication of the

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order in which he would have had these salaries and emoluments raised in case of a large increase. The order is as follows:—(*a.*) Reductions in the commons of the fellows and scholars, chaplains and clerks of the chapel. (*b.*) Further reductions of a similar kind. (*c.*) Withdrawal of the annual livery of clothing of each of the fellows. (*d.*) Further reduction in the commons of the fellows and scholars. (*e.*) Reduction in the number of choristers; and suppression of Demies altogether. (*f.*) Reduction of the number of the clerks of the chapel. (*g.*) Subtraction of five marks from the lecturers in divinity and philosophy. (*h.*) Reduction in the number of fellows and scholars.

It is very noteworthy that the founder in no case contemplates a reduction in the stipend or commons of the grammar master and usher. It would seem that he desired above all things that they should be well paid and kept in efficiency.

(2.) The statutes regulate the relative salaries and emoluments to be drawn by the several members of the college, thus:—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the president for himself, besides certain provision for his travelling on college business, and his servants | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To the divinity lecturer, besides fellow's commons | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the grammar master, besides fellow's commons | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| To the usher, and the lecturer or lecturers in logic and sophistry, severally, besides fellow's commons | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To the chaplain who celebrates the mass of the B.V.M. if none of the fellows will undertake it | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| To each of the eight clerk-chaplains | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To each of the three bursars (who are also fellows) | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| To each of the three deans (who are to be fellows) | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| To each of the four priest-chaplains | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| To the precentor | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| To each of the fellows, except commons, clothing, and pittances in hall | 0 | 0 | 0 |

It is here, again, noteworthy that the founder appears to have contemplated the salary of the master being one half of that of the president, and equal to that of the lecturer in divinity (who is now to be represented by one of the Waynflete professors), and the salary of the usher, being one-fourth of that of the president, and equal to that of the lecturer in philosophy, (who is now to be represented by one of the Waynflete professors, see Ordinances of Oxford University Commissioners, published by Macmillan and Co., Oxford, 1863,) and all this over and above the total amount of emoluments which he contemplated as being equal to those of the fellows.

II. The Commissioners have before them the returns from the governors and master of the school, and they will be able to judge

how far these proportions are now observed. I must state, however, that, while denying that the school has any *claim* upon the college for any further sum than 10*l.* and 5*l.* per annum, the president and fellows have since the information above mentioned in the Court of Chancery not been illiberal towards the school. They have enlarged and improved the buildings and accommodation, so as to give the head master an opportunity of taking boarders, and they pay to him 126*l.*, and to the usher 90*l.* per annum. The remainder of the staff is, however, paid by the master himself, and he also pays 40*l.* per annum towards the 80*l.* required for an annual exhibition at the school of 20*l.* for four years which has just been established, the college paying the other half. When these payments are taken into account, the college cannot certainly (at least from its own point of view and from the point of view of the visitor's decision) be considered to act illiberally to the school. Whether it does full justice to the master it is not for me to decide. It cannot be supposed that with the heavy outgoings for payment of assistants, &c., the master realises much from the endowment salary or the fees for instruction. He must evidently rely for his support upon the profits to be derived from the boarders.

III. I found the school well attended at the date of my visit. The number on the books was 102, of whom 66 were boarders, and 36 were day scholars. Among the day scholars, 16 were on the foundation (*i.e.* choristers of Magdalen College). The number present in school on the day of my visit was 90. The school is taught by a strong staff of masters, whom its position in the middle of an University town enables the head master to engage at a comparatively low rate; some of them not devoting their whole time to it. The head master has been in charge since January 1865 only. He had previous experience at Beaumaris grammar school and as an examiner for responsions. He appears to be very anxious for the welfare of the school, and teaches on a good method. The usher is a distinguished scholar. He was Ireland scholar in 1863, prox. accessit for the Craven in 1865, first class classics in 1863 and 1865; and has since my visit obtained the Craven scholarship. The mathematical and natural science masters are also first class men in their respective subjects. French is taught by the University teacher. I have some doubts however, whether a teacher who may be perfectly suited to young men, is equally well suited to the instruction of boys, and especially of those in the junior classes. The classification of the school is triplex; separate for classics, mathematics, and modern languages; an arrangement which is on the whole the best that can be devised in a classical school, though it gives some extra trouble to the head master. It is questionable, however, whether the time of day given to mathematics and French could not be varied somewhat with advantage. At present it seems that the mathematics are always done in the evening, and the French the last thing in the afternoon. This is not fair on either subject. But the arrangement of hours, when the classification is triplex,

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is a very difficult question. The registration is good in the school. The boys take places during oral lessons, and are marked upon an equivalent numerical system for written lessons and conduct. These marks together with certain special marks for merit are reckoned three times a year at the end of each term, and published, the boys' terminal places being decided by a combination of them with the examination. The school is examined at the end of each term. At Christmas by the master of each form, who reports to the head master. At Easter the whole school by the head master himself. At Midsummer, by two examiners theoretically appointed by the president of Magdalen, but practically by the head master, in classics and mathematics, but not in French. This is done by the French master himself. The examiners report to the president. The reports for Midsummer 1865 were shown to me. The classical examiner, though finding some fault, says that great improvement has been made in the last six years. The mathematical examiner reports favourably, though the curriculum does not seem to have been high, *e.g.*, he speaks of trigonometry as quite a new subject in the school. The French master congratulates himself that new regulations introduced by the head master will give more encouragement to French; which seems hitherto to have been taught as an extra and discouraged. The school is divided into seven forms, the sixth the highest, and the fourth form having two divisions, upper and lower.

IV. The president not having sent any reply to my notice of a visit to the school, and the head master not feeling himself competent to admit me without the president's sanction, I lost one of the two days on which I had arranged to inspect and examine the school. During the course of this first day, however, I received a letter from the head master, in which he said, "while the president protests against any authority existing in "the Schools Inquiry Commission to visit the school or to regard "it in any other light than as an integral part of the college, "he consents to my receiving you as assistant commissioner "into the schoolroom and furnishing you with information about "the school, provided that the rights of the college are not "prejudiced thereby." I consequently visited the school on the second day, and examined the sixth form, the upper and lower fourth, and the mathematical school, so far as time permitted, and heard the French master teach a senior and a junior class. The average age of the sixth form (which consisted of 10 boys, one absent) was 17 years; and they had been in the school on an average six years and one month. They wrote the passage in examination paper XI. into Latin prose, and translated orally from Thucydides. The result showed that they were well taught.

The average age of the upper fourth form was $13\frac{5}{6}$ years, and they had been on an average two years seven months in the school. I heard the head master examine them in Latin and Greek, and they appeared to be well grounded in grammar. They wrote an English theme, from which I gathered that their spelling was good, and composition fair, for their age. That

want, however, of thought, common sense, and intelligence which is so noteworthy in boys of this age trained mainly upon classics, was very conspicuous in their papers. In the French master's teaching there was a want of that discipline and method in handling the class which are so necessary with boys; they appeared to trifle too much with their work, and not to be strict enough with their grammar. The general impression I obtained of the work in the school was that the standard is at present not high, but is rising; and that there are signs of a probable further improvement. The connection of the choristers with the school is, of course, a difficulty. They are chosen for voice, not attainments, and are necessarily much drawn off for practice in singing and attendance at chapel.

V. The buildings have been much enlarged and improved of late. The schoolroom is the well known building which stands at the east angle formed by Long Wall Street and the High Street. It is a fine structure, containing portraits of several of celebrated men who have been scholars or masters of the school; but unfortunately it has no classroom, which is a serious drawback to any school. The playground (which is only moderate) extends back along the east side of Long Wall Street, and the north side of the school. All the remainder of the buildings, including the master's house, dormitories, infirmary, chapel, &c., are on the other side of Long Wall Street, in the west angle formed by that street and High Street. Standing on such a site they are, of course, somewhat cramped for room; but except for this defect, and that they are divided down the middle by Long Wall Street, which is a serious inconvenience and must be an injury to discipline, the premises are fairly satisfactory.

VI. In a protest made in 1550 by the fellows against a certain Injunction of the king in council, they say that this school "is to Magdalen College as Eton School is to King's College in "Cambridge, and the school at Winchester to the New College "in Oxford;" and they call it "their nursery." Few schools in the kingdom have been more famous or of more service to good learning in this country than this school was in ancient times. Among its former masters and ushers, it reckons Stanbridge, the great grammarian; Holte, the author of Lac Puerorum, printed by Wynken de Worde in quarto, and the first good Latin grammar ever published in this country; Bishop Stokesley, the great burner of heretics, who when he went to give sentence against a heretic used to make the prayer "Deus, qui errantibus" (O God who showest to them that are error, &c.), and who boasted that he had "sacrificed to the God of Hell above 300 heretics;" Cardinal Wolsey; Harley, Bishop of Hereford, and many other famous men. Among its scholars have been the great Dean Colet, William Lilye, Camden, Dr. Wootton, Bishop Cooper, and many other renowned scholars and divines. Indeed, next perhaps after Winchester College the country is more indebted to this school than to any other institution in this kingdom for the revival of learning and the cultivation of the only study

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which in those days could be popularly diffused, viz., that of the Latin language. Of late the school has been comparatively obscure; and, with the exception of a few masters of country grammar schools and one late distinguished assistant master at Rugby, no names of mark appear upon its roll throughout the present century. Now, however, the school is reviving, and, considering its number of scholars, is doing very well at the University.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1480. School forms part of college foundation.

*School Property.*—None distinct from the college. Income of *two masters* named by statutes at 10*l.* and 5*l.* respectively (the half and the quarter of the presidentship of the period) *in addition to all fellow's allowances.* College actually pay 216*l.* a year in salaries, and allow the head master a house rent free in lieu of rooms. Site and buildings erected by the college good, and capable of receiving 70 boarders, besides choristers. Altogether about 411*l.* a year is spent by college on the school, including 35*l.* a year allowed to two choristers while at the school. No exhibitions especially appropriated to school.

*Objects of Trust.*—The free teaching of Latin to matriculated members of university (statutes). 16 choristers added by custom, who are on the college foundation but have no *rights* in the school.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School founded as a grammar school.

*Government and Masters.*—President and scholars of Magdalen College control allowances. President governs.

President has power by statutes to remove master.

Head master required to be well qualified and member of Church of England. Bishop of Winchester is visitor of school.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Two masters on the foundation, 12 not so. Head master receives from college 126*l.*, in lieu of salary and commons, and 280*l.* from fees (besides house), subject to deduction for paying off debts on new buildings and for house rent; second master, 80*l.* plus rooms from college, and 140*l.* from fees.

*Day Scholars.*—28, sons of clergymen, professional men, and tradesmen, of ages varying from 8 to 19 years, pay 15*l.* for general school work.

French 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing 6*l.* 6*s.* Music 5*l.* 5*s.* Choristers taught general school work free. Two have a superannuation allowance of 35*l.* per annum.

*Boarders.*—63, all in head master's house, sons of clergymen and gentlemen. Four meals a day. Meat once at least. Terms for choristers 30*l.* For ordinary boys 75*l.* Special diet 6*l.* 6*s.* Library 7*s.* 6*d.* Use of playground 7*s.* 6*d.* Bathing 6*s.*

School bills, highest 66*l.*, lowest 60*l.*, average 63*l.*, for two first terms, or two thirds of 1865. Every boy has separate bed. Senior boy in each room responsible for order, and prefects responsible over them.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission choristers must be able to read well.

School precedence determined by one leading subject chiefly. Classification varies with subject.

School course modified to suit special cases. Scripture lessons on Sunday. Abbreviated Church of England service on week days, besides prayers before and after school. Bible and Church Catechism taught.

Promotions at master's discretion. Examinations held twice a year, conducted by examiners of the university, and appointed by president. Prizes to value of 40*l.* given.

Punishments: impositions, confinement in school, caning, and flogging. The latter in private, and very rare.

Playground about 90 by 45 yards, close to school.

Cricket played in field 1⅛ mile off. Masters sometimes join in games. Boys taught gymnastics in a gymnasium under special instructors.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 39¼ hours in the week. Holidays on saints' days, half holidays on Saturdays.

During five years preceding 1864 15 boys had gone to the university. Number doubled since 1864.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Solicitor. | Boys lowest in School - 1 | College servant. |
| „ „ 2 | Shoemaker. | „ „ 2 | University professor. |
| „ „ 3 | Land agent. | | |
| „ „ 4 | Head of St. John's College. | „ „ 3 | Widow, independent means. |
| „ „ 5 | Solicitor. | „ „ 4 | Tradesman. |
| „ „ 6 | Captain, R.N. | „ „ 5 | Clergyman. |
| „ „ 7 | Resident M.A. | „ „ 6 | Do. |
| „ „ 8 | College butler. | „ „ 7 | Vet. surgeon. |
| „ „ 9 | Widow, independent means. | „ „ 8 | Tradesman. |
| | | „ „ 9 | Alderman of Oxford |
| „ „ 10 | Alderman of Oxford. | „ „ 10 | Indian Civil Service. |

All within one mile of the school.

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Widow with private means. | Farringdon, Berks - | Head master. |
| „ „ 2 | Clergyman - | Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire. | |
| „ „ 3 | Merchant - - | Mortlake, Surrey - | |
| „ „ 4 | Esquire - - | Kendal, Westmoreland - | |
| „ „ 5 | Clergyman - - | Titchfield, Hants - | |
| „ „ 6 | Do. - - | Salisbury, Wilts - | |
| „ „ 7 | M.D. - - | Sussex Square, London | |
| „ „ 8 | Clergyman - | Caen, Normandy - | |
| „ „ 9 | Do. - - | Earl's Croome, Worcestershire. | |
| „ „ 10 | Banker, deceased - | Reading, Berks - | |

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| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Parent who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Solicitor - - | Kent - - - | Head master. |
| „ „ 2 | Surgeon - - | Cavendish Square, London. | |
| „ „ 3 | Clergyman - - | Ealing, Middlesex - | |
| „ „ 4 | Do. - - | Caversham, Reading - | |
| „ „ 5 | Do. - - | Michel Drayton, Salop- | |
| „ „ 6 | Do. - - | Llandough, Glamorganshire. | |
| „ „ 7 | Widow of officer in E. India Company's Service. | Brighton, Sussex - | |
| „ „ 8 | Oxford D.C.L. - | St. Giles Oxford - | |
| „ „ 9 | Merchant - | Hoddesdon, Herts - | |
| „ „ 10 | Clergyman - - | Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcestershire. | |

N.B.—The first ten boarders are also the first ten in the school. The preponderance of clergymen's sons in the lowest ten arises from six being choristers of Magdalen College.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

In lieu of this Table is given the following List of Subjects for Examination. Two Terms work from January to July 20, 1865.

Sixth Form :—
Old Testament: Joshua—II. Samuel.
Greek Test.: S. Mark.
Soph. Trachiniæ.
Æschylus, Four Plays.
Thucyd. lib. iv.
Cicero, Letters to Atticus, book ix.
Virgil, Æn. books iv. v.
Juvenal: except Satires ii. vi. ix.
Greek History: Peloponnesian War.
English History: William III. to Victoria.
Latin and Greek Composition. (Prose and Verse.)
Trigonometry, Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic.

Fifth Form :—
Old Testament: Joshua—II. Samuel.
Greek Test. S. Mark.
Eurip. Medea, Hecuba.
Hom. Iliad. vi.
Livy, book xxi. 1—46.
Virg. Æneid, i.—iv.
Cic. pro Archiâ Poetâ.
Liddell's Hist. of Rome, page 490 to the end.
Student's Hume's England, to Richard III.
Latin Composition. (Prose and Verse.)
Arnold's Greek Composition.
Trigonometry, Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic.

Fourth Form:—Old Testament: Joshua—II. Samuel.
Greek Test: S. Matth. v.—ix.
Excerpta Græca, Part II.
Electa ex Ovidio, page 68—98.
Smith's smaller Hist. of Greece.
Palæstra Latina. Fabulæ et Narrationes.
Latin Composition. (Prose and Verse.)
Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic.

Third Form:— The Book of Genesis.
Adams' Greek Delectus.
Palæstra Lat. page 1—27.
Electa ex Ovidio.
Landmarks of Ancient History.
Sullivan's Geography.
Euclid and Arithmetic.

Second Form:—The Book of Genesis, to chap. xxx.
Adams' Greek Delectus.
Jacob's Latin Reader.
Landmarks of Ancient History.
Sullivan's Geography.
Euclid and Arithmetic.

First Form:— The Book of Genesis, to chap. xxx.
Adams' Greek Delectus.
Jacob's Latin Reader.
Kings of England.
Sullivan's Geography.
Greek and Latin Grammar.
Arithmetic.

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## TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

This list is only perfect where Scholarships in Oxford are enumerated, Classes are especially deficient, as no record has been kept of them

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | English Scholar of Jesus College | Nov. | 1855 | |
| Williams | Student of Christ Church | „ | 1859 | 1st in Classics, 2nd in Mathematical Moderations. 1st in Classics, Final Examinations. |
| Hannam | Scholar of Merton | „ | 1859 | |
| Bulley | Demyship of Magdalen College | „ | 1859 | |
| Joye | Exhibitioner of Magdalen College | „ | 1859 | |
| Hicks | Scholar of B. N. College | „ | 1861 | First in Classical Moderations. |
| Hall | Scholar of Merton | „ | 1862 | |
| Twyford | Exhibitioner of Magdalen College | „ | 1863 | |
| Mayo | Scholar of Lincoln | „ | 1864 | |
| Williams | Demyship of Magdalen College | „ | 1864 | |
| Dall | Scholar of Lincoln | „ | 1864 | |
| Hill | Exhibitioner of Exeter | „ | 1865 | |
| Cotton | Indian Civil Service | „ | 1865 | |
| Darby | Woolwich Cadetship | „ | 1865 | |

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Honours gained by the School between April 1866 and December 1867.

Fellowship at Corpus.
Fellowship at Merton.
Craven University Scholarship.
Two First Classes in Final Classical Schools.
One First Class in Law and Modern History.
Two Second Classes in Classical Moderations.
Natural Science Demyship at Magdalen.
Classical Scholarship at Queen's.
Mathematical Postmastership at Merton.
Natural Science Scholarship at Merton.
Proxime accessit to Classical Scholarship at Oriel.
Classical Exhibition at Magdalen.
Natural Science Exhibition at Magdalen.
Classical Exhibition at Queen's.
Classical Exhibition at Merton.
Goldsmith's Company (50*l.*) Exhibition, irrespective of College.
Fellowship at Magdalen.
Proxime accessit to Classical Demyship at Magdalen.
Natural Science Scholarship at Balliol.
Second Class in Classical Moderations.

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Head Master:
Rev. R. H. Hill, D.C.L.

Usher:
Rev. W. J. Sawell, M.A.

## Steeple Aston Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on May 8, 1866.

The original foundation deed is lost; but a deed (declaration of trusts) of 1840 recites that Dr. Samuel Radcliffe (principal of B. N. C. Oxford, and incumbent of this parish in 1640) built a schoolhouse and granted lands at Edmonton to trustees for keeping a school at Steeple Aston, for instructing and teaching of such children as should be born in the parish, in grammar. The master was to be elected by the principal and scholars of B. N. C., and the College was to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the school.

II. A scheme of the Charity Commissioners regulates the Charity until December 31st, 1872, when the property will increase in value. The property consists of:—(*a.*) Land and tenements at Edmonton, let at the yearly rent of 10*l.*, on a lease which will expire at Michaelmas 1872. These tenements consist of a messuage called Dacres, and three cottages, with an orchard and four closes, the whole containing about 16 acres, 9 perches, let for 21 years from Michaelmas 1851. A surveyor's report on this property was made to B. N. C. in October 1865, in which the surveyor reported that a covenant in the lease had been broken; in consequence of which the lessees paid 200*l.* to the school account as compensation, and 59*l.* 7*s.* as dilapidation. These sums have been invested in the new three per cents.

(*b.*) A rentcharge of 10*l.* on property in Harrowden, of which the college are proprietors.

(*c.*) A scholarship of 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, also charged upon the Harrowden property for the maintenance at B. N. C. of a scholar from Steeple Aston Grammar School. As the school does not present a scholar, the amount is paid by the principal to the funds of the school.

At present, therefore, the total annual value of the school property is 20*l.* rent and rentcharge; 8*l.* 15*s.* interest of money in three per cents; 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* paid by B. N. C. in lieu of a scholarship. Total, 35*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

The scheme converts the school, until December 31, 1872, into a mixed elementary school. The instruction is in reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little geography, grammar, and history. Needlework to girls. Religious instruction given according to the doctrines of the Church of England, and attendance at church required of the scholars; but children whose parents object in writing are to be excused. The fees paid for this instruction are as follows:—For parishioners, farmers of more than 10 acres, 6*d.*, dealers and small shopkeepers 4*d.*, skilled labourers 3*d.*, labourers 2*d.* per week. For non-parishioners, at discretion; but they are generally charged half as much again. At the date of my visit there were on the books two non-parishioners at 6*d.*; one

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

parishioner, a farmer of about 100*l.* acres, at 6*d.*; four at 4*d.*; six at 3*d.*; and the rest at 2*d.* The number of children on the books was 45 boys, 43 girls, total 88, of whom 39 boys and 37 girls were present.

III. The staff consists of a master, certificated, but not trained (except as a pupil teacher), an assistant master (ex-pupil teacher), and a sewing mistress. The school is under Government and Diocesan inspection, the Diocesan inspector being the Rev. J. H. Brookes, rector of Steeple Aston, and chairman of the trustees.

IV. The following is a copy of the Report of H.M. Inspector of Schools, for the year ending February 28th, 1866:—

"The school is successful, and its condition in all respects excellent." 61 children were presented for examination, of whom 61 passed in reading, 59 in writing, and 57 in arithmetic; and the grant to the school was 33*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

V. The premises consist of a schoolroom with two rooms above it; a master's house, offices, and garden. There is no playground. Over the school door is the inscription, "Otium sine literis mors est et vivi hominis sepultura." Over the door of the courtyard, "Charitatem jucundiorem, debitor gratus clariorem in gratus facit." Over the central window, "Samuel Radcliffe, S.T.D. Coll Æn. Nasi Oxon, Principalis ac hujus parochiæ Rector primis grammaticæ studiis dedicavit MDCXL. instauratum A.D. MDCLXXXVI. cura R.D. Rectoris."

VI. When the lease at Edmonton falls in the property of this school will be largely increased in value. The local inclination seems to be towards employing it in elementary education. Steeple Aston would not of itself be capable of supporting a grammar school. But it seems that this property might be very usefully employed in behalf of the parish, at a central school. Banbury, the most important town of this part of Oxfordshire, has no endowed grammar school.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(End. Gr. Sch. Ret., p. 168.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Established by Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1648.

*School Property.*—Present annual income 28*l.* 15*s.*, of which 8*l.* 15*s.* is interest on stock, 10*l.* is a rentcharge on lands in Harrowden, belonging to Brasenose College, and 10*l.*, the reserved rent on lands in Edmonton belonging to the school, and let on lease. A considerable increase of income anticipated at the expiration of this lease in 1872. There is also a scholarship at Brasenose College of 6*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, but there has never been a scholar within living memory, but the income is paid to the general funds of the school.

*Objects of Trust.*—The instruction of boys born in the parish in grammar.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar.

*Government and Masters.*—The incumbent and churchwardens of Steeple Aston *ex officio*, and three others appointed by the principal and fellows of Brasenose College, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, are the trustees.

*Present State of School.*

By scheme of Charity Commissioners the school is carried on, till 1872, as a mixed elementary school; it is under a certificated master, and is under Government and diocesan inspection.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

The Rector and the two Churchwardens, ex officio.
C. Cottrell Doram, Esq., of Rousham.
W. Wing, Esq., of Steeple Aston.
A. W. Hall, Esq., of Duns Tew.

Master:

John Neale.

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## Thame Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 11th, 1866.

The executors of Lord Williams of Thame, by a deed of August 10, 1574, conveyed the lands and school premises left by Lord Williams to the Warden and Scholars of New College. Ordinances were made, by a deed between the warden and scholars and the executors, for the governance of the school; and the school is still legally under these statutes, though some of the ordinances have fallen into disuse. The statutes require that on a vacancy arising in the head mastership, notice thereof should be given by the usher to the warden and nine senior fellows of New College, who are to proceed to nominate two persons, between the ages of 26 and 60, Masters or Bachelors of Arts, and of eight years standing in the University. The names of these two persons are to be sent to Henry Norreis or his heirs, being possessors of the *Manor of Ricot*, in the county of Oxford, who within four days must elect one of the two persons so named as master of the school. The person thus chosen is to read the statute "De Officio Pædagogi," in the chapel or other part of the College, all through, in Latin, within two days after his election; and to promise to use every effort to fulfil the office of schoolmaster duly. He is also to give a deed of caution to the amount of 20*l.* to fulfil his duty, or, failing it, to pay that sum to the use of the College after having received three warnings supinæ negligentiæ. On refusing after the fourth warning to pay that caution money, he is to vacate his office. The office of master is to be perpetual and intact, "modo Spartam quam nactus est sedulo adornet."

The usher is to be appointed by the master. He must be a person "cui et morum probitas, et non nullo usu confirmata "docendi peritia suffragetur." He must, on the following Sunday after his election, publicly, in the parish church of Thame, read in English the statutes concerning the duty of the master and usher, in the presence of the churchwardens and at least four "graviores incolæ" of the parish, and must promise, according to a set form of words, to observe them. He must also give a bond in 10*l.* to the same effect, which the master must forward to the warden within a month after the usher's election, under a penalty of 10 "solidi."

The method or system of instruction is to be such as is in use in the mother school of Wykeham, at Winchester. The master is to divide the school into classes; to appoint certain "classici præfecti," who shall report the names of offenders to the master or usher; and to take care to instruct the youth in making verses and writing prose. The books chiefly recommended are Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Plautus, Lucan, Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Justin, Herodian, Terence, and Lucian.

The master is to have 40 marks, the usher 20, as annual salary, paid quarterly. No scholar is to be admitted unless "Anglice legendi bene longo usu confirmatus, primis rei gram-"maticæ rudimentis imbibendis maturus." Each scholar on admission is to pay a "drachma" towards the literary use of the school. Each is also to pay a "solidus" to the master, and a "semi-solidus" per annum to the usher, as augmentation of salary; also two denarii to the master, for the purpose of sweeping the school.

II. From the statement of accounts furnished by the warden of New College for the year ending December 31st, 1865, it appears that the total income of this charity for that year was 1,113*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* This includes a balance from last year's audit of 444*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* The expenditure for the year was 537*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; of which 300*l.* was spent in salaries of master and usher, and 38*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in repairs of the school.

III. There are only two boys on the books of the school; of whom only one was present on the occasion of my visit. The registration had for years been of the most imperfect description, being sometimes kept partially for a year or two, and then entirely intermitted. When kept it appears to have been entered in an old buttery book of New College, in which the headings for "cheese," "butter," &c., were occasionally erased, and the names of boys entered. The present master took charge of the school in 1841. From the above-mentioned book it appeared that in September 1843 there were nine day boys and 14 boarders; in September 1844, eight day boys and 15 boarders; at Midsummer 1847, four day boys and 16 boarders. After this date there is a hiatus; and no further registration appears to have been kept by the master. In 1857 the usher began to keep registration. According to his account, at Midsummer 1858 there were eight boys on the books, all of them day boys. There have been no boarders since the usher came. At Midsummer 1859 the number of boys was eight; 1860, nine; 1861, seven; 1862, four; 1863, one; 1864, seven; 1865, four; 1866, two. These numbers, however, are exclusive of two boys of the master's own family.

The *Master* is a graduate D.C.L. of Oxford University. For some years he has taken no active part in teaching. Indeed in some years it can scarcely have been necessary that he should do so; in 1863, for example, when the number of pupils was only half that of masters. The *Usher* is a Member of the College of Preceptors, but has no other degree or qualification.

IV. The *Pupil* was 11 years and nine months old. He was the son of a farmer, and had been two years in the school. He was not learning anything but reading, dictation, and elementary arithmetic. His reading was, compared with that of children in a National school, bad; his spelling, very bad; his arithmetic, bad. No Latin, no French. For this education he was paying two guineas per annum to the master, and one guinea to the usher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

V. The schoolroom is good, being lofty and roomy. It has a classroom attached to it, which, however, the master now uses as part of his private premises. There is no playground. The master's house is commodious as a private residence, but not suitable for boarders; as they would be obliged to sleep in attics, low, and moderately weather-tight, and much out of repair. The master's garden surrounds the school premises on two sides, and his stable-yard on a third side. The fourth side fronts to the street. There is a farmyard close to the school premises. Altogether, with the exception of the schoolroom, the premises are not well adapted to scholastic purposes.

VI. It is clear that the founder of this school intended it to be like Winchester College. Is is also clear that not only has the school failed to fulfil the founder's intention, but that, for the last 20 years, at any rate, the results produced in it have been totally disproportionate to the value of the endowment.

The master alleges that the cause of this state of things is that the population of Thame is decreasing, and that there are at present no boys to be taught as day scholars. The Commissioners will form their own opinion of the worth of this statement, when I inform them that, at the date of my visit, there was a private day school in existence in the town, about 200 yards from the grammar school, *in which I found* 40 *day boys.* Of these, only 15 came from the neighbourhood, the remaining 25 being all the sons of tradesmen and other residents in the town. The number of boarders at this private school was 80. The proprietor informed me that he had held the school for 12 years. He teaches English, arithmetic, and French to all pupils, and Latin to those who desire it, but no Greek. He charges 15*s.* a quarter for English and arithmetic, 10*s.* 6*d.* for French, 10*s.* 6*d.* for Latin, and 5*s.* for drawing. So that a boy taking English, Latin, and French would pay 7*l.* 4*s.*, whereas the inclusive grammar school fee is only three guineas for a complete classical education. Yet the private school has always been full.

I inquired of several tradesmen and other residents in the town, (some of whom had sons in the private school whom they had transferred thither from the grammar school, and one of whom told me he had brought up no less than 15 sons,) what were the causes of this condition of the grammar school. They were all agreed in assigning causes which were perfectly remediable. The case is, in fact, one of the strongest instances of what results mere neglect, without any otherwise culpable mismanagement on the part of governors, combined with total inefficiency of a master, may occasionally produce.

I had the honour of an interview with the warden and some of the fellows of New College in reference to this school. They did not express to me any definite views for the future of the school; but I gathered from them that they were of opinion that the College would be very willing to co-operate with this Commission or the Charity Commissioners in taking any measures for the benefit of secondary education in the neighbourhood of Thame.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By the executors of Lord Williams of Thame, in 1575, who, under a license from Queen Elizabeth, and a deed of composition entered into by them with the warden and scholars of New College, Oxford, founded a free grammar school and an almshouse for five old men and one woman, with provision for maintenance of founder's tomb.

For many years the distinction between the funds applicable to the almshouse and the school has not been observed. The original endowment produced 57*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* per annum, of which 47*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* was appropriated to the school, and 10*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* to the almshouse. Original statutes deposited at New College.

*School Property.*—Income 658*l.* 15*s.* gross, 390*l.* net, after deducting share of almsfolk and repairs; 300*l.* applied to school purposes. Buildings and site bad. Head master's house not capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free grammar school and an almshouse for five poor men and one woman. Founder's kin and sons of tenants, being inhabitants of Thame and certain villages in the neighbourhood, taught free.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—The education to be in all respects similar to that given in Winchester College.

*Government and Masters.*—Statutes partly obsolete. The warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, are the trustees of the property, and they submit two names as candidates for the head mastership to Lord Abingdon, who selects. The usher is appointed by the head master, with consent of warden and two senior fellows.

Head master required to be M.A. or B.A. of Oxford, and between 26 and 60 years of age.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, net income from endowment 200*l.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* a year from each boy, besides rooms. Usher 100*l.*, and 1*l.* 1*s.* from each boy.

*Day Scholars.*—Six (two in 1866), sons of tradesmen and farmers pay 3*l.* 3*s.* for general school work, and about 10*s.* for fires and lights. The population of the neighbourhood has decreased much in the last 10 years.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys are required to read accurately, but latterly this has not been insisted on.

Classification uniform. No lessons on Sunday.

Boys taught Scripture and Catechism.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment, the latter in the schoolroom.

No playground.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. All lessons learned in school.

BALANCE SHEET, 1864-5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | *s.* | *d.* | PAID. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almshouse foundation:— | | | | Almsfolk | 131 | 2 | 0 |
| Original endowment | 40 | 12 | 4 | Masters' salaries | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord Williams' augmentation income | 142 | 7 | 1 | Taxes and rates | 39 | 4 | 11 |
| | | | | Repairs | 49 | 16 | 3 |
| | | | | Expenses of management and contributions to local objects | 25 | 19 | 0 |
| | 182 | 19 | 5 | | 546 | 4 | 2 |
| School endowment:— | | | | | | | |
| Rentcharges of estates at Easton Neston, Brvll, and Thame | 289 | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| Dividends on 74*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Consols | 2 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Dividends on repair fund of 6,300*l.* Consols | 184 | 10 | 0 | Balance in hand | 112 | 10 | 11 |
| | £658 | 15 | 1 | | £658 | 15 | 1 |

Trustees:
The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.

Head Master:
Rev. T. B. Fooks, D.C.L.

## Watlington Grammar School.

Mr. Fearon's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

I. This school was visited on May 3, 1866.

The original intention of the founder (1664) was to create a free grammar school for the education of youth, the master of which should be nominated by the founder, his heirs and assigns, and should be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Ten boys, to be nominated by the founder, should be taught gratis.

II. The school is now merely an elementary shool. It educates 10 boys on Stonor's, and five on Dame Tipping's endowment, who pay 1*d.* per week. Other scholars pay 3*d.* per week. The instruction is in Bible, catechism, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and a very little geography and grammar.

III. The school, at the date of my visit, contained 42 boys, These were divided into four classes, and taught by one master, who had been in charge of the school 34 years. He was untrained, and not certificated. The school is not inspected or examined. There is no regular registration.

IV. The first class was examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. It consisted of 10 boys, average age nearly 13, average time in school over five years.

| No. | Age. | Time in School. | Occupation. | Reading. | Dictation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 yrs. 5 ms. | 5 yrs. | Cooper. | Very fair. | 0 errors. |
| 2 | 13 „ 2 „ | 4 „ | Police Superint. | „ | 0 „ |
| 3 | 13 „ 4 „ | 6 „ | Shoemaker. | Fair. | 0 „ |
| 4 | 10 „ 11 „ | 3 „ | Labourer. | Pretty fair. | 2 „ |
| 5 | 10 „ 10 „ | 4 „ | „ | Fair. | 3 „ |
| 6 | 13 „ 6 „ | 2 „ | „ | Pretty fair. | 0 „ |
| 7 | 11 „ 8 „ | 5 „ | Blacksmith. | „ | 1 „ |
| 8 | 10 „ 9 „ | 5 „ | Labourer. | Moderate. | 0 „ |
| 9 | 14 „ 9 „ | 9 „ | Shoemaker. | Very fair. | 4 „ |
| 10 | 14 „ 5 „ | 10 „ | Tailor. | „ | 5 „ |

This class read on the whole fairly. Their handwriting was good, and their spelling in dictation (Paper XI.) good. Their arithmetic was very moderate; none could work fractions, and few proportion or practice. They could not have passed the sixth standard in an elementary school under inspection. They knew very little geography, very little grammar, and no history. On the whole the school is inferior to a National or British school under inspection.

V. The school is held in two rooms over the town hall. They are in moderate repair, and ill supplied with furniture, desks, apparatus, &c. There is no playground, and there are no offices. The premises are not in such a condition as would permit of the payment of a grant to an elementary school conducted in them.

### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. vii. 536, A.D. 1822.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—First endowed by Thomas Stonor, who, by indenture dated 28 May 1664, bought land for a market house and a room over, to be used as a free grammar school, and by subsequent deed gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* in trust for the schoolmaster of the same. Subsequently endowed by Dame Ann Tipping, who, by will, gave 100*l.* to be invested in land for the said free school, but with power of diversion to some other school.

*School Property.*—Annual income 15*l.* 10*s.* net, applied to purposes of the school, viz., 10*l.* rentcharge, and 5*l.* 10*s.* rent of land purchased with Lady Tipping's legacy. Site good. Buildings old.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free grammar school for the education of youth in Watlington. Ten boys, nominated by the founder, to be taught gratis (founder).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar, and under Lady Tipping's foundation, reading, writing, and accounts.

*Government and Masters.*—The owner of Watlington Park estate, as the founder's representative, is the governor of the school and nominates the master and 10 free scholars. The trustees to Dame Tipping's foundation would be nominated by the vicar, and have power to nominate four free scholars; no trustees, however, have ever been appointed.

Head master required by founder to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

### *Present State of School.*

An elementary school under one master, who receives the income from endowment, and children's pence.

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Sole Trustee (Founder's Representative):
Thomas S. Carter, Esq., Watlington Park.

Master:
James Bartlett.

## Witney Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I. This school was visited on May 1st, 1866.

The intention of the founders (1660) was to create a free grammar school in which 30 boys, preferentially of Witney and adjacent places, should be taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and the art of writing, by a master and usher. The governors of the school to be the master and wardens of the Grocers' Company; and the visitors to be the Provost and senior Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. For this purpose the school was endowed with two rentcharges.

II. The endowment of the school remains stationary, the rent charges required by the Act 15 Car. II. being paid half-yearly to the head master. The school is conducted by a master and assistant master; and instruction is given in English, French, mathematics, Latin, and Greek, when required. The master takes no boarders; but the assistant master does so, in a private house. No Hebrew is now taught. For instruction in English, Latin, and Greek, the fee is—for day boys, 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum; for board and instruction as above, 35*l.*; extras, French, drawing, and music, four guineas each.

III. There were 24 boys on the books of the school at the date of my visit, all of whom were present. Of these 17 were boarders with the assistant master, and seven were day scholars; of these only five were sons of residents in the town of Witney.

The master is vicar of Asthall, a parish and village near Burford, and about five miles from Witney. He undertakes the instruction in Greek. He is a graduate (M.A.) of Oxford. He appoints and pays the assistant master, occupies the official residence, and receives the endowment.

The assistant master undertakes the instruction in English, Latin, and mathematics. He receives from the master 25*l.* as salary, and 15*l.* as compensation for his share of the official residence. He also receives two guineas from the head master for every day boy in the school; but he pays two guineas to the head master for every boarder. If any additional teacher is required the master pays 10*l.* towards his salary, and the assistant master the remainder. The assistant master is not a graduate. He was trained at Culham Diocesan Normal School.

French, drawing, and music are taught by visiting masters. The assistant master's sister also gives elementary French instruction to the boarders, gratis.

The registration, which is kept by the assistant master, is well kept, and reports of boys' progress are made to their parents. There is no examination of the school except by the masters. Boys are also occasionally sent to the Oxford local examination.

Of the 24 boys on the books of the school one was learning Greek of the head master, and all the rest were under the instruction of the assistant master. All were learning English, by which the school is mainly classified. 19 were learning Latin, eight drawing, four French of the visiting master, eight

others of the assistant master's sister, one German. The boys very seldom stay in the school beyond the age of 15. The following is a list of the scholars in May 1866, divided into their four classes.

| No. | Age. | Time in School. | Occupation. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 yrs. 6 ms. | 1 yr. 4 ms. | Butcher. | Oxford. |
| 2 | 15 „ | 1 „ 2 „ | Farmer. | Berkshire. |
| 3 | 14 „ 5 „ | 5 „ 0 „ | Horsedealer. | Cheltenham. |
| 4 | 12 „ 6 „ | 2 „ 8 „ | Minister. | Witney. |
| 5 | 13 „ 6 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Merchant. | London. |
| 6 | 14 „ | 2 „ 7 „ | Farmer. | Herefordshire. |
| 7 | 14 „ 11 „ | 2 „ 5 „ | „ | Berkshire. |
| 8 | 14 „ 3 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Minister. | Witney. |
| 9 | 10 yrs. 11 ms. | 2 yrs. 5 ms. | Jeweller. | Witney. |
| 10 | 12 „ 4 „ | 2 „ 5 „ | Glover. | Woodstock. |
| 11 | 14 „ 8 „ | 1 „ 4 „ | Farmer. | Oxfordshire. |
| 12 | 12 „ 2 „ | 3 „ 5 „ | „ | Berkshire. |
| 13 | 16 „ 8 „ | 1 „ 7 „ | Landowner. | America. |
| 14 | 11 „ 9 „ | 1 „ 2 „ | Farmer. | Oxfordshire. |
| 15 | 10 „ 3 „ | 3 „ 4 „ | Surgeon. | London. |
| 16 | 14 „ 6 „ | 2 „ 7 „ | Farmer. | Oxfordshire. |
| 17 | 11 „ 8 „ | 0 „ 9 „ | „ | „ |
| 18 | 11 „ 8 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Farmer. | Oxfordshire. |
| 19 | 11 „ 8 „ | 0 „ 9 „ | „ | „ |
| 20 | 9 „ 8 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Blanket-maker | Witney. |
| 21 | 10 „ 9 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Horsedealer. | Cheltenham. |
| 22 | 13 „ 8 „ | 2 „ 4 „ | Farmer. | Oxfordshire. |
| 23 | 10 „ 6 „ | 0 „ 1 „ | Glover. | Woodstock. |
| 24 | 7 „ | 2 days. | Solicitor. | Witney. |

IV. The whole school was examined in dictation, Paper XI., which they did remarkably well. The whole of the first class (except one boy, who had three errors) wrote the passage without a mistake. The second class had an average of less than one error each. These boys are evidently well taught in the elementary English subjects. The scholars who were learning Latin were examined in Papers XIV., XVI., or XVII., according to their class. Their knowledge of Latin was extremely limited, as might be expected under the circumstances; but they knew very fairly well what they professed. Five boys professed the first three books of Euclid, but knew very little of it.

The assistant master does his work well. The boys come in very ignorant, and it is almost as much as one man can do to instruct them in the elements, so as to make them read and spell accurately, and learn the ordinary rules of arithmetic. This he appears to succeed in doing. The spelling, in particular, is decidedly better than I have found it in most schools of this kind. All the real work of the school is done by the assistant master; and it is, under the circumstances, creditable to him.

V. The master's house is commodious as a private house, but it is not suitable for boarders. It might accommodate 12 boarders;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

but the rooms are chiefly attics, cold, and inconveniently small. There is no regular playground; but a close in front of the school is used for that purpose. There are two very fair school-rooms, of which only one is now in use.

VI. The chief points to be noticed in reference to this school are

(*a.*) That the visitors do not visit and examine the school as required by the statutes. I am informed, however, that they hand back to the master the annual fee which, in accordance with the founder's will, is paid to them for this purpose by the governors.

(*b.*) That the master's office is almost a sinecure. At the date of my visit his work consisted of teaching Greek to one boy.

(*c.*) That the number of boys in the school is less than that required by the founder to be taught; and that of those in the school scarcely more than one-fifth reside in Witney. The population of Witney is above 3,000, and the Post Office Directory gives a list of over 200 professional and commercial residents in the town. There is a free Blue Coat school for educating, clothing, and apprenticing sons of journeymen weavers, which has 30 boys on the foundation, and day scholars. There also two private academies in the town.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. vol. xxxii. pt. 2, 698, A.D.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Henry Box, who, by will dated 1660, confirmed by Act of 15 Car. II., erected a free school for one schoolmaster and one usher, and gave a rentcharge of 50*l.* for the maintenance of the same. Subsequent endowment by Mary Box, who, in 1670, gave a rent of 13*l.*, of which 10*l.* was to maintain a writing master, and 40*s.* to the poor, and 20*s.* to the provost and fellows of Oriel for horse-hire at yearly visitation.

*School Property.*—Annual income 63*l.* gross, 55*l.* net., all applied to the school. Buildings and site good. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free grammar school for education and instruction of children and youth (Act 15 Car. II.)

The school to be free for the teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to 30 scholars, residents and founder's kin preferred (Statutes, 1674).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Statutes, 1674).

*Government and Masters.*—The endowment being a rentcharge of 63*l.* is received by the head master, who transmits a statement of its application to the master and wardens of the Grocers' Company, who are the governors.

The provost and senior fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, are the visitors, and with the Grocers' Company appoint and dismiss masters.

Head master required to be M.A. of an English university.

The appointment of usher given by preference to one who has an university degree.

#### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical, with one boy learning Greek.

*Masters.*—Head master is M.A. and clergyman, vicar of Astall. Total income from endowment 30*l.*, from fees 35*l.* Second and writing master 25*l.* and from fees 43*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—(In 1866) seven, of whom five sons of residents in Witney, pay 5*l.* 10*s.* for general school work. French, drawing, or music, 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

*Boarders.*—17, all in second master's house, sons of merchants, professional men, and farmers. Four meals a day; meat once at least. Terms for board and instruction from 30*l.* to 35*l.* Washing 2*l.* Books and stationery 1*l.* Drilling 5*s.* School bills, highest 43*l.*, lowest 37*l.*, average 42*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room 275 feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed. Monitor in each bed-room responsible for order. Masters visit bed-rooms twice after boys have gone to bed.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys are required to read English perfectly.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly.

School course slightly modified to suit particular cases. No lessons on Sunday, but boarders attend service at the church and pass the evening with the master. School opened and closed daily with prayer from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible.

Promotions by marks and by examination every half-year by the masters. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions, bad marks, and slight corporal punishment with cane on hand, in public.

Playground: a field of 1½ acres belonging to master, close to school. Drilling and sword exercise taught.

Cricket and other games played. Assistant masters sometimes join in games. Boys in walks usually accompanied by a master.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study from 26 to 30 hours per week. Play from 16 to 21 hours per week.

During last five years two or three boys have gone to some other place of education each year.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION. &C. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars:—Sons of a Wesleyan minister, chemist, currrier and farmer, farmer, watchmaker, manufacturer, brewer.

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Manufacturer - - | Woodstock. |
| ,, ,, 2 | Professor of music - | Cheltenham. |
| ,, ,, 3 | Farmer - - - | Hazleton, near Cheltenham. |
| ,, ,, 4 | Do. - - - | Old Rock, near Dymock, Gloucestershire. |
| ,, ,, 5 | Merchant - - - | London. |
| ,, ,, 6 | Farmer - - - | Hazleton. |
| ,, ,, 7 | Merchant - - - | Natchez, Missisippi, America. |
| ,, ,, 8 | Coachbuilder - - | Near Reading. |
| ,, ,, 9 | | |
| ,, ,, 10 | | |
| Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Farmer - - - | Hazleton. |
| ,, ,, 2 | Physician - | Wandsworth. |
| ,, ,, 3 | Manufacturer - - | Woodstock. |
| ,, ,, 4 | Farmer - - - | Minster Lovell, near Witney. |
| ,, ,, 5 | Tennis court proprietor - | Oxford. |
| ,, ,, 6 | Farmer - - - | Coate, near Bampton, Oxon. |
| ,, ,, 7 | Farmer and horse dealer - | Cheltenham. |
| ,, ,, 8 | Farmer - - - | Broadfields, near Northleach. |
| ,, ,, 9 | Do. - - - | Do. do. |
| ,, ,, 10 | | |

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864 |
| | (a) | £ s. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | M. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 32 | 1 | — | 10 | 13 3/6 | 6 | 25′ | 1 | 2 30′ | Bible, Joshua and part of St. John's Gospel. | 11 | 12 10/11 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 2 30′ | Bible, Joshua and part of St. John's Gospel. | 7 | 9 4/7 | 6 | 25 | 2 30′ | Bible, Josh. and part of St. John's Gosp. |
| Greek - - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Xenophon's Anabasis, 3rd Book. Cesar de Bello Gallico, 3rd and 4th Books. | — | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 21 | 6 | — | 8 | — | 5 | 20 | 2 | 7 | Arnold's 2nd Latin Book. | 5 | — | 5 | 15 | 4 | 6 30′ | Arnold's 2nd Latin Bk.; Arnold's 1st do. | 5 | — | 5 | — | 3 3/4 | Latin Accidence. |
| French (b) - | 10 | 3 | 1 1(c) pr. 1/4 | 6 | — | 2 | 45′ | 1 | 4 | Hist. de France. Arnold's French book, Guillaume le Conquerant; Surenne's French Dialogues. | 4 | — | 2 | 45 | 1 | 4 | De Porquet's French Reading Book; Arnold's French book; Bossutt's French phases. | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 32 | — | — | all | — | 4 | 1 15 | — | 5 | Colenso's Arithmetic; Edwards' Mercantile Accounts. | all | — | 4 | 1h. 15 | — | 5 | Colenso's Arithmetic; Edwards's Mercantile Accounts. | all | — | 4 | 1 15′ | 5 | Colenso's Arithmetic. |
| Book-keeping | 10 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Quested's Mens.; Nesbit's Treatise on Land Surveying. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | Quested's Mens.: Nesbett's Land Surveying. | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 12 | 3 | — | 9 | — | 2 | 45′ | — | 1 30′ | Euclid and Colenso's Algebra. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | Euclid and Colenso's Algebra. | | | | | | |
| Natural History. | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | all | — | 1 | 45 | — | 45′ | Goldsmith's Abridgment of Nat. Hist. | all | — | 2 | — | 1 | Catechm. of Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdom by C. O. Brien. |
| History - | all | 4 | — | all | — | 2 | 20′ | — | 1 35′ | Ince's Outlines of Eng. Hist. | all | — | 2 | 25 | — | 1 30′ | Ince's Outlines of Eng. Hist. | all | — | 2 | — | 2 | Little Arthur's Eng. Hist. and Dr. Giles' Catechism. |

[illegible] in attendance during the half-year ending Midsummer 1864; in the latter half of that year the number was very small in [illegible]

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | No. of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lessons, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Auohors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | *s.* | | Y. | | M. | | H. | | | Y. | | M. | | H. | | | Y. | | M. | H. | |
| Geography | all | 4 | — | all | — | 1 | 20 | — | 1 | Cornwell's School Geography. | all | — | 1 | 20 | — | 1 | Cornwell's Geog. for Beginners. | all | — | 2 | 20 | 1 | Geography for Beginners. |
| English Grammar. | all | 4 | — | all | — | 1 | 20 | — | 50′ | Morell's Eng. Gram.; Hist of British Empire by Dr. Collier; Great Events of History. | all | — | 2 | 15 | — | 1 5′ | Gleig's Eng. Gram.; History of British Empire. | all | — | 2 | 30 | 1 | Greig's Eng. Gram. |
| English Literature. | all | 1 | — | all | — | 2 | 30 | — | 1 | Goldsmith's Traveller; Information on Common Things; Lessons on Objects, etc. | all | — | 2 | 45 | — | 1 30′ | Cowper's Poems. Information on Common Things. Lessons on Objects, etc. | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 21 | 2 | — | all | — | 1 | 45 | 1 | 45′ | - - - - | all | — | 1 | 45 | 1 | 45′ | - - - - | | | | | | |
| Reading | all | 4 | — | all | — | 2 | 30 | — | 1 | Hist. of British Empire; Markham's Hist.; Great Events. Poetry. | all | — | 3 | 30 | — | 1 30′ | Poetry; Goldsmith's Abridgment; Hist. of British Empire. | all | — | 5 | 30 | 30′ | "Near Home and Far Off," or an account of various countries in the world; Graduated series of Class Book. |
| Writing | all | — | — | all | — | 4 | 30 | — | 2 | - - - - | all | — | 4 | 30 | — | 2 | - - - - | all | — | 8 | 26 | 3 30′ | |
| Music | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 30 | — | 3 | - - - - | 2 | — | 4 | 30 | — | 3 | - - - - | 1 | — | 4 | 30 | 3 | |
| Drawing (c) | 11 | — | 1 1 pr. ½ | 5 | — | 1 | 2h | — | 2 | - - - - | 5 | — | 1 | 2h | — | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Analysis of Sentences. | 10 | 1 | — | all | — | 1 | 45 | 1 | 45′ | Hunter's Analysis of Sentences. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drilling | 30 | 1 | 5 | all | — | 2 | 1h | — | 2 | - - - - | 9 | — | 2 | 1h | — | 2 | - - - - | all | — | 2 | 1h | 2 | |

(c) If taught by the Drawing Master.

Note.—Where boys learn French and Drawing less time is given by them to Writing an Arithmetic.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) elsewhere.

1862. One third class at Oxford, middle class examinations.
1864. One first division first class do. do.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Governors:
The Masters and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London, Grocers' Hall, City, E.C.

Visitors:
The Provost and Senior Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford.

Clerk to Trustees:
William Ruck, Grocers' Hall.

Head Master:
Rev. Henry Gregory, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Usher and writing master at present (1867) vacant; duties performed by a probationer.

## Woodstock Grammar School.

### Mr. Fearon's Report.



I. This school was visited on May 2nd, 1866.

The founder intended to create an endowment for the maintenance of a free grammar school in Woodstock. Part of the endowments of this school has been lost through a series of causes, some of which are known, and others apparently unknown. In addition to the endowments enumerated above, Carlisle mentions that a house was left to the school by one of the Dukes of Marlborough. Some of the old inhabitants recollect this house, which is opposite the Wesleyan chapel, being occupied by the master; but now it is not considered as part of the school property. The school property in Woodstock now consists of the old school house by the church; the master's house and new schoolroom; two adjoining houses, viz., a dwelling house, and the new Angel Inn; and certain closes.

II. There is no scheme or statute regulating the education; but an agreement has been made between the master and governors that he should teach the sons of inhabitants of Woodstock Latin and Greek gratuitously, and should give them an English and commercial education for a sum not exceeding one guinea quarterly; but should be allowed to take boarders, and out-town day-boys, on his own terms.

III. There were 10 scholars on the books of the school at the date of my visit, of whom two only were town boys, and eight out-town. There were nine present, viz., one town boy, and eight out-town. The out-town boys pay four guineas a year for all subjects. French and music are not taught. The classification of the school is by Latin grammar. The 10 boys were divided into six classes; the first class containing two boys; the 2nd, one; the 3rd, one; the fourth, four; the 5th, one; the sixth, one. The boy composing the 5th class was absent. The following is a list of the whole school:—

| No. | Class. | Age. | Time in School. | Occupation. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I. | 14 ys. 10 ms. | 4 ys. 7 ms. | Corndealer. | Bladon. |
| 2 | II. | 13 „ 11 „ | 4 „ 9 „ | „ | Yarnton. |
| 3 | II. | 13 „ 0 „ | 5 „ 2 „ | Farmer. | Kidlington. |
| 4 | III. | 13 „ 11 „ | 0 „ 1 „ | Posting. | Woodstock. |
| 5 | IV. | 8 „ 10 „ | 1 „ 3 „ | Farmer. | Wootton. |
| 6 | „ | 8 „ 1 „ | 1 „ 0 „ | Baker. | Woodstock. |
| 7 | „ | 9 „ 11 „ | 1 „ 4 „ | Farmer. | Bladon. |
| 8 | „ | 8 „ 11 „ | 0 „ 7 „ | Solicitor. | Woodstock. |
| 9 | V. | 7 „ 9 „ | 0 „ 1 „ | Widow. | „ |
| 10 | VI. | 12 „ 9 „ | 0 „ 1 „ | Gamekeeper. | Glympton. |

The master is a clergyman, M.A. Oxford, and acts also as curate to a neighbouring parish. He is also chaplain to the union. The school is never examined, but the boys appear to be carefully marked, and their progress is registered.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

IV. Dictation was given to the nine boys present. Paper XI. eight lines, to the three first boys, and an easier piece to the others. It was very badly done. The average of the whole was over eight errors in spelling to each boy. The boy composing the 2nd class had 14 mistakes. Another boy, who had only been one month in the school, had 16 mistakes. No one was free from error, the smallest number of errors in any paper being three. No boy in the school could do practice, proportion, or fractions. The first five professed the compound rules (ordinary weights and measures); the rest were in different stages of learning the simple rules. The reading was moderate; the writing fair. Very little English history or geography was done, and no English grammar. In Latin the first class had just begun delectus; the 2nd had nearly finished the regular verbs; the rest were in still more rudimentary stages. They did not remember well what they had learnt. Altogether the instruction is of the most moderate description.

V. The old schoolroom is not now used for that purpose Part of it is let at a nominal rent to the vestry. It is in fair repair as regards the fabric, but is quite unfitted for scholastic uses. The school is now held in a room behind the master's house, which is capable of accommodating 20 scholars, but is badly ventilated. It has a very small office and entrance, and no playground. This room was built by a former master for the purpose of a dormitory. The master's house contains no accommodation for boarders. Altogether these premises are quite unsuitable for the purpose of a grammar school.

VI. I had the honour of an interview with the Mayor and three trustees. They had nothing to suggest, and did not appear to wish for any change.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xii. 321.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Richard Cornwell, who, by will of 16 May 1585, gave 300*l.* for purchase of* land, and for erection and maintenance of a free grammar school in Woodstock (license of mortmain, 16 June, 14 Eliz.) Further endowed by Thomas Fletcher, who, by will, 5 Oct. 1615, gave 300*l.* to the Skinners Company in London to buy lands to value of 13*l.* per annum, and pay 4*l.* yearly to schoolmaster of the free school, and two other sums of 4*l.* each for other purposes in Witney (covenant to pay the same by the Skinners Company, made 25 Nov. 1623). The capital sum was, with consent of corporation of Woodstock and the executor of Mr. Fletcher, expended on the buildings of the company, which were destroyed by fire in 1666. The Company deduct 2*l.* 8*s.* for land tax, from the whole 12*l.*; 3*l.* 4*s.* is the amount actually paid to the schoolmaster.

*School Property.*—Income of lands from houses and about two acres of land in and about the town, in the payment from Skinners Company (1865), 68*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, 65*l.* net paid to the master.

Buildings ill adapted.

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* Of the 300*l.* bequeathed by the founder, 100*l.* was invested in lands, and produces about 87*l.* yearly, besides master's house. 120*l.* produces a rentcharge of 6*l.* 8*s.* on Freethorns manor, and 80*l.* has nothing to represent it (head master's letter, 8 November 1864).

*Objects of Trust.*—The erection and maintenance of a school and house for master of a free grammar school in Woodstock (Deed 1585).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Deed 1585).

*Government and Masters.*—The mayor and corporation of Woodstock manage the school estate, appoint and dismiss, under stated circumstances, the master, and prescribe by agreement with each head master on his appointment the subjects to be taught in the school. In other respects the school is regulated by the head master.

Head master required to be in Holy Orders.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. of Oxford and a clergyman.

Total income from endowment 65*l.*, with residence.

*Day Scholars.*—15, of all ages, pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for general school work. Non-foundationers pay the same as foundationers. Fires and lights 8*s.* per annum, and drilling 4*s.* per annum.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—School classified by Latin chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified, sometimes slightly.

No attendance on Sundays. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Religious instruction to all.

Promotions by half-year's marks. Prizes given half-yearly to head boy in each class.

Punishments: impositions, caning, and flogging, the latter in private.

No playground. Cricket played in the park about ½ mile off. No school bounds. No gymnasium. Drilling taught if enough boys to form a class of 12.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week

Lessons learned almost entirely in school. Play 2 hours per day.

During last five years no boys gone to university.

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Trustees:

The Mayor and Corporation of Woodstock.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Sanders, M.A.

# COUNTY OF OXFORD.

## TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowments: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Henley-on-Thames. | 3,419 | Farming - | Trustees - | Yes | Varied by authority. | Good | Trustees | 294 | 280 | — | Dim. |
| Oxford - Cathedral Grammar School, Christ Church. | 27,560 | Mixed - | None in existence. | — | No statutes | Good | No property. | — | — | — | — |
| Oxford - - Magdalen College School. | „ | Mixed | ollege - | — | Observed - | — | College- | 216 | 216 | 216 | Stat. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bampton - | 2,863 | Farming - | Parish chest | No | Not observed | Not good. | By vicar as visitor. | 36 | 36 | 36 | Stat. |
| Thame | 2,917 | Agricultural. | College and with master. | No | Obsolete - | Bad | College- | 615 | 390 | 300 | Stat. |
| Witney - | 3,158 | Manufacturing. | Governors and school library. | Yes | Varied - | Good | Rent-charge. | 63 | 60 | 60 | Stat. |
| Woodstock - | 1,201 | Farming and glove manufacturing, | Corporation chest. | No | Observed - | Ill adapted. | Mayor and Corporation.] | 73 | 50 and residence | 50 and residence | Stat. |

(*Continued on p.* 294.)

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | £ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | — | None | — | Ex.-off. | Elected by existing trustees. | Trstees. | Yes | Children of town and neighbourhood. | Boys only. | Residence abs. | Examination. | Incr. | Non-class. | — |
| None | — | None | — | College | — | College | Yes | For 14 choristers of cathedral. | Boys only. | - - - | - - - | — | - - - | Singing. |
| None | — | 2 | 40 | College | — | Master and trstees. | Yes | Matriculated members of university. | Boys only. | Residence abs. | Nomin. by President. | Stat. | Semi-class. | — |
| None | — | None | — | 1ex.-off., rest local. | None | Trstees. | | Town boys | Boys only. | None - - | Claim - | Stat. | Non-class. | None |
| None | — | None | — | College | — | College and master. | Yes | Town children and certain parishes named | Boys only. | Residence pref. | Claim - | — | Non-class. | Almshouse. |
| None | — | None | — | Grocers Company. | — | Trstees. and master. | Yes under conditions. | Town boys | Boys only. | Founder's kin and residence pref. | Claim - | Stat. | Classical - | None |
| None | — | None | — | Ex officio. | — | Partly by trstees. | Under stated circumstances. | Town boys | Boys only. | Residence preferential. | Claim - | Dim. | Classical - | None |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Boys (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley-on Thames. | Two - | Trstees. | Trustees - | Trstees. | Trstees. | Of Ch. of Eng. and master of upper school, in orders. | H.M. | B. & D. | No change. | 2 |
| Oxford - - Cathedral Grammar School, Christ Church. | One - | Dean | Dean - | — | — | By custom a chaplain of cathedral. | Rms. in college for master. | B. & D. | Day boys received now. | — |
| Oxford - - Magdalen College School. | Two on foundation, 12 others. | President of college. | President | One on foundation by President, others by H.M. | | To be well qualified and of Ch. of England. | Hou. or rooms in college. | Both | Members non-academical now. | 1 |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bampton - | H.M. - | Visitors | Visitors and trustees. | — | — | Member of Ch. of England. | H.M. | B. & D. | None - | 3 |
| Thame - - | H.M. and usher. | College names, Lord Abingdon appoints. | College - | College and Ld. Abingdon. | By master with consent of college. | B.A. or M.A. Oxon, between ages of 26 & 60. | H.M. | D. on | Fewer boys and of lower class. | 2 |
| Witney - - | H.M. and 2 assist. masters. | Governorsand visitors. | Governors | Governors, visitors, & H.M. | Governors. | M.A. of Eng. University. | H.M. | B. & D. | Usefulness increased. | 6 |
| Woodstock - | H.M. - | Mayor and Corporation. | Mayor and Corporation. | H.M. | H.M. | A Church of England clergyman. | H.M. | D. only | Neither for many years. | 4 |

(*Continued on p. 296.*)

| School. | | | | Boarding Houses. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Boys. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. | Per cent. | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | |
| - | - - | 1 | 6 | - - | H.M. - | H.M. | Yes | 81 | 70 | 59 | (*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½ or 9 | Master sleeps close by. | 607 | — |
| - | - - | 2 | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| 100 A. | 65 A. 35 B. | 5 | 1 casually. | H.M. - | H.M. - | — | Yes | 66 | 63 | 60 | (*a*) 6.45 a.m. (*b*) 8.15 to 10. | By senior boy. | — | From 3 to 6 boys in a study. |
| 100 B. | 75 A. 15 B. | — | — | Trustees and H.M. | H.M. - | H.M. | Yes | 25 | 23 | 21 | (*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m. | - - - | — | — |
| - | 100 C. | None | — | - - | None - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| 30 A. 55 B. 15 C. | - - | — | — | ? | Second master. | 2nd M. | Yes | 43 | 42 | 37 | (*a*) from 6 to 7 a.m. (*b*) 8.15 to 8.45. | Monitor - - | 275 | No |
| - | 100 B. | — | One | No authority required. | No one - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge necessary on Admission. | Classification Uniform; i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision. | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Lan- |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley-on-Thames. | 40 | 42 | To spell and do dictation, and first four rules of arithmetic. | Separate | By examination quarterly. | Nearly all in school. | 75 | 52 | 55 | 10 | — |
| Oxford — Cathedral Grammar School, Christ Church. | 38 | 27 to 30 | To read fluently. | By classics chiefly. | At master's discretion. | Most in school | 29 | 20 | 8 | — | — |
| Oxford — Magdalen College School. | About 39 | 39½ | Choristers must read well. | Precedence by classics chiefly. Sep. for Math. and Nat. Sci. | At master's discretion. | ¾ (*a*), rest (*c*) | 91 | 91 | 60 | — | — |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bampton | About 43 | 34 | — | Uniform | By age and ability. | The greater part in school. | 14 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Thame | 40 | 30 | To read accurately. | — | — | All in school | — | — | — | — | — |
| Witney | 40 | 26 to 30 | To read perfectly. | By one leading subject chiefly. | By these combined. | Day boys ditto; ¾ in school. | 21 | 1 | 10 | — | |
| Woodstock | 41 | 25 | To read | By Latin chiefly. | By half-year's marks. | Nearly all in school. | 15 | 2 | — | — | |

(*Continued on p.* 298.)

INSTRUCTION.

| ...essons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| ...ithout aid of ...utor. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | Short sentences, and once a week, composition. | 75 | 41 | Chiefly text books, but once a week from dictation. | 4 | 40 | | 75 | 75 | Chemistry and physics by lectures and experiments. |
| ...casional aid ...rom tutor. | P.V. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 29 | 25 | All three | — | — | — | — | 16 | " " " |
| ...ght aid ...rom tutor. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | — | All three modes. | 91 | 45 | Text books in all but the highest forms. | — | — | 4 | 1 | 12 | By (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), and University Professor's Lectures. |
| ...ithout aid | P. | P. | — | — | Short sentences | 20 | — | All three modes. | 4 | — | — | — | — | " " " |
| | P. | — | — | — | Short sentences | — | — | Text books and dictation. | — | — | — | — | — | " " " |
| ...thout aid | P.V. | P.V. | P.V. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 32 | 12 | All three modes. | 10 | 4 | — | 11 | — | Text books and experiments by pupils. |
| ...enerally ...thout aid. | Arnold's Exercises. | — | — | — | Short sentences. | 15 | — | Text books and dictation. | 7 | — | — | — | — | (*b*) By running commentaries occasionally in hearing Geography lessons. |

*Continued on next page.*

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley-on-Thames. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | G.D.; P.; and D.F.; a few boys P.M. | - - - | H.M. and math. M., and one of the clergy. | - - - |
| Oxford - - Cathedral Grammar School, Christ Church. | 29 | 29 | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | Choristers and probationers are taught singing. | - - - | - - - | One or more Masters of Arts. |
| Oxford - - Magdalen College School. | 91 | Lower boys | — | Incidentally. | | — | 20 | 6 | 22 | G.D.; P.M.; and T.M. | - - - | - - - | Examiners appointed by President. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bampton - | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | — | 25 | 25 | — | 4 | P.M. - - | - - - | - - - | Half-yearly by vicar, as visitor. |
| Thame - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Music can be learned. | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Witney - - | All | All | All | All | 21 | All | All | 11 | 6 | G.D.; P.D.; F.; D.M. | Mapping - | Masters twice a year. | - - - |
| Woodstock - | 15 | 15 | — | — | 15 | 15 | 15 | — | — | - - - | - - - | Masters - | H.M. would appoint, if any. |

(*Continued on p.* 300.)

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who how Apti-de for ertain udies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| es - | Yes - | Yes - - | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book morn. and even. | All | H.M., or if day boys, the Rector. | Boarders only. | Boarders only. |
| es, to ome xtent. | Yes - | Yes - - | 29 | Choristers are Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Begins with prayer, Bishop Blomfield's Manual. | All | Clergyman of parish. | - - - | - - - |
| Yes, within range of Univ. studies | | | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Begins with Dean Colet's prayer. | All | H.M. - - | All except day boys. | All except day boys. |
| — | - - - | - - - | 20 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morn. and even. | — | - - - | Boarders only. | Boarders only. |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | - | — | - - - | No lessons on Sunday. | - - - |
| ghtly | Slightly - | Slightly - | 32 | Unrestricted. | H.M. | Morn. and even. from Prayer Book. | All | Clergyman of parish. | None - | Boarders attend. |
| ghtly | Slightly - | Slightly - | 15 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book morn. and even. | All at even. pryrs. | - - - | None - | None - |

(Continued on next page.)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley-on-Thames. | Yes | Sometimes caning in public. | Corporal | None | Master always present. | 36 | ¼ acre | Close | Both |
| Oxford — Cathedral Grammar School, Christ Church. | Yes | Private | Corporal | None | None | — | A small quadrangle. | Close | Both |
| Oxford — Magdalen College School. | Yes | Birching in private. | Corporal | Keep order. Prevent tyranny. | School bounds. | — | 90 yards by 45. | Close | Both |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bampton | | Not used | All | | None | — | None | — | — |
| Thame | Yes | Corporal, in public. | | Two boys to assist in discipline and instruction. | None | — | None | — | — |
| Witney | Yes, with appeal to visitors. | Caning very rarely in public. | | Four prefects can inflict corporal punishment. | None | 16 to 21. | 1½ acres | Close | Both |
| Woodstock | Yes | Generally public. | All | | None | 10 and Sat. holiday. | None | — | — |

(*Continued on page* 302.)

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents. | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | To both on payment. | Those taught. | Those taught | Expedient by trustees and masters. | Possible and expedient. | Boys not properly grounded at admission. |
| No | No | No | To all on payment. | Classics and mathematics. | Those in use | Not expedient to alter present system. | Not expedient. | Smallness of stipend and of school accommodation. |
| Not for exclusive use. | Yes | Yes | To all on payment. | Subjects of university schol. exam. | Those taught | Not expedient to change. | Yes, within range of studies. | Want of exhibitions tenable at school, and reliance on H.M.'s enterprise. |
| — | — | — | — | A good English education and classics in some cases. | Those suited to his future career. | Present half-yearly examination sufficient. | Not expedient. | Boys removed because place is so isolated. |
| None | No | No | None | — | — | — | — | — |
| No | Yes | Yes for brdrs. | To both | Those in use. | Classical and general subjects combined. | Not expedient | Not expedient. | Too small an endowment. |
| None | Drilling taught, if enough boys. | None | None | Those in use, except Greek. | Those taught, except Greek, and (by some few) Latin. | Not expedient. | Not poss. or exp. with present staff. | Want of funds for assistance. |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endow | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Deeds and Ordinances. | | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. | | | |
| | | | Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | | | | Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or sta- |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Charlbury - | 3,074 | Farming and manufacturing. | Prerog. Court, Canterbury. | Yes | Varied by authority. | Inconvenient. | College- | 40 | 40 | 40 | Stat |
| Chipping Norton | 3,137 | Farming and manufacturing. | Now a National School. | | - - - | — | - - | — | — | — | — |
| Cropredy - | 2,478 | Farming - | Charity commission. | Yes | Partly obsolete. | Good | Trustees | 39 | 35 | 35 | Sta |
| Dorchester - | 1,097 | Farming - | Trustees - | Yes | Varied by original authority. | Fair | A rent-charge and by trustees. | 10 | 10 | 10 | Sta |
| Steeple Aston - | 736 | Now a National school. | | — | - - - | — | - - | — | — | — | — |
| Watlington - | 1,935 | Agricultural. | Owner of Watlington estate, ex-officio. | No | Partly obsolete. | Old | Master and the trustees. | 15/10 | 15/10 | 15/10 | Sta |
| *Schools in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford - - | 1,649 | Agricultural, manufacturing. | Trustees - | Yes | Va. by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 196 | — | 132 | Sta |
| Ewelme - - | 634 | - - - | - - - | — | - - - | — | - - | — | — | — | — |

| IENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 10 | — | — | College | — | Trstees. | Yes | Town boys | Boys only. | Residence abs. | Claim - | Incr. | Classical - | None |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - | — | - - - | — |
| None | — | None | — | Local | — | Vicar and trstees. | Yes | Parish children. | Boys only. | No foundationers. | | — | Non-class. | None |
| None | — | None | — | Ex-officio. | Mem. of Ch. of Eng. | Trstees. | Yes | Town children and one adjoining hamlet. | Boys only. | Residence pref. | Claim - | Stat. | Non-class. | None |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - | — | - - - | — |
| None | — | None | — | Ex-off. | — | Master and trstees. | No | Youth of parish. | Boys only. | Residence pref. | Nomination. | Stat. | Non-class. | None |
| None | — | None | — | 1ex.-off., rest local. | — | Trstees. | Yes | Town children. | Boys only. | Residence abs. | Claim - | Dim. | Classical - | None |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - | — | - - - | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number. | Masters. | | | | | | Charact | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residence of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Bourders, or Day Boys (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlbury | H.M. | Principal and Fellows of B.N.C. | Principal and Fellows of B.N.C. | — | — | By preference from B.N.C. and of Church of Eng. | No suitable house. | B. & D. | Slightly lower class of boys. | |
| ChippingNorton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cropredy | H.M. | Vicar and Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | Member of Ch. of England. | H.M. | D. | Changed | |
| Dorchester | H.M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | Member of Ch. of Eng. and certificated. | H.M. | D. only. | Now a National school. | |
| Steeple Aston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Watlington | H.M. | Founder's represent. | — | — | — | Should be Graduate of Oxford or Camb. (not so actually). | None | D. only. | No change. | |
| *Schools in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford | — | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | Member of Ch. of England. | H.M. | — | — | — |
| Ewelme | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Boys. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent.<br>5 A.<br>95 B. | Per cent.<br>65 B.<br>35 C. | — | — | - - - | H.M. - | H.M. | — | 11 | 9 | 8 | (*a*) 6 or 6½<br>(*b*) 8 or 8½ | Master's supervision. | 420 | — |
| - - - | - - - | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | 15 B.<br>85 C. | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | — | — | - - - | None | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | 85 B.<br>15 C. | — | — | - - - | None - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - - | - - - | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | - - - | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge necessary on Admission. | Classification Uniform; i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlbury | 44 | 25 | | By reading chiefly. | By examination monthly. | Most in school under sup. | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| ChippingNorton | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cropredy | 44 | 26½ | | Uniform | Examination | Nearly all in School. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dorchester | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Steeple Aston | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Watlington | 44 | 30 | At discretion of Master. | By reading and arith. | General proficiency. | All in School | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Schools in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ewelme | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Bookkeeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Aid from tutor | P. | — | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 46 | — | All three modes. | — | — | — | — | — | |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | — | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | 125 | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | 43 | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | — | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | All | — | Dictation and set in writing. | — | 6 | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | — | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |
| . . . | — | — | — | — | . . . | — | — | . . . | — | — | — | — | — | . . . |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlbury | 15 | 15 | 15 | — | — | 46 | 46 | 6 | — | Freehand from copies. | | | Examiners from college. |
| Chipping Norton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Cropredy | — | — | — | — | — | 125 | 125 | — | 125 | Singing taught | | | H.M. and diocesan inspectors. |
| Dorchester | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | 14 | 43 | 43 | — | 20 | P.M. | | | |
| Steeple Aston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Watlington | All | All | Few | — | — | All | All | — | — | | | | Once by vicar or patron. |
| *Schools in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Ewelme | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| — | - - - | - - - | 46 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morn. and even. from PrayerBook. | All | H.M.? - | For boarders only. | Boarders only. |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| — | - - - | - - - | 125 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. and vicar. | Morn. and even. from PrayerBook. | All | Vicar - | Sunday school for children of churchmen. | For children of churchmen. |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - | - - - | - - - |
| No - | No - | No - - | All | Unrestricted. | No one. | Morn. from PrayerBook. | Yes | Parents or sponsors. | - - - | - - - |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| — | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Play-ground. | Distance of Play-ground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlbury | Yes, subject to visitors. | Public | All | To report to master. | Master is present. | 26 | 200 sq. yards. | Close to school room. | To both |
| Chipping Norton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cropredy | Yes | Public | Corporal | To set impositions. | None | — | ½ chain | Close | To both |
| Dorchester | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Steeple Aston | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Watlington | H.M. | Corporal, in public. | — | None | None | — | None | — | — |
| *Schools in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ewelme | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| - - Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| Jone - - | No - - | No | No - - | Elementary subjects. | Elementary subjects. | Not expedient | Possible and expedient. | Want of assistance. |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — |
| Jone - | No - | No | No - | Those taught. | Those taught - | Not expedient. | Possible and expedient. | Irregular attendance; early withdrawal. |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — |
| Jone - | No - | No | None - | Those taught. | Those taught - | Not expedient. | Possible and expedient. | Irregular attendance; early withdrawal to work; inadequate means. |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — |

# COUNTY OF OXFORD.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| ALBURY - - | 183 | Lady Mary Bertie. | 1737 | 10 | 10 | — | No | None | Labourers - | 3 | 12 |
| ASTHALL - - | 424 | Sir George Fettiplace. | 1743 | 6 | 6 | — | Yes | 2*d.* | Farm labourers (all but two). | 11 | 19 |
| ASTON ROWANT, *see* STOKENCHURCH. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALDON MARSH | 342 | Elizabeth Lane | 1771 | 9 | Applied with 15*l.* gift to education and clothing, | | Yes | 1*d.* and 3*d.* (12 free) | Labourers - | 29 | 27 |
| BANBURY:—Blue Coat School. | 4,059 | Subscription - | 1705 | 75 | 102* (average 75*l.*). | — | — | 1*d.* to 4*d.* | Labourers, mechanics, journeymen, &c. | 25 on this foundation; 180 in Nat. Sc. | 25; 140 |
| BICESTER - | 3,049 | W. Walker - | 1811 | 30 | 10 | 20 | The 10*l.* is paid to the National School a | | | | |
| COGGES and NEWLAND. | 714 | Wm. Blake - | 1693 | 88 | 46 | — | Two | 1*d.* | Agricultural and manufacturing. | 18 | 28 |
| CROPREDY (and BOURTON). | 2,478 | T. Gill - - - | 1666 | 19 usually 40*l.* | 19 | — | Yes | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Labourers, mechanics, and a few farmers. | 76 | 86 |
| CUDDESDEN (*see* WHEATLEY). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENSHAM - - | 2,096 | J. Bartholomew. | 1700 | 74† | 34 | 40 | No further information. | | | | |
| GORING HEATH - | 947 | H. Alnut - | 1726 | 1,068† | ? | ? | Yes | Fndnrs. free; Non-F. 3*d.* to 6*d.* | Mechanics, labourers, and tradesmen. | 27 Foundnrs; 17 Non-Fndrs | 13; 12 |
| GREAT HASELEY: 1. Free School. | 714 | Luke Taylor - | 1647 | 372 | 87 | — | Yes | Boys, free; Girls, 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 27 | 31 |
| 2. Infant School. | | | | | 10 | — | Yes | — | - - - | 50 | |
| LITTLE HASELEY | — | Peniston Booth, D.D., Dean of Windsor. | 1759 | None | — | — | Yes | 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 9 | 9 |
| HEADINGTON - | 2,110 | Catharine Mather. | 1807 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 4 at 2*d.* 12 free. | Agricultural labourers. | 10 | 6 |
| HENLEY-ON-THAMES:—Green School. | 3,419 | J. Stevens - | 1717 | 65† | 39 | | No further information. | | | | |

* Paid to Banbury National Schools, in which children nominated by the Blue Coat Trustees are educated.

† From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.). | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Earl of Abingdon. | — | No | One dame. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Incumbent, with sanction. | Certificated | — | One mistress. |
| 27 partly | 25 | — | — | None | None | Owner of Baldon Estate. | | No | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Eight | Committ. of Nat. Sch. | Mast. and Mist. cert. | Yes | 13 for boys, girls, and inf. sch. |
| contribution. The 20*l.* is spent in clothing 5 boys of the School as a reward. | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Twelve | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Two mistresses. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Mast. cert. | Yes | Master, 3 p. teachers, and sewing mistress. |
| 27 | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | ‡Chaplain M.A., Asst. Mast. & Mist. neither. | Yes, but not annually. | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Eight | Trustees | No | No | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two (if any). | Dean of Windsor, Curate of Haseley, and lessee of Chaptr. | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Vicar and Churchwardens. | | Neither | No | One master. |

‡ The Chaplain of the Hospital superintends the teaching of the School.

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| HOLTON - - | 245 | Unknown - | — | 12 | 12 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 12 | 23 |
| HORLEY - | 337 | Michael Harding. | 1627 | 52 | 49 | — | Yes - | Tradesmen 3*d.*, Lbrs. 0*d.* | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | 23 | 19 |
| HORNTON - | 514 | John Fox - | 1665 | 24 | 16 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 3*d.* | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | 18 | 27 |
| IFFLEY - - | 1,004 | Sarah Nowell | 1800 | 53 | 21 | 32 | Yes - | None | Labourers chiefly. | — | 15 |
| ISLIP - - | 633 | Rev. R. South, D.D. | 1710 | 127 | 77 | 11 | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers. | 25 | 16 |
| KIRTLINGTON - | 725 | Unknown - | — | 40 | 23 | — | — | 2*d.* to 6*d.* | - - - | 53 | 43 |
| NORTH LEIGH - | 738 | Rev. W. H. Spencer. (Perrott's Charity.) | 1838 (1721) | 8 | 8 | — | Yes - | None for free boys. | Labourers - | 3 | 4 |
| OXFORD:—Nixon's School. | 27,560 | John Nixon - | 1658 | 102 | 80 | — | No - | (10 extra schrs., 10*s.* a qrtr.) | Poor freemen of the city. | 60 | — |
| „ Alworth's School. | — | Ann Alworth | 1723 | 47 | 47 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* | College servants, carpenters, smiths, &c. | 11 | 12 |
| „ Coombs' School. | — | John Coombs | 1702 | None | — | — | Yes - | None | Labourers chiefly. | 10 | — |
| SARSDEN-CUM-CHURCHILL. | 166 | Ann Walter - | 1705 | 46 | 41 | 4.10 | Yes - | 1*d.* (tradespeople 1*l.* per ann.) | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | — | 59 |
| SIBFORD GOWER: —(Swalcliffe.) | 482 | Unknown - | ? 16th cent. | 205 (Mixed charity.) | 84 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Agricultural - | 25 | 34 |
| SOMERTON - | 335 | Thos. Fermor | 1580 | 10 | — | — | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers. | 14 | — |
| * STADHAMPTON | 329 | Rob. Peers (prob.) | 1800 about | 21 | All | — | * | 1*d.* | Farm labourers | 29 | 33 |
| STANDLAKE - | 822 | Rev. J. Chambers. | — | 22 | 22 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* and 4*d.*; (also 10*s.* a qrtr.) | Agricultural labourers. | 44 | 28 |

* The sole Trustee and Patron, heir-at-law of the probable founder, describes this as a "private" school, and the schoo and house as his private property.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | None | Rector | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Six | Trustees | No | No (Diocesan.) | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | No | No | Two. |
| — | 15 | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Mistress certificated. | No | One. |
| 21 | — | — | — | 2 M.B. | None (exceptional.) | D. and C. of Westminster, and Rector. | D. and senior Preb. Westr., and Rector. | Neither | No | Two (and two for infant sch.) |
| — | — | — | — | | None | Two | — | Master certificated. | Yes | Mast., sewing mist., and infant sch. mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | Two (from Perrott's Charity.) | V. and Churchwardens. | Vicar | Master certificated. | Yes | One (and two for sewing and infant sch.) |
| — | — | — | — | 10 L., 8 E.A., 2 M.B. | From separate fund, five. | Thirty-five. | Trustees | A.A. of Oxford. | No | One, and one pupil teacher. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 M.B. | One | Seven | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | One, and a sewing mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 M.B. | None | Vicar, Churchwarden, and six others. | Vicar appoints Parish Clk., who is by pref. Master. | Master certificated. | Yes | One, and three pupil teachers. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Mistress certificated. | Yes | Mistress, and two paid monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Ten | Trustees | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Sole Trustees. | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector and two Churchwardens. | Rector | Master certificated. | Yes | Master and mistress. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress, or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instructio | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Gir |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| STANTON HARCOURT. | 661 | Dr. Gibbon - | Unknown. | 14 | 14 | — | — | Rding free; writing, &c., 3*d*. | Tradespeople and agricultural labourers. | 27 | 17 |
| STOKENCHURCH: —(Aston Rowant) | 884 | Bartholomew Tipping. | 1675 | 41 | 12 | 27 | Yes - | None - | Tradesmen and labourers. | 50 | — |
| STANTON ST. JOHN. | 518 | Dame E. Holford. | 1717 | 92* | 65 | 27 | No further information. | | | | |
| SOUTH STOKE - | 810 | Dr. Griffith Higgs (Vicar). | 1657 | 20 | 19 | — | Yes - | 1*d*. | Labouring poor. | 28 | 25 |
| „ Woodcote School. | „ | Mrs. Anne Newman. | 1725 | 10 | 10 | — | Yes - | 1*d*. | Day labourers | 10 to 12 | 1 t 2 |
| SWALCLIFFE. *See* SIBFORD GOWER. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SWINBROOK - | 191 | Ann Pytts - | 1715 | 63 | 50 | — | Yes - | Boys free; girls 1*d*. | Tradesmen and labourers. | 13 | 2 |
| GREAT TEW - | 454 | Co-heirs of Francis Keck. | 1781 | 77 | 63 | — | Yes - | 1*d*., 2*d*., and 3*d*. (35 free) | Agricultural labourers. | 41 | 5 |
| THAME - - | 1,486 | John Burrows | 1732 | 34 | 34 | — | Yes - | 1*d*. | Farm labourers | 50 | 6 |
| WHEATLEY (CUDDESDEN). | 348 | Bishop Moss - | 1819 | 45 | 40 | Nil | Yes - | 2*d*., 3*d*., and 6*d*. | Labourers, small shopkeepers, and farmers. | 90 about | 9 abo |
| WITNEY: —Blake's School. | 3,458 | Wm. Blake - | 1693 | (This School has ceased to exist, and the endowment is united w | | | | | | | |
| „ Holloway's School. | „ | John Holloway | 1726 | 314 | 72 | 102 | Yes - | None - | Weaving trade | 30 | — |
| WOODSTOCK - | 1,201 | Sir Robert Cocks. | 1768 | 75† | 32 | Nil | No - | None - | Labourers, glovers, &c. | 16 At Nat. | 1 S |
| WOOTTON:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Boys' School | 1,238 | Rev. C. Perrott. | 1786 | 86 | 41 | 14 | Yes - | 2*d*. | Labourers chiefly. | 47 | 3 |
| 2. Girls' School | | Rev. L. Lee - | 1836 | 37 | 37 | 13 | Yes - | 1*d*. | | | |

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

† A law suit absorbs part, and small sums are paid to poor persons.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.). | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | - | Two | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| 12 | — | — | — | None | One | Eight | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Vicar and churchwarden. | Trustees | Neither | Yes | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three incumbents. | Vicar | Neither | - | Mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | (From separate Charity.) | Ten | Trustees appoint Incumb. to mastership: he appoints deputy. | Neither | No | Deputy master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Trustee | Master certificated. | Yes | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Eight | Trustees | Neither | Yes (boys) | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Six | Incum. (a trustee). | Master and mist. cert. or about to be so. | Yes | Three, and four monitors. |
| that of Cogges and Newland Schools.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | — | — | — | 6 M.B. | Three | Seven | Trustees | Certificated | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | Book prizes | Three | Committ. of Nat. School. | Master and mistress certificated. | Yes | Three. |
| 12 | 6 | — | — | None | None ready this year. | Ward. of New Coll. and Rec. | Rector | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |

# COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

## 1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Abthorpe Free School.

#### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 353, A.D. 1833.)



*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Jane Leeson, who, by will, dated 27 May 1646, gave certain lands to trustees in trust, *inter alia*, to pay 8*l.* a year to a master to teach in a schoolhouse which she had built there.

*School Property.*—Annual income, 8*l.*, under foundress' will. The lands left by the foundress are leased at a yearly rent of 57*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

*Objects of Trust.*—The teaching of the poor children of the town *gratis* (Foundress).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School described as a "Free Grammar School" in Act of Parliament, 1737.

*Government and Masters.*—By Act of Parliament, 10 Geo. 2. (1737), the mastership of the school was attached to the vicarage of Abthorpe, and the patronage of both living and mastership vested in the trustees of Jane Leeson's Charity and the Bishop of Lichfield alternately.

The school is actually taught by a certificated deputy master.

*Present State of School.*

A mixed elementary school under Government inspection. Fee, 1*d.* a week.

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List of Trustees, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Duke of Grafton, Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford.
Lord Southampton, Whittlebury, Towcester.
Rev. C. Ives, Bradden, Towcester.
W. Grant, Esq., Lichborough, Weedon.
The Honble. Col. Hutchinson, Weston, Towcester.
J. M. Severne, Esq., Thenford, Brackley.
Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., Edgcote, Banbury.

Master:

Alfred Goodall (certificated).

## Aynhoe Free School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Here I found five boys in attendance, four being foundationers, another from a village three miles off. They were all above the rank of the poor. One was suffering from St. Vitus' dance, another was almost dumb.

All of them read well. Two wrote fairly an easy passage from dictation, and knew some English grammar. All were poor in arithmetic. The non-foundation boy knew some simple grammar of both the Latin and French languages.

The master is a man of education, but advanced in life, who had formerly a flourishing school at Banbury, and came here for retirement. The late master of the school had at one time, I was told, 20 boarders. The farmers of the neighbourhood now generally send their sons either to the grammar school at Brackley, six miles distant, or to the new school at Bloxham in Oxfordshire. There is a National school, under a mistress, in Aynhoe, of which the building is good, and at which the attendance is said to be regular, but which is not used by the farmers of the place. The rector thought that the income of the "grammar school" should in some way be made useful for the education of farmers; which might probably best be done by transferring it under certain conditions to Brackley. The squire of the place, on the other hand (as I was told), was anxious to apply it to the village school, his yearly subscription to which is at present of about the same amount as the income of the grammar school.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 286, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Mary Cartwright, by will in 1654.

*School Property.*—An annual rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum. All applied to school. Buildings well adapted, and site good. Head master's house suitable for boarders. An exhibition of 8*l.* a year at Brasenose College, Oxford.

*Objects of Trust.*—The education of 25 free boys from eight years and upwards, and not more than 25 others, without an usher. (MSS. Rules made by John Cartwright, son of foundress).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Reading, writing, arithmetic, Greek, and Latin. (Rules.)

*Government and Masters.*—One trustee, descendant of foundress, proprietor of Aynhoe House, manages school estate, appoints and dismisses master, and appoints to the exhibition. Head master required to be a member of the Church of England; manages internal discipline; can hold other preferment; keeps a private boarding school.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Master.*—Head master. Net income from endowment 20*l.*, besides house, and allowed to receive 25 private scholars on his own account. Terms 30*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—8 foundationers, sons of farmers and tradesmen, pay 10*s.* for firing, 10*s.* for books, and 10*s.* for stationery.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School separately classified. School course modified to suit particular cases. Collect and Scripture reading on Sunday, and attendance at parish church twice. School opened and closed by prayer.

Promotions by examination, when it is necessary, by examiner appointed by the authorities of the school. Prizes of books given. The scholars at present are beginners.

Punishments: tasks and detention in playhours. No corporal punishment.

Playground, 132 feet by 40, close to school. No gymnasium. No drilling taught. No school bounds.

Books lent to read by master, but no school library.

School time 40 weeks in the year.

Study about 28 hours in the week.

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Sole Trustee:

Wm. Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., Aynhoe House.

Master:

John Thomas Cooke.

## Blakesley.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The school here is used simply as an elementary village school for boys, and is not good of its kind. At the time of my visit there were 40 boys on the books, of whom only 17 were present. The ordinary attendance was said to be about 20 in summer, and 30 in winter. It appeared at the last previous examination by the diocesan inspector, that, out of 27 boys, nine had attended on less than a quarter, four on less than half, 11 on less than three quarters, of the number of days on which the school had been open during the year. On the day when I was there, five boys went away before the proper time, on the plea that their parents wanted them at home. I understood that it was usual for several to do this, as well as to come late. There is no other school in Blakesley.

The three highest boys professed to be able to do sums in fractions, but could not do those that I set. In the four simple and compound rules they did fairly. In the same rules, the next four were very slow and incorrect. The three highest wrote easy sentences from dictation very well, but the next four could not do it at all. Only two of the latter could read decently. Of the four next, below the first seven, only one could read decently. He also could write fairly. Only one of the boys present was turned 11 years. There were no boys on the register of the school above the rank of sons of labourers, though there were several such in the village, of an age to go to school.

The building is small and has a brick floor, but is in good condition. The master, being a bachelor, lives in lodgings. The residence belonging to the school is let to a farmer. It might accommodate a few boarders.

The school is incumbered with a debt, into the history of which it is needless to go. In 1866 there was still 290*l.* to pay off, but the trustees expected to be clear in about four years. The master's residence, with some adjacent land belonging to the school, is let for about 45*l.* a year. The rest of the endowment consists of a farm of 60 acres, now let at 30*s.* an acre, but which might probably soon be let at 2*l.* an acre.

There can be no ground at Blakesley for diverting the grammar school money to the maintenance of an elementary school. The village shares in the Foxley Charity, from which, after deduction of fixed payments to widows and apprentices, it receives 95*l.* a year for the general relief of the poor. At Litchborough, a neighbouring village, which shares in the same charity at the same rate, 30*l.* a year is set apart from the yearly receipts by the clergymen and churchwardens, who administer them, for the benefit of the village school. There can be no reason why the same should not be done at Blakesley, which receives 40*l.* a year from another charity (the Bidford) for the poor. Thus an excellent elementary school might be established, while the income of

the grammar school would be set free for its proper purpose. The best chance, however, of making this income useful, would be to combine it with that of the Towcester school, and establish with the common fund a good middle school at Green's Norton. Such a school would be within five miles of seven parishes (including Blakesley, but not Towcester), having an aggregate area of 14,309 acres, and an aggregate population of 3,857. Farmers within five miles can quite well send their sons as day-boys to a school that gives facilities for day-boarding. In the villages in question, there are probably 75 farmers, who again may be expected to furnish 25 boys of school age. Towcester itself, with a population of 2,756, should supply at least another 15. Kept apart, neither of the two schools has much chance of flourishing as a middle school. If some part of the income from the Foxley charity were applied to elementary schools at Blakesley and Patteshall, as well as at Litchborough, the proposed middle school might have the feeders which are necessary to the success of such a school in such a district. I cannot tell whether the particular scheme suggested would find favour with the trustees of the Blakesley school, but they are anxious to make the best of the school so soon as the debt is cleared off. There cannot be said to be any general opinion on the subject in the place or neighbourhood.

It is right to call special attention to the Foxley charity, of which the income (733*l.* a year net, and likely to increase) is almost entirely spent on doing for five villages what is admitted to be at least useless. That part at least of the income which is applied to apprenticeing at Blakesley, Litchborough, and Patteshall (60*l.* a year) might, it is to be hoped, be had for middle education.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 245, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Willaim Foxley, who, by will, January 1, 1669, gave certain lands in trust to maintain a master.

*School Property.*—Consists of 70 a. 1 r. 37 p. of land, producing 143*l.* a year gross. The net income of the school is but 50*l.* at present, until repayment of debt. In 1867, 210*l.* remained to be repaid, probably in the course of three or four years. A debt of 248*l.*, incurred in 1856 for building, has been already discharged. Buildings and site good. Master's house capable of receiving boarders, but is let at present.

*Objects of Trust.*—To elect a fit and able B. A. of Oxford or Cambridge, orthodox and of the Church of England, to teach grammar to the male children of the parish above seven and under 15 (Founder). To give to the poorer classes sound education in the principles of the Church of England (Scheme).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Founder). English, arithmetic, mensuration, English grammar, geography, history, the Bible, and Catechism, and doctrines of the Church of England (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme of Court of Chancery, 1847. The trustees five in number; the Vicar of Blakesley and Rector of Maidford and Bradden, *ex officio*, are the governing body, but practically delegate the management to the vicar. Head master, not to be appointed till the rents have accumulated to a certain sum, is required to be a member of the Church of England (Scheme).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—There is only an under master at present. Salary from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 6*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—33, of whom 21 are under 10 years of age, and 12 above 10 and under 14, sons of farmers, tradespeople, and chiefly labourers. The scheme directs 40 scholars to be taught *gratis*.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—On admission boys must be able to read.

School classified by reading chiefly.

Attendance at Sunday school optional.

Scripture and Church catechism taught.

School opened and closed by prayer from books of Christian Knowledge Society.

Promotions by examination once a year, conducted by diocesan at invitation of trustees. No prizes given.

Punishments: caning in public by master only, and standing out of class. Monitors appointed by master assist in discipline.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week. Two half holidays in week. Lessons nearly all learned in school. During last five years no boys gone to University.

ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864–5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of last year's account - | 114 | 5 | 8 | Master's salary, 1 year - - | 48 | 15 | 0 |
| Rents received, less taxes - - | 143 | 5 | 0 | Insurance - - - - - | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| | | | | Interest on debt - - - - | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | G. H. Walker for repairs - - | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Do. balance of Account | 87 | 4 | 3 |
| | | | | Repairs and school expenses - | 7 | 13 | 3 |
| | | | | Rev. F. H. White's trustees, two years' interest on mortgage - | 20 | 7 | 4 |
| | | | | | 206 | 18 | 6 |
| | | | | Balance - | 50 | 12 | 2 |
| | £257 | 10 | 8 | | £257 | 10 | 8 |

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rector of Maidford
The Rector of Bradden } Ex officio.
The Vicar of Blakesley

W. Grant, Esq., Lichborough.

F. Welch, Esq., Blakesley.

Head Master:

John Vickers.

## Magdalen College School, Brackley.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The school at Brackley has been well looked after of late years by Magdalen College, which provides regularly for its examination. It was fortunate also in the master under whom it made its first start as a Latin school (who has since taken charge of the school at Appleby, in Leicestershire), as well as in its present master. So far as it goes, it is in very sound condition.

Freedom of education at the school is given for a year at a time as an exhibition or prize to those who do best at the annual examination, without respect of poverty or other circumstances. This arrangement is found to work very well. Either the expense of the school, however, or its standard, is a little too high for some of the middle-class boys of the town or neighbourhood, who go instead to a small commercial academy in the place. Still there is a fair representation in the grammar school of boys of humble parentage, as well as of sons of farmers. The two best boys, when I was there, were sons respectively of a farmer and a blacksmith. One of these, his father had hopes of ultimately getting to Cambridge as a sizar. Both were boys for whom a cheap avenue to the university was desirable. The distances from which some of the day-boys came were noticeable. Two came a distance of more than four miles, three more than three miles, four more than one mile. Two had lately been in attendance who came over six miles every day. These were mostly sons of farmers, and, as I was told, all very regular—a remarkable phenomenon with boys of that class. Facilities are given for day-boarding.

The school contains two rooms; one old and rather low, used for the little boys; the other new and good, well furnished with maps at the master's expense There is only a yard attached, but the boys have the use of a field for cricket. There is good accommodation for 16 boarders.

At the time of my visit there were 38 boys in the school, of whom 10 were free (for the current year), and 11 boarders. I heard seven in the lesson of the day from the first Æneid, as well as in what they had done before from the same book. In both they construed readily and correctly. They were also very precise in parsing, and intelligent about syntax. The same might be said in their several degrees for three boys whom I heard in Cæsar, and five whom I heard in Smith's Principia. Not much Greek was known. Only the highest boys could repeat the declensions and the simpler forms of conjugation. A few knew four books of Euclid fairly, several others two. Only the higher boys were taught English "grammar and analysis." The eight top boys wrote for me in English an account of Cæsar's invasion of Britain,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

in which they all showed at least that they could express themselves correctly. Fourteen others wrote from dictation;—some perfectly, all the rest fairly, except two who did badly. I examined a group from the middle of the school in the outline of English history down to the end of the wars of the Roses, and in geography. In both they answered fairly for their age. In arithmetic I examined the boys below the first class. About six did decidedly well, and all, considering their ages, decently; but I thought the younger boys were not either so advanced or so quick in working as in such a school it is desirable that they should be, with a view to a good repute among farmers and tradesmen. The tone and behaviour of the boys, so far as I could judge, was very good.

The grammar school at Brackley is the only one, used as such, in the district formed by the northern parts of Oxfordshire and Bucks, and the south-western part of Northamptonshire. This district contains the important town of Banbury, distant 10 miles from Brackley by rail. I only found two Banbury boys in the school—both boarders. Banbury generally sends its sons either to a commercial school in the town, or to the new middle school at Bloxham, which I believe to be without endowment. In order to keep three good masters at Brackley, which are necessary for the purpose of so maintaining its classical and English standard as to make it both as useful and as attractive as it should be to the district mentioned, some increase of endowment is wanted. At the time of my visit, it is true, there were two regular masters and an assistant, but the presence of the assistant was casual. With some increase of endowment, larger accommodation for boarders, and facilities for weekly boarding, it might take a high place as a middle school of the second grade, and open an avenue to the universities to a considerable district at present without it.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 290, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Original foundation in 1843 for a chantry priest to say masses for the soul of Francis Lord Lovell, who granted property to Magdalen College, Oxford, for the purpose. The chantry was converted into a school by the college voluntarily, sometime before the passing of the Act, 1 Edw. VI., for conversion of chantries. Robert Higgins in 1650 gave a cottage and its rents to buy books for the poor scholars. 1*l.* yearly has been paid for this endowment.

*School Property.*—100*l.* per annum paid by Magdalen College. Buildings fair. Master's house capable of receiving boarders, but more room required for them.

*Objects of Trust.*—None specified.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—None specified.

*Government and Masters.*—The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, are the trustees. The President manages the school property, and appoints and dismisses the head master.

Head master required to be a graduate in orders.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. of Oxford. Receives from endowment, 100*l.*, from fees, 120*l.* Under master appointed, paid, and dismissible by head master.

*Day Scholars.*—25 (of whom 8 are on foundation), sons of farmers, tradesmen, and professional men, from ages of 10 to 15 chiefly. Non-foundationers pay 5*l.* for general schoolwork, and 4*l.* for extra subjects; 2*l.* 2*s.* for books, and 4*s.* for use of library. Foundationers free, except for books and use of library. They are elected by merit for one year only; eligible for re-election. The full number is 10.

*Boarders.*—8, all in head master's house. Terms, 36*l.* per annum for board, and 3*l.* for other fees. Four meals a day, meat twice. School bills (for one quarter), highest 11*l.*, average 9*l.*, lowest 8*l.* Four is the largest number of boys in a bedroom. Bedrooms visited by head master every evening. Senior boys responsible for order.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys must be able to read, and transcribe legibly.

School classified separately for each subject.

School course not modified to suit particular cases.

The upper school is invited to lessons on Sunday, morn and noon, by head master. Boarders and those day boys who like attend the parish church with masters and assist in choir. Divinity lessons prepared on Sunday for Monday morning. School opened and closed with prayer daily from prayer book. Boarders only present at evening prayers. Music taught.

Promotions by half-year's marks and examination combined. Examinations conducted by fellows of Magdalen College. Prizes of books given by college.

Punishments: impositions, and very rarely caning in public. In extreme cases flogging; and expulsion, with sanction of the President of Magdalen College.

Playground adjacent to school. No gymnasium. Cricket and football played. Masters join in games.

School bounds prescribed.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 29 hours per week. Play, about 6 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Schoolmistress - | Fringford, near Bicester. | 6 miles. |
| „ 2 | Smith and farrier - | Brackley - - | 50 yards. |
| „ 3 | Farmer - - | Turweston - - | 1½ miles. |
| „ 4 | Farmer - - | Evenley - - | 2 „ |
| „ 5 | Grocer - - | Brackley - - | ½ mile. |
| „ 6 | Wine merchant - | Brackley - - | 100 yards. |
| „ 7 | Draper - - | Brackley - - | 100 „ |
| „ 8 | Schoolmistress - | Fringford, near Bicester. | 6 miles. |
| „ 9 | Farmer - - | Radstone - - | 2½ „ |
| „ 10 | Boot maker - - | Brackley - - | 50 yards. |
| Boys lowest in School - 1 | China warehouseman | Brackley - - | 200 „ |
| „ 2 | Hotel keeper - - | Brackley - - | 200 „ |
| „ 3 | Carpenter - - | Syresham - - | 4 miles. |
| „ 4 | Farmer - - | Farthingho - - | 3 „ |
| „ 5 | Baker, &c. - - | Brackley - - | 200 yards. |
| „ 6 | Farmer - - - | Farthingho - - | 3 miles. |
| „ 7 | Baker, &c. - - | Brackley - - | 200 yards. |
| „ 8 | Farmer - - | Evenley - - | 2 miles. |
| „ 9 | Carpenter and builder | Brackley - - | 200 yards. |
| „ 10 | Baker, &c. - - | Brackley - - | 200 „ |

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | (Widow) no profession | Banbury - - | Head Master. |
| „ 2 | (Widow) no profession | Hook Norton, near Chipping Norton. | do. |
| „ 3 | Chemist, &c. - | Banbury - - | do. |
| „ 4 | Clergyman - - | Bloxham Grove, near Banbury. | do. |
| „ 5 | Farmer - - | Westbury, near Brackley. | do. |
| „ 6 | Farmer - - | Westbury, near Brackley. | do. |
| „ 7 | Draper, &c. - - | Banbury - - | do. |
| „ 8 | Maltster and miller - | Banbury - - | do. |

*For Table B. see next page.*

Trustees:
The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Head Master:
Revd. Thomas Russell, M.A.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 33 | 6 | — | 12 | Y. 13 | 2 | H. 1¼ | 1 | H. 2½ | Bible Hist., Gen. and Exodus. Ramsay's Catechism. Sermon on the Mount. | 7 | Y. 12 | 2 | H. 1¼ | 1 | H. 2½ | Bible History of Gen. and Exodus; Ramsay's Catechism; Sermon on the Mount. | 5 | Y 9 | 2 | H. ⅝ | 1 | H. 2½ | Church Catechism; Bible Hisiory. |
| Greek - | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 16 | 11 | ¾ | 4 | 11 | Xen. Anab. Lib. 1. 1-3; Cicero, Catiline, 1, 2, 3, 4; Horace, Ars Poetica. | 7 | 12 | 11 | ¾ | 4 | 11 | Virg. Æn. VI. 1-330. Cæsar, Bell. Gall. Lib. iv. 20 ad fin.; Lib. v. 1-23; Smith's Principia, Book 4. | 5 | 9 | 13 | ¼ | 4 | 11 | Edward VI. Latin Grammar. |
| Latin - | 32 | 6 | — | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French - | 12 | 3 | — | 1 | 16 | 2 | ½ | 2 | 2 | Voltaire's Charles XII. Livre 1er; Hall's 2nd French Course. | 6 | 12 | 2 | ½ | 2 | 2 | Hall's 1st French Course. | 5 | 12 | 2 | ½ | 2 | 2 | Hall's 1st French Course. |
| Arithmetic - | 32 | 4 | — | 7 | 13 | 1 | — | — | 2½ | Colenso's School Arithmetic. | 4 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 2½ | Colenso's School Arithmetic. | 6 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 5½ | Colenso's School Arithmetic. |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 12 | 3 | — | 1 | 16 | 2 | — | — | 3 | Euclid II.; Algebra Quadratic Equations (Colenso). | 2 | 13 | 2 | — | — | 3 | Euclid I.; Algebra Simple Equations (Colenso). | 9 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 3 | Euclid I.; Colenso's Algebra |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1864. No data for previous Years. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| History - | 33 | 3 | — | 12 | 13 | 2 | * | — | 2 | Smith's Smaller History of England, ch. i.–vi.; Smith's Smaller History of Rome. | 16 | 11 | 2 | ½ | 0 | 2 | Gleig's School History of England. | 4 | 10 | 2 | — | — | 2 | Gleig's History of England. |
| Geography - | 33 | 3 | — | 12 | 13 | 2 | ½ | — | 2 | Anderson's Geography | 8 | 11 | 2 | ½ | 0 | 2 | National Society's Geography. | 12 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 2 | National Society's Text Books. |
| English Grammar. | 33 | 3 | — | 12 | 13 | 1 | ½ | — | 1 | Morell's Essentials and Analysis. | 12 | 11 | 2 | ½ | — | 2 | Morell's Essentials - | 8 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 2 | Morell's Essentials. |
| English Literature. | 12 | 1 | — | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 12 | 1 | — | 12 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading - | 33 | 3 | — | 12 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | Various text books are used. | 12 | 11 | 2 | ½ | — | 2 | Various subjects, principally History. | 9 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 2 | Various subjects. |
| Writing - | 25 | 2 | — | 10 | 11 | — | — | — | 2 | - - - - | 20 | 10 | 2 | — | — | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Music - | 28 | 2 | — | 19 | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | - - - - | 10 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - | 2 | 1 | 21*s.* per qr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mapping - | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## BURTON-LATIMER SCHOOL.

### MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here I found 50 boys in attendance, divided into five classes. In the winter, I was told, 78 had attended. The master has no assistance. In the morning girls as well as boys come to the school, and are taught by the master's wife. There were eight boys in the first class, of an average age a little exceeding 11. In writing from dictation a passage from the Christian Knowledge Society's History of England two were perfect, five fair, three bad. In reading from the same book all but two did well. In arithmetic (not going much beyond reduction) three of the same boys did very well, three fairly. In the second class were 12 boys of an average age of $9\frac{1}{4}$ years. They read fairly, though not quite perfectly, from the "third book." In the four first rules of arithmetic, simple and compound, they all did fairly, being very correct, though in some cases slow. The average age in the third class was eight and a little more. The boys in it read very imperfectly from the "second book of lessons," and below them were two large classes. Some boys came to the school, I was told, as young as five.

It appeared that the farmers of the place seldom sent sons to the school. The poor people of the place are mostly shoemakers, and the farmers probably object the more on this account to the mixture of their sons with the poor boys.

Eighteen pounds a year from a charity for the poor is applied to the school. Another 26*l.* a year, arising from Barwick's charity, the object of which was to teach boys their letters in order to fit them for the grammar school, is applied to an infant school. I should suppose that the best plan for realizing the intention of the founder of the grammar school, as well as the most useful in itself, would be to maintain one good elementary school with the sums mentioned, of 26*l.* and 18*l.* a year, and then pay over the income of the grammar school proper to the Kettering school ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off), on the understanding that it should take certain boys free from Burton-Latimer if they could pass a bonâ fide examination in elementary knowledge. By this arrangement, the farmers of Burton-Latimer might be brought to avail themselves of the grammar-endowment, and the poor would not suffer.

The income from 130 acres of land at Burton-Latimer is divided among the poor in various sums; 40 acres of this are cultivated in small lots by the spade-labour of certain poor families, who pay a small rent, which goes into the general fund. This is only a strong example of the charities to be met with in every second village of Northamptonshire.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 324, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Elizabeth Margaret Burbank, who, by deed, dated 1 June 1587, conveyed nearly 10 acres of land in the parish of Hardingstone for the use of a schoolmaster; a house was given by Lord Harrowden and his son George shortly afterwards. There is also a sum of 7*l.* yearly on a farm payable to the schoolmaster under a Decree of the Court of Chancery.

*School Property.*—Annual income, 55*l.*; all applied to purposes of school.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a schoolmaster to teach grammar to the children of the inhabitants. (Foundress.)

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees 10 in number, gentlemen in the county, are the governing body. The Rector of parish superintends the school.

*Present State of School.*

Elementary, under Government Inspection. Master and mistress receive 120*l.* a year in all between them. Fee, 1*d.* a week.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rector, the Rectory.
Sir G. Robinson, Bart., Cranford Hall.
The Revd. G. Stopford, Rector of Barton, Barton Seagrave Rectory.
Mr. Pulver, Farmer, Broughton.
Henry Harpur, Esq., Coton Hall.
A. A. Young, Esq., Orlingbury.

Head Master:

D. B. Stalker.

## Clipstone School.

### Mr Green's Report.



None of the boys in this school pay fees, and all are very irregular. On the afternoon when I first went there, only 12 boys were present—less than a third of those nominally in attendance; on a later day, 18. There were five boys in the first class. Of these, out of 35 days, one had been absent 30 whole days, another 18 whole days, another 11 whole days and 4 half days, another 11 whole days and 2 half-days, another 11 whole days. In the lower classes the irregularity was said to be worse. Of the 23 boys highest on the list, 8 were sons of farmers (mostly small ones), and 8 others of persons above the rank of common labourers. The lower boys were almost all sons of labourers.

On examination, I found four boys of the first class present, aged respectively, 14, 11, 10, and 13. All these wrote well from dictation, two perfectly. Two of them did very well in arithmetic, two badly. They answered questions on English history fairly, but did not understand English grammar well. The next seven were of ages varying from 12 to 10. In writing a very easy piece from dictation three did badly, two fairly, two well. All of them did badly in arithmetic, and none seemed to know any geography. The seven lowest boys I tried in reading from the New Testament. Three could not read it at all, and another read very imperfectly. The scheme of 1819, under which the school is still professedly worked, requires boys to be able to read on admission.

According to this scheme there is to be an usher at 50*l.* a year, as well as a master at 100*l.* At present there is no such usher, nor (I believe) has there ever been one. The present income of the charity is 370*l.* a year, of which 100*l.* is paid to the master, 156*l.* in pensions to the widows; 18*l.* provides clothing, 8*l.* 8*s.* coals, for the widows. There remains nearly 90*l.* a year, and the land is thought generally (though not by the agent of the trustees) to be let low.

Nothing would be gained by spending more on the school as it is, which serves no purpose either as a middle school or an elementary school, that might not be better served in other ways. It cannot act effectively as a middle school so long as no fees are charged and boys are admitted to it indiscriminately without being able to read; nor, so long as the school itself and the master's house are in the middle of the hospital, can it give those facilities for day and weekly boarding which are necessary to the success of a middle school in a village. Under any circumstances, I don't think a middle school is wanted at Clipstone. All the farmers on one side of it could easily use the middle school at Guilsborough as a day school; while to those on the other side Market-Harborough is accessible, with a good private school (to which as a matter of fact several sons of farmers within the Clipstone privilege do go), and with a prospect of having a good endowed one. On the other

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

hand, a good elementary school is much wanted at Clipstone. It has more than 800 inhabitants, while the surrounding villages, with the exception of Naseby, are very small, and have only schools under mistresses. A school under the Privy Council system, with a master, to which the older boys from the surrounding schools might come, would be most useful, and in a place where land lets for 3*l.* or 4*l.* an acre, there would be no difficulty in maintaining it if the present hospital school had not blocked the way. At present there is no other school in Clipstone but one for infants, and a small day-school belonging to the congregation of Baptists, who are strong there.

The trustees, who are mostly clergymen of the neighbourhood, had been anxious to raise the character of the school, so as to make it act as an upper school to the surrounding poor schools, and fit it for sons of farmers, but had been thwarted, as I understood, by the clergyman of the place, himself a trustee. The one among them who seemed to interest himself most about it was unwilling that a new scheme should be applied for, lest it should introduce a "conscience clause," as, the place being full of Baptists, it probably might. He also wished the mastership still to be confined to a clergyman, who is useful for occasional duty. I could learn nothing, however, to alter the opinion, forced upon me by the circumstances of the case, that the desirable thing was the establishment of an elementary school for boys, apart from the hospital, under a certificated master, and with that inducement to promote regularity of attendance which is given by partial dependence on a Government grant. So much of the available income as is not wanted for this purpose might with advantage be paid over to the Harborough school whenever that is put on a proper footing, on condition of its taking select boys free from the parishes that now have the privilege of using the Clipstone school, for all which a school at Harborough would, with proper arrangements, be available as a day school.

It should be added, that the incumbent of Clipstone, not the master of the school, ministers to the widows of the hospital.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 365, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Sir George Buswell, who by will, 18 March, 19 Charles II. (1667), gave certain lands in trust to build a house for a schoolmaster and for a free school and a hospital for 12 poor persons, the poor persons to receive 25*s.* each a year (increased to 15*l.* by Decreee 1819), and a gown of blue cloth; remainder of rents to be paid to the master. Subsequent legacies of 210*l.* by Frances Horton in 1781, and of 100*l.* by Eusebius Horton in 1824.

*School Property.*—The property of the charity consists of 120 acres of land at Lilbourne; 69 acres 3 roods 23 perches at Hazlebeach, subject to tithe paid by tenants; and 688*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* consols. Total annual income, 375*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*,* of which about 110*l.* net applied to school.

Site good, but buildings inconvenient.

Head master resides in the hospital, which is not adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The free instruction of the children of Clipstone and five other named parishes, and a hospital for 12 poor persons (Founder).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Reading, writing, grammar, Latin, if required; and the catechism, and Book of Common Prayer, to the children and the poor persons as well (Founder). Reading, grammar, writing, and arithmetic, and Latin, if any children should desire, the catechism, and the Book of Common Prayer (Decree of Court of Chancery, 12 Aug. 1819).

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees, 15 in number, electing new trustees when reduced to 4, manage the school, appoint and, for neglect or unfitness, dismiss head and under masters, subject to veto of representative of Eusebius Horton, and generally govern school and hospital, subject to Decree.

Head master required to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and clergyman of Church of England, and may hold other clerical preferment in adjoining parishes (Decree).

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-clasical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. and clergyman. Net income from endowment, 100*l.* No fees. Under master, provided for in Decree, not appointed.

*Day Scholars.*—45, chiefly sons of farmers, small tradesmen, and labourers; of whom 16 are above 10 and 29 above 10 and under 14 years of age.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission required to read tolerably.

School uniformly classified. School course not modified. Bible read daily. Catechism taught once a week. Schoolwork opened and closed with prayer. No attendance on Sunday. Latin taught to first class, if desired.

Promotions by marks in half year. School has not been examined since April 1864, the last appointment of head master. No prizes.

Punishments: impositions, No corporal punishment. Monitors appointed by head master report to him.

No playground. No school bounds.

School time, 40 weeks per annum; study, 25 hours per week. All lessons prepared in school.

During last five years no boys gone to University.

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ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864-5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dividends | 20 | 13 | 2 |
| Rents, 355*l.* less 25*l.* in arrear | 330 | 0 | 0 |
| | £350 | 13 | 2 |

| PAYMENT. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Masters' and monitors' salaries | 101 | 17 | 10 |
| Treasurer | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Almspeople | 156 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothes for do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Books | 4 | 11 | 5 |
| Insurance | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Coals, &c. | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Wartnaby and Gilbert's bill | 25 | 2 | 3 |
| | 316 | 15 | 6 |
| Balance | 33 | 17 | 8 |
| | £350 | 13 | 2 |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Farmer. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Carpenter. |
| „ 2 | Cattle dealer. | „ 2 | Miller. |
| „ 3 | Publican. | „ 3 | Farmer. |
| „ 4 | Farmer. | „ 4 | Groom. |
| „ 5 | Farmer. | „ 5 | Shoemaker. |
| „ 6 | Carpenter. | „ 6 | Saddler. |
| „ 7 | Groom. | „ 7 | Labourer. |
| „ 8 | Saddler. | „ 8 | Labourer. |
| „ 9 | Baker. | „ 9 | Labourer. |
| „ 10 | Baker. | „ 10 | Labourer. |

All from Clipstone, except three from distances of 2½ and 3 miles.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Nethercoat, Esq., Moulton Grange.
Lord Bateman, Kelmarsh Hall.
Earl Spencer, Althorp.
Sir Wm. de Cappell Brooke, Bart., Market Harborough.
H. O. Nethercoat, Esq., Moulton Grange.
W. H. Harrison, Esq., Great Oxendon.
Jno. R. Wartnaby, Esq., Clipstone.
Richard Dalton, Rector of Kelmarsh.
Edward Parker, Rector of Great Oxendon.
Wm. Law, Rector of Marston Trussell.
Henry Hemming, Rector of East Farndon.
Geo. Wilmot Horton, Rector of Garboldisham.
Robert Isham, Rector of Lamport.
Hy. R. Rokeby the younger, Curate of Arthingworth.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Wartnaby and Gilbert, Market Harborough.

Head Master:

Revd. W. F. Boyd, M.A.

## Courteenhall Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



I found 44 boys at this school, of whom 25 were paying the fee of five shillings a quarter, as being above the rank of sons of labourers. Most of them were sons of farmers. Nine boys were learning Latin. The master had only lately introduced it, chiefly for the benefit of sons of farmers, whom he found to be in the habit of going on from his school for a year or two to boarding schools at Northampton (five miles from Courteenhall), where they were put to Latin, and for want of knowing the elements beforehand could make nothing of it. I may remark here that there are two such private schools at Northampton, which I found to be much resorted to by the sons of farmers and commercial men all over the county, and which seem to gain as high honours in the "local examinations" as any schools in existence. Of the nine learning Latin as above, three, aged respectively 15, 10, and 8, were about the 35th exercise in Smith's "Principia Latina." Their exercises were good on the whole, and showed signs of careful teaching. The two younger boys were very promising. There were five others who had only learnt Latin a few months, but knew as much as could be expected. Another was able to translate Cæsar very fairly. I tried 12 in arithmetic, of whom eight had gone as far as decimals. Three of them did very well, six others fairly, three indifferently. In writing from dictation the same boys mostly did well. The general behaviour was excellent. The master can only afford a pupil-teacher as assistant.

I think this school is already very useful as a preparatory school for sons of farmers, and also as an elementary school for those who will not go on to another. Its opportunities are more considerable than might at first sight appear. The master reckoned up 16 villages within four miles having an aggregate population above 9,000, from many of which he already has pupils. Six of these villages have elementary schools under certificated masters; six others have schools under mistresses. The others, which have not schools of their own, are within easy reach of those that have. This being so, the school at Courteenhall ought to fill its proper position as one definitely above the National school. For this purpose it should institute an entrance examination, and charge a fee of at least 2*l.* a year. The master was confident that he could fill it on this plan. At present he is hampered by the presence of so many uninstructed sons of labourers, and by inability to take day and weekly boarders. He told me that he often had offers of boarders of both these kinds, but he cannot take weekly boarders without spending more on repairs of the house than he can venture upon; day boarders he had tried at 2*s.* 6*d.* each a week, but found that it did not pay him, as it required an extra servant. As it is, several boys bring

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

dinner with them. The present school is nearer the residence of the Wake family than, according to present notions, is agreeable, and the late baronet, as I was told, had had a design of moving it to a site nearer the Roade station, which is clearly the right place for it. If on this site a good building could be provided with room for a few boarders, and if the fee, suggested above, could be uniformly imposed, with exemptions in favour of picked boys from the surrounding National schools, I believe the school might flourish and be most useful, especially as a half-way house to higher schools at Northampton.

There is an apprenticing charity of 20*l.* a year at Courteenhall, and another of about 50*l.* a year in the neighbouring village of Hardingstone.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 375, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Sir Samuel Jones who, by will in 1672, gave 100*l.* a year, charged on land, and a house and 500*l.* to enlarge the same for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, 80*l.* a year to be paid to schoolmaster, and 20*l.* per annum to usher. Will at Doctors' Commons: a copy of it in the hands of the agent of the Lord of Manor.

*School Property.*—Annual income 100*l.* Building much out of repair, and site inconvenient. Head master's house capable of receiving boarders, but out of repair.

*Objects of Trust.*—Free instruction of the children of such persons as should inhabit in Courteenhall and within four miles thereof (Founder).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—English, Latin, Greek, writing, casting of accounts, and such other qualities as are usually taught in free schools (Founder).

*Government and Masters.*—The Lord of the Manor manages the property, and the head master, who is appointed by the Mayor and Council of the Town of Northampton, subject to the veto of the Lord of the Manor, governs the school. No qualification required for the head mastership.

#### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, net income from endowment, 80*l.* Under master receives 20*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—35, of whom 20 are under 10 years of age, and 14 above 10 and under 14 receive a free education. Sons of farmers and tradesmen pay 5*s.* a quarter, and sons of labourers 2*s.* per quarter for firing, books, and lights.

*Boarders.*—Two.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys must be able to read monosyllables.

School separately classified for each subject. School course modified to suit particular cases. No school on Sundays. School opened and closed with prayers of Christian Knowledge Society.

Promotions by marks for half-year's work, and by aptness shown for higher work. Examinations yearly by members of neighbouring clergy, conducted publicly. Prizes given. Freehand and perspective drawing taught, and vocal music.

Punishments: impositions and caning rarely, and in public generally by the head master only.

Playground, by permission of master, 2½ acres of field close by. No gymnasium. A little drilling taught. Football and cricket played. Usher

generally present at games. Head master sometimes joins in games. No school bounds. A small library free. School time 42 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week.

During last five years two boys gone to other places of education.

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## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Tailor and draper - | Roade - - - | 1¼ miles. |
| „ 2 | Shoemaker - - | Wootton - - | 2 „ |
| „ 3 | Grocer (guardian) - | Northampton - - | 5 „ |
| „ 4 | Baker and publican - | Hackleton - - | 3½ „ |
| „ 5 | Grocer - - | Piddington - - | 3 „ |
| „ 6 | Baker and publican - | Hackleton - - | 3½ „ |
| „ 7 | Wheelwright - | Wootton - - - | 2 „ |
| „ 8 | Farmer - - - | Roade Hide - - | 1½ „ |
| „ 9 | Farmer - - | Milton - - - | 4 „ |
| „ 10 | Builder and innkeeper | Roade . - | 1¼ „ |
| Boys lowest in School - 1 | Farmer - - | Courteenhall - - | ¾ „ |
| „ 2 | Police officer - - | Roade - - | 1¼ „ |
| „ 3 | Labourer - - | Courteenhall - - | ¾ „ |
| „ 4 | Shoemaker - - | Hartwell - - | 3 „ |
| „ 5 | Miller - - - | Wootton - - | 2 „ |
| „ 6 | Farm bailiff - - | Wootton - - | 2 „ |
| „ 7 | Labourer - - | Wootton - - | 2 „ |
| „ 8 | A keeper of horses - | Roade - - | 1¼ „ |
| „ 9 | Blacksmith - - | Roade - - - | 1¼ „ |
| „ 10 | Farmer - - | Wootton - - | 2 „ |

*For Table B. see next page.*

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Governors:
The Lord of the Manor of Courteenhall
and
The Mayor and Corporation of Northampton.

Master:
William Thomas Haskins.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | |
| Religious Instruction. | 35 | 3 | 6 | 13⅝ | 7 | 36½ | 4 15 | Bible, Harris's Questions, and C. K. Society's No. 161. | 12 | 11¼ | 7 | 40 | 4 45 | Bible, Harris's Questions, and C. K. Society's No. 161. | 17 | 8 | 7 | 40 | 4 45 | Lessons in Irish 2nd Book and Sequels, and C.K. Society's 2nd Book, and Ch. Catechism. |
| Latin - | 6 | 1 | 6 | 13⅛ | 9 | 22 | 3 20 | Dr. Smith's Exercises and Arnold's (Henry's). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic and Tables. | 35 | 6 | 6 | 13⅝ | 6 | 30 | 3 0 | Irish; Colenso's, and others. | 12 | 11¼ | 9 | 33½ | 5 0 | Irish; Colenso's - | 17 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 5 45 | Oral. |
| Book-keeping | 5 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 30 | 1 0 | Foster's Double Entry | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 18 | 2 | 6 | 13⅝ | 2 | 37½ | 1 15 | Tate's, and actual measurements. | 12 | 11¼ | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | Oral. | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | Bridge's and Colenso's Algebra. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| History - | 21 | 1&2 | 6 | 13⅛ | 4 | 45 | 3 0 | C. K. Society's and Chambers' British Empire. | 15 | $10\frac{11}{12}$ | 4 | 45 | 3 0 | | | | | | | |
| Geography and examining Maps. | 35 | 3 | 6 | 13⅝ | 2 | 30 | 1 0 | Irish School Geography, and No. 9 of Scottish School Book Ass. | 21 | $10\frac{10}{21}$ | 3 | 25 | 1 15 | C. K. Society's - | 8 | 7¼ | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | Oral. |

## Table B.—School Instruction.—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week and Exercises. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | | | Y. | | min. | h. m. | |
| English Grammar. | 29 | 3 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 2 | 30 | 0 40 | Irish School Grammar. | 8 | 10 2/5 | 2 | 30 | 1 0 | Irish School Grammar; C.K. Society's. | 15 | 8 | Timed with 2nd and 3rd Classes. | | | C. K. Society's. |
| Poetry to be recited. | 34 | 4 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 1 | 10 | 0 10 | Douglas's Selections for Recitation. | 12 | 11 1/2 | 1 | 15 | 0 15 | Recite verses in reading books. | 16 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 0 15 | Recite verses from reading books. |
| English Composition. | 21 | 2 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 1 | 20 | 0 20 | Cornwell's, and writing papers on History. | 15 | 10 11/15 | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | Writing papers on History. | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Reading. | 35 | 3 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 4 | 30 | 2 0 | Irish, 3rd, 4th, and 5th books; C. K. Soc.'s 3rd and 4th. | 15 | 10 11/15 | 4 | 30 | 2 0 | Irish, 3rd and 4th; C. K. Society's 3rd and 4th. | 14 | 8 1/7 | 9 | 37 1/2 | 5 30 | Irish 2nd and sequels; and C. K. Society's 2nd. |
| Spelling - | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - - | 12 | 11 1/2 | 5 | 15 | 1 15 | - - - - | 17 | 8 | 5 | 33 | 2 45 | |
| Writing - | 35 | 3 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 2 | 30 | 1 0 | Darnell's and Philip's | 15 | 10 11/15 | 6 | 32 | 3 15 | Darnell's and Philip's | 14 | 8 1/7 | 7 | 38 1/2 | 4 30 | |
| Printing | 6 | 1 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music - | 35 | 1 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 1 | 1 hr. | 1 0 | Rounds, trios, duets, and songs. | 15 | 10 11/15 | 1 | 1 hr. | 1 0 | - - - - | 14 | 8 1/7 | 1 | 1 hr. | 1 0 | |
| Drawing - | 18 | 2 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 1 | 1 hr. | 1 0 | Cards published by De la Rue & Co., and natural objects. | 12 | 11 1/2 | 1 | 30 | 0 30 | | | | | | | |
| Dictation - | 25 | 3 | 6 | 13 3/5 | 2 | 1 hr. | 1 0 | Hopkin's, &c. &c. | 12 | 11 1/2 | 1 | 45 | 0 45 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 25 0 | | | | | | 25 0 | | | | | | 25 0 | |

## Daventry Free Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The endowment here consists of the 20*l.* rentcharge, a residence, and the income from the land purchased with Farrar's gift, now amounting to 40*l.* a year. The school was virtually extinct when the present master (who holds a small benefice in a neighbouring village where there is no residence for him) took it. He rebuilt the schoolroom, which is now very good, except that there is no place, not even a yard, into which the boys may be turned, except the street. He employs an assistant, that he may be at liberty for his pastoral duties, which, except on Sundays, are slight. He is not able to perform exactly the services required by Farrar's trust, but by agreement with the incumbent of Daventry he preaches in the church there on Sunday evenings, and receives the 40*l.* He takes boys into the school at the fee mentioned in the returns. Few of them belong to the town, which has a well-endowed English school. They are mostly sons of farmers of the neighbourhood, some of them coming five or six miles. Several, I was told, come from Braunston, three and a half miles off. These boys bring their dinner with them, and eat it in a room provided for the purpose.

I found an upper class of nine doing the miscellaneous sentences in the Delectus. One of them was 16, four 14, two 13, one (the best) 11. They were mostly rather dull and slow, after the manner of sons of farmers, but in time they made the Latin out pretty well, and were sound in parsing. The youngest boy might come to something. They answered fairly in history and geography. One of them did well in arithmetic, the rest decently, but not so well as they would probably have learnt to do in the best sort of elementary school. I gave them rather a hard piece from a "Times'" article to write from dictation, which three of them did very well, the rest fairly. Of the lower boys, five did fairly in arithmetic, the rest poorly. In writing from dictation they mostly did well.

I have no doubt that this school is a useful institution; *i. e.*, that most of the boys in it get a more civilizing education than they otherwise would. Gratitude is due to the master, considering the poorness of the endowment, for making it so. It is a pity, I think, that it cannot be so used as to give the best boys from the English school a chance of rising to the higher education. The charity estate of Daventry at Woodford (taken in exchange for the old one at Cosford) is said to have valuable ironstone under it. Some in the immediate neighbourhood, I was told, was already being worked, and offers had been made to work that under the Daventry land. This may increase the value of the piece that represents Farrar's gift, and lead to accumulations by the trustees of the charity for the poor. If money could be had from this source to pay the grammar school fees on picked

boys from the English school, it would probably be a very useful thing.

The patronage of the grammar school, it will be seen, is in private hands.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 9, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By William Parker, who, by will, dated 6 April 1576, devised certain lands for certain lives, and ultimately to trustees to pay 15*l.* yearly to a master of a grammar school, 5*l.* to the usher. Subsequent endowment by John Farrar, who, by will, dated 29th March 1729, gave 400*l.* to trustees to invest in lands and pay the rents to master on condition of his reading prayers in the church on certain days. The estate purchased with this sum produces 40*l.* a year. Further endowment by John Sawbridge, in 1740, of 150*l.*, and Edward Sawbridge, of 100*l.*, for a master's house. These gifts, with 30*l.* given by corporation of the town, were in 1768 laid out in purchase of a house, which was sold in 1779. The proceeds appear to have been subsequently invested in purchase of another house.

*School Property.*—Annual income 60*l.*, being 20*l.* on account of the original endowment, and 40*l.* from Farrar's benefaction.

*Objects of Trust.*—To find an honest and discreet man to keep a grammar school, and to instruct children to number of 50 scholars (Founder).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Founder).

*Government and Masters.*—A decree of the Court of Chancery, 8 Nov. 44 Eliz., confirmed the payments ordered by the will of founder. The patron of the school being the owner of the lands charged by the founder, appoints the master.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, B.A. and clergyman; income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 5*l.* 5*s.* per boy. Assistant master paid by head master.

*Day Scholars.*—18 pay 5*l.* 5*s.* for general school work, 5*s.* a quarter for drawing.

*Boarders.*—None.

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*For Table A. see next page.*

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Farmer | Everdon | 4 miles. |
| „ 2 | Farmer | Braunston | 3 „ |
| „ 3 | Clerk | Braunston | 3 „ |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Newnham | 2 „ |
| „ 5 | Manufacturer | Daventry. | |
| „ 6 | Clerk | Daventry. | |
| „ 7 | Farmer | Boarder at usher's house. | |
| „ 8 | Manufacturer | Daventry. | |
| „ 9 | Farmer | The same. | |
| „ 10 | Farmer | Braunston | 3 miles. |
| Boys lowest in School 3 | Farmer | Welton | 2½ „ |
| „ 4 | Manufacturer | Daventry. | |
| „ 5 | Painter | Daventry. | |
| „ 6 | Butcher | Daventry. | |
| „ 7 | Wine agent | Daventry. | |
| „ 8 | Farmer | The same. | |
| „ 9 | Farmer | Drayton | 1 mile. |
| „ 10 | Draper | Daventry. | |

Patron:

Charles Stacey, Esq., Wickham Hall, Bishops Stortford.

Head Master:

Revd. Philip Hale, B.A.

## Fotheringhay School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The mixed village school for boys and girls, to which the endowment here is now applied, had 10 boys in it at the time of my visit, of whom the oldest was 10 years old. The small number was accounted for by the early age at which the boys were carried off to work in the fields. The school is under a trained mistress. The building is very low, the ventilation bad, and the floor of stone. The mistress lives in lodgings. The residence attached to the school, in which a former master, who had 13 children of his own, was said to have taken boarders, is now let to a labourer at a rent of 1*s.* a week. It is watertight, the windows being blocked up with boards, but not fit for a respectable person to live in.

Of the 10 boys in the school, six could scarcely make out easy words. The upper four could all read decently. One could do sums in the compound rules well. Two others could do multiplication well. Two could write an easy piece decently from dictation.

Six years ago the mastership of the grammar school was held by a man who had a flourishing school for sons of farmers of the neighbourhood, the farmers there being wealthy. There was then no school for the poor in the place. This man occupied a house of Lord Overstone's, who owns the whole village, and pressure was put upon him to make him resign the endowment of the grammar school. This he ultimately did, but continues to hold a private school in Fotheringhay, having 50 boys, of whom about half are day scholars. Meanwhile the income from endowment has been applied to the village school described above, taking the place of the subscription which might otherwise have been expected from Lord Overstone. It is quite clear, on the one hand, that there is a demand for a middle school in the place, and, on the other, that the grammar endowment has been judicially withdrawn from such a school, to be applied to an elementary school of the lowest grade.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 204, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Original foundation unknown. The master, by a grant of Queen Elizabeth, receives 20*l.* yearly from the receiver of see farm rents for the county of Northampton.

*School Property.*—Annual income, 20*l.* gross, 18*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* net, all applied to the school.

*Objects of Trust.*—Original trusts unknown. The instruction of the children of all resident inhabitants of the parish between the ages of 7 and 16 who shall apply (Scheme 16 Oct. 1860).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—By old tradition a grammar school.

Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, and such useful knowledge as may be directed by the trustees; religious instruction to comprise

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the Bible, Bible history, Church catechism, the latter being not however compulsory (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by County Court, 16th October 1860. The vicar and churchwardens of parish are appointed trustees by the scheme, administer estate, nominate master or mistress, who are by the scheme required to reside and personally instruct free of charge, except 2*d.* a week for head-money. The school is to be examined once a year in the presence of the trustees.

*Present State of School.*

A mixed elementary school under Government inspection.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Revd. Alfred Augustus Longhurst, Fotheringhay.
Charles Thorpe, Fotheringhay.
Robert Barlow, Fotheringhay

## Guilsborough Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The school here, as conducted on its present system, has hardly yet had time to make itself felt on the intelligence of the farming population, which chiefly uses it. Though I think it is quite right to insist on Latin in it, yet this (as French is taught also) implies a greater crowding of subjects than, considering the condition in which many of its pupils have come to it, is compatible with full justice to elementary instruction. I found five boys in the first class—aged respectively 17, 14, 14, 15, 15—who were reading Cæsar on the Gallic war, but had only got to the 20th chapter. Three of them could make it out fairly, but on the two boys aged 15, *as individuals*, it seemed that the Latin teaching must be thrown away. The next 11 boys, mostly about 12 years old, were reading a book of Latin extracts on Roman history, by T. K. Arnold. They could not make much of what they had learnt for the first time, being apparently used to be told the order in which the words were to be taken; nor were they good in parsing. Something might be made of them in two years time. I saw the arithmetic of 23 boys. Three did really well, seven decently, the rest poorly. In writing rather a hard piece from dictation, five made no important mistakes, three or four others did decently, several were defective. About five answered well in history and geography. There is a well-endowed English school in the place with 60 boys, in no way affiliated to the grammar school.

The premises are in excellent condition, and would accommodate a much larger school. There is room for 30 boarders. At present there are five complete boarders, four who dine with the master at a rate of 5*l.* a year. Several boys bring dinner with them, some coming a distance of five miles. The master reckoned that he could make about 6*l.* a year clear profit on each boarder at his present terms. The rate of profit would increase as the numbers increased, so that with a full complement of them the place would be fairly lucrative. I heard remoteness from a railway and some defects in housekeeping alleged as reasons for there not being more. I do not think their fewness in this school need be taken as an argument against the success of similar undertakings elsewhere.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 34, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Sir John Langham, who, by deed, dated March 1668, conveyed a schoolhouse and house for master to trustees for the school and endowed it with a rentcharge of 80*l.* per annum.

*School Property.*—Annual income, 80*l.*, all applied to school. Buildings and site good. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free school for teaching and educating 50 youths of Guilsborough and places within 4 miles of same, Guilsborough, Cottesbroke, Thornby, and Cold Ashby having priority, and the poorer preferred (Founder's Deed).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. (Rules made by Founder.) Rudiments of Latin and Greek, French, Euclid and algebra, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elements of astronomy, and garden botany. (Scheme.)

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 17 August 1858. The existing trustees, 8 in number (original deed conveys to 10), govern the school, subject to the scheme, and appoint and dismiss masters. Head master is supreme over internal discipline. New trustees selected by application to the Court.

Head master must be a member of English University or of Dublin, and a member of the Church of England.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical (with five boys learning Greek).

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. and clergyman. Net income from endowment 50*l.*, and ¾ths of capitation fee of 5*l.*, amounting last year to 69*l.* Usher, 20*l.* with board, lodging, and washing.

*Day Scholars.*—20, chiefly farmers' sons; from ages 10 to 17, pay 5*l.* for general schoolwork. Drilling, 5*s.* a quarter. Dancing, 21*s.* a quarter. Instrumental Music, 21*s.* a quarter.

*Boarders.*—8; all in head master's house, from ages of 10 to 17; 4 meals a day, meat once. Terms 28*l.* for board and education. Washing 2*l.* Drilling and Dancing, extra. School bills, highest, 37*l.*; average, 34*l.*; lowest, 29*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom, about 315 cubic feet per boy. Each boy has separate bed. Masters keep order in bedrooms. Separate room for study for seniors, and schoolroom for juniors.

Lodging houses for boys are kept by persons approved of by head master. School bills, highest 37*l.*; lowest 29*l.*; average 34*l.*

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys must be able to read, write, and know first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by one subject chiefly and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Lessons on Sunday for boarders and two services in church. Religious instruction to all. School opened and closed by collects from Prayer Book. Exceptions in religious instructions made where boys' parents desire it.

Practice and theory (a little) of music taught.

Promotion of marks in half year and examination combined. School examined quarterly by head master and yearly by graduate appointed by the Trustees.

Prizes for half year's marks, for examination and for good conduct.

Punishments: caning on the hands by head master only, impositions, loss of marks.

Playground, 1 rood 30 perches; close to school.

Sheds for play in wet weather.

Cricket, rounders, and hockey played. Master not required to be present at games, but boys can be observed from windows of school.

No school bounds.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week for day boys, 35 for boarders. Whole holiday on Saturday. Play hours on other five days, altogether 20 hours.

During last five years two boys gone to University, and five boys passed Cambridge Local Examination, and five others have passed the Civil Service examinations, and been appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Service.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Surgeon | Guilsborough | Village. |
| „ 2 | Shoemaker | Church Brampton | 5 miles. |
| „ 3 | Farmer | Hollowell | 1 mile. |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Guilsborough | 1 „ |
| „ 5 | Shoemaker | Guilsborough | Village. |
| „ 6 | Farmer | Holdenby | 4 miles. |
| „ 7 | Farmer and innkeeper | Spratton | 4 „ |
| „ 8 | Farmer and grazier | West Haddon | 3 „ |
| „ 9 | Blacksmith | Naseby | 3½ „ |
| „ 10 | Farmer and grazier | Winwick | 4½ „ |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Farmer | Holdenby | 4 „ |
| „ 2 | Schoolmistress | Guilsborough | Village. |
| „ 3 | Farmer | Naseby | 3½ miles. |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Guilsborough | 1 mile. |
| „ 5 | Farmer and innkeeper | Spratton | 4 miles. |
| „ 6 | Farmer and grazier | Spratton | 4 „ |
| „ 7 | Farmer and grazier | Guilsborough | 1 mile. |
| „ 8 | Butcher and grazier | Thornby | 2 miles. |
| „ 9 | Farmer and grazier | West Haddon | 3 „ |

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Wholesale grocer | Abergavenny | Head Master. |
| „ 2 | Independent | Wrexham | |
| „ 3 | Clergyman | Helidon, Daventry | |
| „ 4 | Butler | Guilsborough | |
| „ 5 | Soldier | Bilton Rugby | |
| „ 6 | Farmer | Kingsthorpe | |
| 7 | Farmer | Naseby | |
| „ 8 | Farmer | Husbands Bosworth | |
| „ 9 | Farmer | Sibbertoft | |

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Subjects in First (or Highest) Class. | Subjects in Second Class. | Subjects in Lowest Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Religious Knowledge | All | Bible and Catechism | Bible and Catechism | Bible and Catechism. |
| Greek | 5 | Xenophon and Hecuba | Accidence. | |
| Latin | 22 | Virgil (Æneid 2); Horace (Odes). | Cæsar Gall. War, 1 & 2 Arnold's Historia Antiqua. | Accidence and Arnold's 1st Book. |
| French | 10 | Charles XII. and a little Telemaque. | Ahn's Exercises. | |
| Arithmetic | All | All Colenso | All Colenso | Small Irish. |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 7 | Fields are measured, then calculated and plotted. | | |
| Algebra | 10 | Lund's Easy Algebra to Simple Equations. | | |
| History | All | English and Roman (Gleig's). | English and Roman | English. |
| Geography | All | Sullivan's generalized | Sullivan's generalized | British and European. |
| English Grammar | All | Lennie and parsing | Lennie and parsing | Lennie and simple parsing. |
| English Composition | All | Essays and letters. | | |
| Reading | All | Bible and English History. | | |
| Writing | All. | | | |
| Vocal Music | All | Theory and songs. | | |
| Drawing | 20 | From sketching copies. | | |

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*b*) Two passed Civil Service (Customs).
(*c*) Five passed Cambridge local examinations. One passed Law Society's examination.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:
Revd. Robert Isham, Lamport.
Revd. John Couchman, Thornby.
Thomas Rose, of Cransley, Esq.
John Bearley, of Chapel Brampton, Esq.
Henry Philip Markham, of Northampton, Esq.

Head Master:
Revd. Jonathan Jones, M.A.

## Little Harrowden.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The school here is used simply as the village school. The boys are very young (there being no infant school), and the master, who has not been trained to the work, has too much on his hands. I heard the 14 highest boys read out of the "third book," which all but five did well. The next 14 I heard read out of the "second book." Only a few of them could read without spelling and blundering. The five highest I tried in easy writing from dictation, which three did well. Only one professed to know the compound rules in arithmetic. He did sums in them very well. The 13 next did sums slowly but decently in the simple rules, only two being up to simple division. The next 14 did sums in addition mostly right. The lower half of the school I did not try at all.

I think it may safely be said that, if there had been no endowment here, there would probably by this time have been a National school on the common system, superior to the present one.

Sons of farmers living at Harrowden could use the Wellingborough school as day boys, so far as distance is concerned. The yearly fee for them there at present would be 8*l.* 8*s.*

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 163, A.D. 1830. End. Gr. Sch. Ret. p. 152.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By William Aylworth who, by deed of 17 January 1661, and further deed of 13 March 1661, gave a rentcharge of 20*l.* and land in trust for a free grammar school and the maintenance of a schoolmaster.

*School Property.*—Annual income, 32*l.*; there is a house and garden for the master.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free grammar school for the children of Harrowden and Orlingbury.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar and Catechism (Founder).

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees, seven in number, appoint the master, and elect to vacancies in their own number. (End. Gr. Sch. Ret.)

Head master should be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge without ecclesiastical office (Founder).

*Present State of School.*

An elementary village school.

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List of Trustees: (from End. Gr. Sch. Ret. 1865.)

Allen A. Young.
Revd. Brook G. Bridges.
Revd. Newton B. Young.
J. Manning.
J. Sanders.
Thomas Arthur Somes.
Joseph Higgins.

## Higham Ferrers School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Of the 40 boys in this school only 28 belong to Higham. These (except the little ones) pay 6*s.* a quarter. The rest, who pay 8*s.* a quarter, come mostly from the neighbouring village of Rushton. The master complains much of irregularity of attendance. On the morning when I visited the school (a Saturday), only 21 out of 40 were present. The boys are chiefly sons of labourers and small shopkeepers. There is no other school for boys or infants in the place. There is a small private one for girls, but several girls attend the "grammar school." Considering the size of Higham, that this was its only school, and that hitherto there had been no National school at Irthlingborough, a large village two miles off, the number in attendance seemed very small.

The master cannot afford an assistant, but the varieties of attainment among the boys are such that the school can scarcely be well conducted without one. As it is, the master gives little oral teaching, but spends most of his time in "hearing lessons."

Boys come to the school as young as five. I tried the lowest class of seven boys, of ages between eight and six, in reading from the New Testament. Five could scarcely read it at all. The 12 next above them, mostly above nine or ten years old, I tried in arithmetic, in the first four rules simple and compound. Six of them, in three quarters of an hour, did each four sums right. The rest in the same time did not achieve more than two. The same in easy writing from dictation did fairly. Only two boys turned twelve were present. The arithmetic of these I thought bad. In writing from dictation one did well, and had some intelligence of grammar, the other did badly.

Of the extra-parochial boys, it being Saturday, only one was present. The absentees, I understood, were older and better than the others.

The building, which is in the churchyard, seemed tolerably good for its purpose, but the desks were badly arranged, and there was a want of educational furniture. The school is under no inspection.

## DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. xxiii. 311. A.D. 1830).

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1422, under licence from the crown, gave lands for a college for a warden, seven fellows, four clerks (one of whom was to teach grammar and another chanting), and six choristers, and annexed to the foundation an hospital for 12 poor men, and one woman to attend on the men. These lands were surrendered to the crown on the distribution of religious houses, and by Letters Patent, 17 April, 34 Henry VIII., were granted to Robert Dacres in fee, subject to conditions, *inter alia*, to maintain a schoolmaster well learned to teach grammar freely to the boys and youths there, and maintain 13 poor bedesmen. By Charter, 14 March, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, power was given to the borough of Higham Ferrers to nominate the chaplains, schoolmasters, and poor persons. The lands were sold to the Earl of Malton in 1734, and now form part of the estates of Earl Fitzwilliam. Stipends of chaplains paid to vicar, in augmentation of vicarage. No deeds in existence.

*School Property.*—All that remains to the school of the endowment is a fine on the estate of the Honourable George Fitzwilliam of 10*l.* per annum, which is increased to 20*l.* by him. Buildings and site tolerably good. Head master's house not adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The instruction of boys and youths in grammar freely, and the maintenance of 13 poor bedesmen (Letters Patent, Hen. VIII).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Found. Deed).

*Government and Masters.*—There are no trustees, but the master is appointed by the Honourable G. Fitzwilliam, on recommendation of the corporation of Higham Ferrers.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master receives 10*l.* from the endowment and 40*l.* from fees; is permitted to receive boarders, but has no house suitable.

*Day Scholars.*—Forty of all ages, nearly all under 10 years of age, pay 1*l.* 10*s.* for general school work. Boys under seven years 3*d.* per week, and 2*s.* for firing.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No qualification on admission.

School separately classified. School opened and closed with prayers selected by the master. Bible and Church Catechism taught. No Latin taught, except as a special subject. Promotion according to master's discretion. No examinations.

Punishments: impositions. No corporal punishment.

Playground consisting of a recreation ground of nine acres, allotted under an Inclosure Act, a mile distant from the school, and thus too far off to be of any use.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Grocer. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Builder. |
| „ 2 | Butcher. | „ 2 | Gas fitter. |
| „ 3 | Gas fitter. | „ 3 | Labourer. |
| „ 4 | Brewer. | „ 4 | Leather cutter. |
| „ 5 | Shoe factor. | „ 5 | Shoemaker. |
| „ 6 | Farmer. | „ 6 | Shoemaker. |
| „ 7 | Farmer. | „ 7 | Shoemaker. |
| „ 8 | Draper. | „ 8 | Labourer. |
| „ 9 | Grocer. | „ 9 | Shoemaker. |
| „ 10 | Shoe factor. | „ 10 | Shoemaker. |

All from Higham Ferrers, except 4 from villages distant 2, 3, and 4 miles.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) *An exhibition from Wakefield Grammar School, value 80*l.* per annum for three years.

*An exhibition at Clare College, Cambridge, value 50*l.* per annum for three years.

*The first Foundation scholarship at the above college for the year 1863, value 60*l.* for three years.

(*c*) *A certificate for having passed the Oxford Middle Class examination, 1860, passing in *every* division, and obtaining first place in drawing and architecture.

*A certificate for having passed the Durham Middle Class Examination, 1860, and the first prize for being first in *each* subject of the examination.

* *Note by Assistant Commissioner*:—"A misunderstanding might arise with reference to these distinctions. They were all gained, I believe, by one and the same boy, a son of the master, who only received his earliest education at this school.—T. H. G."

Patron:
Hon. G. Fitzwilliam.

Trustees:
None.

Master:
J. Sanderson.

## Kettering Free School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The income from endowment of the school here is for the present mainly absorbed in paying off a debt. An increase of 50*l.* or more in the yearly income is expected by 1870, from the falling in of leases, but the debt will not be cleared off for many years. The school is at present taught in a rented room at the end of a small garden, which is attached to the master's house and schoolroom proper. The schoolroom proper, which would with difficulty accommodate the number of boys in attendance, is used for occasional lessons, such as French, for examinations, and for the dinner of the boarders. The two rooms together give adequate accommodation, but there are no maps. At the time of my visit an assistant was kept, who received 50*l.* a year, and supplemented his income by acting as organist in the church.

The professional class is fairly represented in the school. Six boys appeared to be sons of professional men, one of whom was shortly to be transferred to Uppingham; the rest chiefly of shopkeepers. At the time of my visit there were 38 day boys in attendance, nine boarders. Some of the day boys came a distance of two or three miles and dine with the master. The best boys in the school were day boys.

The three boys in the 1st class (aged respectively 15, 13, 16), were very distinctly superior to those commonly found in the grammar school of a country town. They were reading the Iliad and the 21st book of Livy. I heard them construe in the Livy, which they did very well. They were sound in grammar, and one had quite the making of a scholar in him. They seemed also to know the Greek grammar very well. These were all day boys. In the 2nd class were two day boys, aged 12 and 13, and two boarders (rather dull and backward), aged 16 and 19. These had been reading Sallust, which, I think, was rather too hard for them; three of them, however, had a sound knowledge of Latin syntax. In the 3rd class were eight boys, of ages between 15 and 11, reading Cæsar. Here again the day boys were the youngest and best. Of the boys in these three classes one did propositions from the 1st and the 6th books of Euclid quite correctly. Another attempted the same, but failed. Four others did two propositions rightly from the 1st book, eight did one, while another tried but failed. The boys below the 3rd class and above the lowest 14, I examined in arithmetic and writing from dictation. In the latter most did decently but few perfectly. The arithmetic of four was very good, of 12 fair, of five poor, Many boys, it must be noticed, do not rise above the third class, and below it were several aged 13. The lowest 14 boys I heard read from the "3rd reading book." About half of them read well, the rest not readily, though they knew the words.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The general state of this school is, I think, already very satisfactory, and as more of the income from endowment becomes available it will naturally improve. The trustees are representatives of those classes in the town, without distinction of religious denomination, which may be expected to use it. They are generally disposed to raise the yearly fee to 4*l.* for each boy, which would probably cause no removals from the school, but would prefer the proposal to come from without instead of from themselves. The town is one, considering its size and situation, of unusual intellectual cultivation.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 131, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 27 January 1682, reciting the existence of a free school in Kettering for teaching Latin and English, and to which certain landed property belonged, it was ordered that the schoolhouse should be used as a dwelling of a schoolmaster for the teaching of scholars born or inhabiting the town, in English and Latin, and no other purpose.

*School Property.*—Average annual income, 320*l.*, of which 84*l.* is at present applied to purposes of the school, the greater part of the income being absorbed by payments on account of debts incurred. Buildings and site good. Head master's house capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—To teach scholars that inhabit in the said town English and Latin (Decree).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Principles of Christian Religion, Latin, English literature and composition, history, geography, mathematics, arithmetic, book-keeping, reading, and writing (Scheme 1854, and further order 22 May 1859).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 1854. The Trustees, the Rector of Kettering *ex officio*, and 12 others, approved by Court of Chancery, are the governing body, and manage school, subject to scheme.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, net income from endowment 84*l.*, from fees 125*l.*, besides a house. No under masters.

*Day Scholars.*—48; chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age; pay 2*l.* per annum for general school work; French and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each extra. Firing 1*l.* Drilling 1*l.* Stationery 10*s.*

*Boarders.*—Four in the head master's house. Four meals a day. Every boy has a separate bed.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—On admission boys must be able to read. School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course sometimes modified. Scripture lessons prepared on Sundays for Monday morning. School opened and closed by prayer. Attendance at prayers not compulsory in cases where parents object in writing. Bible taught.

Promotions by result of the examination, together with the work of the half-year. Examination once a year by examiner appointed by the trustees, being a graduate of an English or Irish university (Scheme). Prizes of books given at Midsummer.

Punishments: imposition and suspension. No corporal punishment.

Playground about 323 square yards, close to school, and a small piece of ground with partial gymnasium.

Cricket played; head master generally joins in games. No school bounds.

School time, 39 weeks per annum, 27½ hours per week in summer, 25 in winter. Most lessons learned out of school. Play, 12½ hours per week in winter, 15 in summer, besides a whole holiday on Saturday.

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ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864–5.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents received | 329 | 4 | 5 |
| | £329 | 4 | 5 |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on mortgage | 92 | 12 | 6 |
| Invested $\frac{1}{30}$th part of mortgage as ordered | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Invested $\frac{1}{30}$th part of cost of scheme as ordered | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Law expenses | 27 | 16 | 9 |
| Transfer to new trustees | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Taxes and insurance | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| Poor rates, gas, &c. | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Repairs | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| Surveyor, two years' salary | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Receiver | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Master | 57 | 1 | 6 |
| | £329 | 4 | 5 |

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## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Surgeon. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Farmer. |
| ,, 2 | Manufacturer. | ,, 2 | Manufacturer. |
| ,, 3 | Surgeon. | ,, 3 | Innkeeper. |
| ,, 4 | Grocer. | ,, 4 | The rector. |
| ,, 5 | Cabinet maker. | ,, 5 | Wesleyan minister. |
| ,, 6 | Manufacturer. | ,, 6 | Manufacturer. |
| ,, 7 | Military officer. | ,, 7 | Wine merchant, &c. |
| ,, 8 | Son of late rector. | ,, 8 | Builder. |
| ,, 9 | Dissenting minister. | ,, 9 | Farmer. |
| ,, 10 | Brewer. | ,, 10 | Manufacturer. |

All from Kettering, except 1 from a distance of 3 miles.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. N.B.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. N.B.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. N.N.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* |
| | | | £ s. | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| *Religious Knowledge. | 46 | 5 | — | 6 | 14 | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Paley's Evidences, about 4 pages of Birks' edition, less or more, according to the difficulty of the part. | 10 | 12 | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Sinclair's Catechism, about 2 pages, or 6 verses of Scripture by heart. | 6 | 9 | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Church Catechism or 4 verses of Scripture. |
| Greek - | 3 | 1 | 0 10 per Qr. | 3 | 13 | †3 | ¾ | 3 | 5 | About 20 lines of Xen. Anab. with Greek Gram. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 45 | 5 | — | 6 | 14 | †3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | About 60 lines of Odes of Horace. | 10 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 10 | Cæsar de Bell. Gall., about ½ page. | 6 | 9 | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | Some portion of Lat. Gram. |
| French - | 12 | 3 | 1 1 per Qr. | 3 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 46 | 5 | — | 11 | 12 | 4 | 1½ | — | 6 | Examples in whole of Arithmetic to end of "Profit and Loss," and best boys do 7 or 8 examples. | 16 | 11 | 5 | 1 or 1½ | — | 6 | Examples in Arith. up to "Practice." | 6 | 9 | 5 | 1½ | — | 7½ | Addition, &c. to Reduction. |
| Book-keeping | 10 | 1 | — | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1½ | — | 3 | Brewer's Single Entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* This is filled up without taking into account the Scripture reading and lesson every morning from 9 till 9½.

† The number of lessons in Greek and Latin is alternately two and three. The week which has two Greek lessons has three Latin do.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| [Subject.] | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864. N.B.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. N.B.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* | Number of Boys in the School. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. N.B.—*The "precise Quantity" here given is obviously that of a single Lesson.* |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Mensuration and surveying. | 2 | — | — | 2 | 16 | 3 | 2 | — | 10 | Boucher's Mensuration. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | 15 | 5 | 2 | — | 10 | About 4 Props. of Euclid; Algebra, Trig. according to difficulty. | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 Prop. of Euclid | 16 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Euclid, portion of Prop. according to difficulty, frequently repeated. |
| History | 40 | 4 | — | 6 | 14 | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Roman History, Outlines, 8 pages. | 10 | 12 | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Roman History, Outlines, 4 pages. | 8 | 10 | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | English History, about 2 pages. |
| Geography | 40 | 4 | — | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Cornwell's Geography, about 4 pages. | 10 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Cornwell's Geography, about 3 pages. | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Cornwell's Geography, 1 page. |
| English Grammar. | 32 | 2 | — | 16 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Morell's Grammar, about 1½ pages. | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Morell's Grammar, about 1 page. | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Morell's Grammar, 1 page. |
| English Literature. | English poetry is learned by heart all through the School. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 30 | | — | 6 | 14 | 1 | 1½ | — | 1½ | - - - - | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Reading | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | 9 | 2 | ¾ | — | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing | 42 | 4 | — | 10 | 14 | 3 | ¾ | — | 2¼ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing | 46 | 5 | — | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1½ | — | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:
Rev. H. Lindsay, Rector of Kettering, *ex officio*.
W. S. Rose, J.P., Cransley, nr. Kettering.
W. C. Thornhill, J.P., Rushton.
J. B. Tibbits, J.P., Barton.
Rev. G. P. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave.
J. J. Roughton, Surgeon.
W. Toller, Gentleman.
Joseph Stockburn, Gentleman.
Thos. Wallis, Manufacturer.
G. Eldred, Wine Merchant.
R. Chettle, Grocer.
J. Toller, Bookseller.
J. Goosey, Draper.

Head Master:
Thomas Widdowson.

# NORTHAMPTON.

## Free Grammar School.

### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. A. 263, A.D. 1825. End. Gr. Ret. 154.)



*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Thomas Chipsey, who by feoffment, 1st June 33rd Henry VIII., conveyed certain manors in trust to provide a fit master to teach grammar to such boys and persons as might desire to learn, freely. Gift of Cardinal Pole, 1559, of the church and site of St. Gregory, for building a school and house for the master, and to maintain a priest to assist the Rector of All Saints. Paul Wentworth, by indenture, 25 Jan., 29 Charles II., granted a rentcharge of 20*l.*, for the maintenance of an usher to assist the master of the free school.

*School Property.* — Annual income from houses, land, and rentcharges, according to schedule to new Scheme (1864), is 304*l.*

*Objects of Trust.*—The free instruction in grammar of such boys and persons as might desire to learn the same (Founder). Instruction of children of parents of all religious tenets. Boys from a distance exceeding 15 miles from the Town Hall to pay double fees (Scheme).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Founder). Greek, Latin, French, literature, writing, arithmetic, land surveying, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, drawing and designing, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, the principles of chemistry and physical science (Scheme, 7 Dec. 1864).

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees of the municipal charities of Northampton manage the school property, and conduct the school, subject to the scheme of Court of Chancery, 7 Dec. 1864. Head master is required by the scheme to be member of the Church of England, and a graduate of an English university or Trinity College, Dublin, and cannot hold other ecclesiastical preferment.

### *State of School in the Second Half-year of* 1864.

In abeyance, until conveyance of certain property, as directed by scheme.

Salary of head master fixed by scheme at not less than 120*l.* or more than 300*l.* Assistant master to receive not less than 70*l.* or more than 200*l.*

Boys to pay a fee not less than 2*l.*, or more than 4*l.* if residing within 15 miles, from other places 4*l.* or 8*l.* respectively (Scheme).

## Oundle Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The grammar school here has been conducted on a rather peculiar system, and with results on the whole very satisfactory. Situate in a country town with only 3,000 inhabitants, and having a thoroughly rural district all round, it might be expected either to be scanty in numbers, or to keep up its numbers by adopting the character of a merely elementary school. As it is, it has been faithful to classics and mathematics, and yet has 120 boys. This result is mainly due, I believe, to the attention it has given to English writing, arithmetic, and French, and to the facilities it has afforded for cheap boarding.

It would not have been achieved, however, without liberality from the Grocers' Company, which of late years, in addition to the yearly sum of 320*l.* paid in salaries to the head and assistant masters, has maintained three exhibitions, of 50*l.* a year each, and has paid to the head master a capitation fee of 4*l.* on each day scholar, i.e. on each boy not boarding in his house. At the time of my visit, though out of 120 boys less than 30 boarded with the head master, yet of the rest only 40 belonged to Oundle or to its immediate neighbourhood. The others, though their parents for the most part resided at no great distance, would with few exceptions have been unable to use the school as day scholars in the ordinary sense. They boarded either in special establishments for the purpose or with private families in the town.

A head master appointed to a place in a healthy country town, where he was to have 200*l.* a year for himself, and 120*l.* for an assistant, with accommodation for more than 30 boarders and two exhibitions (open to the boarders) to attract them, might be expected to calculate on providing enough instruction for his boarders between himself and his assistant, on making the instruction of day boys at a fee of 6*l.* each a year support itself, and on thus having the profit on the boarders (say 20*l.* each on 30), with the fixed salary, for his own net income. If he got 25 day boys from such a town as Oundle, he would naturally feel his conscience satisfied. Now, according to the system maintained at Oundle, 6*l.* a year has been paid on each day boy, and this has sufficed to provide the supplementary teaching power that was wanted, but only 2*l.* of this has been paid by the parents or guardians of the boys, the rest being added by the governors, and at the same time there have been special facilities for cheap boarding in the town. The result is that instead of the expected 25 "day scholars," there are 95. It will be objected that nearly two thirds of these are only "day scholars" by courtesy, which in one sense is true; but it is to be observed that with few exceptions they are the boys of the district, and not (like ordinary boarders at a grammar school paying 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year) boys who, if they were not here, would be receiving an equally high education elsewhere, but boys who, if

they were not here, would be at a cheap commercial academy; i.e., they are boys to whom the application of endowments at Oundle virtually makes the difference between being educated at a school which cannot elicit an aspiration for learning or open the door to the universities and at one which can. Thirty-six of the boys in the school at the time of my visit were sons of farmers, mostly living not far off, and the rest, with the exception of the boarders in the head master's house were generally of the class which supports the cheap private schools.

Whether the same success would have been impossible if a higher fee had been exacted from the parents of the "day scholars," I cannot venture to decide, but certainly general cheapness has been essential to it. It must be remembered, however, that other grammar schools now useless, notably Market Bosworth, could afford to make the same arrangement about fees that has been made here. Oundle has no peculiar advantages of situation, and the number of parents within five miles of it, not specially attracted by the school and yet of a class to use a middle school, cannot be much greater than that within the same distance of Bosworth. Nor again has Oundle had any great traditional reputation to go upon. In '48, when the present head master was appointed, it was nearly at as low an ebb in respect of day scholars as Bosworth is now, having only four. Thirteen, the number of day boys in 1799, was the highest of which I could find any record. In '48 there were 18 boarders.

Owing to the general social character of the school, the head master charges at a lower rate for boarders and makes less profit on them than he probably otherwise would. On the other hand, he probably gets assistants more cheaply. At the time of my visit, of six masters (including the head) three were graduates of Scotch universities who, as I have elsewhere remarked, are generally much better masters than are to be had at the same price from any other quarter. Parents, however, who pay at other than a cheap rate for their sons, seem to have a weakness for English graduates.

At the time of my visit the most advanced boys in the school had unfortunately gone off to play a cricket match. Judging from what I saw of its middle region, I should say that the classical knowledge, though quite sound, did not reach a high standard. The strength of the school, no doubt, lies in the mathematics of the upper boys. Few go from it to Oxford or Cambridge, except the exhibitioners. During the six years previous to my visit, two boys educated at the school had been placed in the first class in the final mathematical school at Oxford, one of whom also got the junior mathematical scholarship of that university. Three others had been pretty high "senior optimes" at Cambridge. Another, who had not yet taken his degree, had got a foundation scholarship at St. John's, Cambridge. Of these three had been boarders with the head master, two had boarded at cheaper rates in the town, one was the son of a resident—a small

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

draper. Of 15 boys turned sixteen in the school, eight were boarders with the head master.

Setting aside the 10 highest boys, whom I was not able to examine, the standard of the school seemed neither better nor worse than that of an ordinarily sound grammar school in a country town. The only distinction was in numbers. The highest class that I examined was the fourth, in which were nine boys. They had got up the seventh book of Cæsar de Bello Gallico and 600 lines of the Hecuba. I heard them construe in Cæsar. Two did as well as would be wished. The rest made some blunders in construing, but showed a good knowledge of Latin grammar and syntax. They would have been a good first class in an ordinary grammar school. The next class I heard construe the 6th Æneid, which they had been doing during the half year. They construed very fairly, and were sound in grammar: indeeed, in Latin they seemed as good as the class above, and had been clearly well taught by their master, a Scot from Aberdeen. The next class I tried in writing from dictation, in English history and geography. There were 13 boys in it, of whom three were aged 15, one 14, five 13, four 12. They did very well in writing from dictation, eight being quite perfect and the rest good. They knew a good deal of geography, but next to no history. In arithmetic I examined 84 boys from the bottom of the school upwards. 63 of them, mostly quite young, did not undertake anything beyond simple and compound rules and reduction. In these rules they did sums very slowly, but for the most part correctly. 21 boys above these did sums in higher rules, 6 as well as could be wished, 5 fairly, 10 indifferently. I suspect the latter, thinking that nothing depended on their work, did not take pains, but I must confess to having been disappointed by the arithmetic that I saw. However, there were 35 boys above those that I examined in this subject. On the whole it may be said that the average boy who leaves the school, as the majority do, under the age of 16, and before reaching the two higher classes, will have learnt arithmetic quite as well as, and to write English better than, he would have done at the private school to which, if this had not been open to him, he would probably have gone. He will farther have learnt soundly the elements of Latin and French which, under the supposed alternative, he would have had small chance of learning. To do this for so many ordinary boys and send a few to the universities, who do as well there as those mentioned above have done, is, as things go, a considerable achievement.

I omitted to notice that French is taught to all the boys above the lowest; Greek (though *uniformly* above a certain class) to less than a third of the boys. I suspect that this is wisely ordered for the popularity of the school.

The manners of the boys struck me as rough, but I heard of no ill result from the plan of boarding at large in the town. It can scarcely be said, indeed, that the problem of combining the education of the classes, roughly distinguished as professional and commercial, has been solved here, for a parent of the former class,

if at all fastidious, would not find the school quite what he wanted. I subjoin a statement of terms from a prospectus of the school.

"A boy who can read and write is admitted to the school on payment of an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* For 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum afterwards, he is instructed not only in Greek, Latin, French, and mathematics, but also in all the branches of a liberal English education, including the Holy Scriptures.

| Terms for Boarders. | Guineas. | Guineas. |
|---|---|---|
| At the head master's, Revd. J. F. Stansbury, D.D. - | 40 a year | washing 3 |
| At the 3rd master's, Revd. J. A. Stansbury M.A. - | 30 a year | washing 2 |
| At Albion House, under 3rd master's care - - | 25 a year | washing 2 |

Boys admitted above the age of 14 pay 5 guineas a year extra. Dancing, drawing, music if required, one guinea a quarter each."

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 351, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Sir William Laxton, Knt., who by will, 27th July 1556, gave certain lands and tenements within the city of London to the Grocers Company; the Company to provide a schoolmaster to teach grammar freely, and an usher: the master to be paid 18*l.* a year, and the usher 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*; and to maintain seven poor parishioners of Oundle; the school to be called The Free Grammar School of Sir William Laxton. Master's house adapted for boarders. Buildings and site good.

*School Property.*—The amount paid by the Grocers Company for salaries of masters* was 320*l.* in 1864–5, 420*l.* in 1866–7. They also pay to head master a capitation fee of 5*l.* per boy up to 100, and 31*l.* 10*s.* for examiner. The value of the property bequeathed by the founder, consisting chiefly of houses in the city of London, has not been stated; but, from an answer on the part of the Company to an information filed against them in 1841, it would appear that the London property then produced 1,561*l.* 12*s.* a year. During the year 1866–7, a sum of 1,367*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* was received from the Company, and passed through the hands of the head master of the school, for the purposes of school and almshouse.

Three† exhibitions given by the Grocers Company on nomination of examiners, 50*l.* per annum each for four years, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Books to value of 25*l.*, and 20*l.* in money, given as prizes at Midsummer.

Bellamy's scholarship for 4*l.* a year, awarded by trustees at Oundle. The school has also a second preference to two Munsteven's exhibition of 30*l.* a year each, awarded by St. John's College, Cambridge; and Latham's scholarship of 10*l.* a year, awarded by Duke of Buccleuch. 5*l.* in money, given to best scholar of the year. Also six Company's scholarships, of 32*l.* a year each, tenable at the school by sons of freemen of the Company.

*Objects of Trust.*—To teach grammar freely to all such as should come to learn, and to provide free and convenient lodging for seven poor men, dwellers in Oundle; to be bedesmen, to receive 8*d.* a piece weekly (Founder).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Founder), Greek, Latin, French, English, and the Scriptures (Rules by Trustees).

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* An additional master about to be appointed (1868) at 160*l.* a year.
† Increased to four (1868.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Government and Masters.*—Court of assistants of Grocers Company in London appoint and dismiss head master, fix payments, choose examiners, make rules from time to time, and manage school property. Head master manages internal discipline and appoints second master. Head master required to be M.A., and honest, virtuous, and learned. Usher to be honest and learned (Founder).

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master is D.D. Net income from endowment 200*l.*, [since raised to 250*l.*,] from fees 350*l.*, besides residence; allowed to take 36 boarders. Assistant master, 120*l.*, [since raised to 170*l.*] Other masters paid by head master.

*Day Scholars.*—41, chiefly between 10 and 14 years. Pay 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum for general school work and French; drawing, dancing, or music, 4*l.* 4*s.*

*Boarders.*—80: sons of professional men and better class of farmers and tradesmen. Head master's terms 40 guineas a year; third master's 30 guineas; four meals a day, meat once. School bills, highest 66*l.*; average 45*l.*; lowest 34*l.* 5*l.* extra on admission for boys above 14. Terms at dames' houses 21*l.* per annum. Cubical contents of bedrooms 40 cubic feet per boy; every boy has separate bed; master sleeps in adjoining room. Monitors are appointed by the head master, and report to him.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission required to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics and mathematics. School course not modified to meet special cases. Greek Testament, Scripture history, and catechism taught on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayer from an old form of prayer.

Promotions by weekly marks and by examinations conducted at Christmas by masters, and at Midsummer by examiners of Oxford or Cambridge.

Punishments: impositions, exclusion from playground and cricket field, and caning in private; the last by head master only.

Playground, 24 yards by 23, close to school, open to boarders only, besides covered place, 20 yards by 4, for wet weather. No gymnasium. Cricket and fives played. 10*l.* per annum given to the cricket club by governors, and 10*l.* per annum to athletic sports fund.

Boys, except in 4th and 5th forms, accompanied in walks by master.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play 30 hours per week. During last five years two boys gone to University.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Horse dealer | Oundle | About ¼ mile. |
| „ 2 | Grocer | Oundle | ½ „ |
| „ 3 | Surgeon | Oundle | ¼ „ |
| „ 4 | Surgeon | Oundle | ¼ „ |
| „ 5 | Farmer | Oundle | ½ „ |
| „ 6 | Farmer | Elmington | 1 „ |
| „ 7 | Widow | Oundle | ¾ „ |
| „ 8 | Widow | Oundle | 100 yards. |
| „ 9 | Widow | Oundle | 150 „ |
| „ 10 | Farmer | Wadenhoe | 4 miles. |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Farmer | Oundle | 1 mile. |
| „ 2 | Widow | Oundle | 100 yards. |
| „ 3 | Grocer | Ashton | ¾ mile. |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Wadenhoe | 4 miles. |
| „ 5 | Farmer | Benefield | 4 „ |
| „ 6 | Shoemaker | Oundle | 150 yards. |
| „ 7 | Engineer, &c. | Oundle | 150 „ |
| „ 8 | Tailor | Oundle | 150 „ |
| „ 9 | Farmer | Ashton | 1 mile. |
| „ 10 | Organist | Oundle | 200 yards. |

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Gentleman | Highgate | Dr. Stansbury. |
| „ 2 | Vicar of | Hemingford Grey | Do. |
| „ 3 | Surgeon | Kurnaul | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |
| „ 4 | Surgeon | Kurnaul | Do. |
| „ 5 | Gentleman | Derby | Dr. Stansbury. |
| „ 6 | Surgeon | March | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |
| „ 7 | Land agent | Longworth | Do. |
| „ 8 | Farmer | Brington | Do. |
| „ 9 | Engineer | Derby | Dr. Stansbury. |
| „ 10 | Standard Life Assurance. | London | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Farmer | Kimbolton | Mrs. Carr. |
| „ 2 | Steward | Titchmarsh | Mr. Creeser. |
| „ 3 | Land agent | Lincoln | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Benefield | Mrs. Lotan. |
| „ 5 | Farmer | Whittlesea | Mrs. Carr. |
| „ 6 | Surgeon | Kurnaul | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |
| „ 7 | Auctioneer | Long Sutton | Mrs. Freeling. |
| „ 8 | Land agent | Potterspury | Do. |
| „ 9 | Land agent | Potterspury | Do. |
| „ 10 | Surgeon | Kurnaul | Rev. J. A. Stansbury. |

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the First Half-year of 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the First Half-year of 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the First Half-year of 1866. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 94 | 7 | — | 9 | 16 | 1 | 1½ | — | — | Greek Test. (St. Luke); Wheatley's Christian Evidences. | 9 | 15 | 11 | 1½ | — | — | Greek Test. St. Luke, and Wheatley's Christian Evidences. | 10 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 2nd Book Samuel and St. Luke, Collects, and Church Catech. |
| Alternate weeks { Greek | 31 | 4 | — | 9 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | Euripides, Andromache | 9 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 12 | Euripides, Hecuba. | | | | | | | |
| Alternate weeks { Latin | 114 | 8 | — | 9 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | Livy, Bk. XXI. | 9 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 12 | Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Bk. VII. | 15 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 12 | King Edwd. VI. Latin Syntax construed to Rule 61. |
| French | 99 | 6 | — | 8 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Le Diplomate par M. Scribe, and Nelson par Lamartine. | 9 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | Ensenberg, and Nelson par Lamartine. | — | — | — | — | — | — | Arnold's Henry to Exercise 15. |
| Arithmetic | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 12 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | Colenso. All that portion beyond Decimal fractions. | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 | — | 8 | Barnard Smith's Arith. 4 simple and compound rules. |
| Book-keeping | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the First Half year of 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the First Half-year of 1866. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the First Half-year of 1866. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 41 | 4 | — | 6 | — | 6 | 2 | — | 12 | Euclid's, Potts', IV., VI., XI.; Colenso's Algebra, Part II.; Colenso's Trigon.; Todhunter's Conic Sec. to the end of the Ellipse; Drew, Geomet. Conics. | 12 | — | 4 | 2 | — | 8 | Potts' Euclid, Bk. III.; Colenso's Algebra, Ch. IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. | | | | | | | |
| History - - | 96 | 6 | — | 14 | — | 3 | [illegible] | — | 2¼ | ⅔ of Student's Hume | 10 | — | 3 | ½ | — | ¾ per wk. | Dr. Smith's smaller History of Rome, about ½. | 15 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | White's History from accession of Hen. VII. to Elizabeth's death. |
| Geography - | 96 | 6 | — | 23 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Taught orally with atlas, and Cornwell's Geog. | — | — | in alternate weeks. | | — | — | - - - - | 15 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | Cornwell's Geog., Great Britain and her dependencies. |
| English Grammar. | 36 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 41 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading - | 73 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | Graduated Series of Read. Less. No. 2, the whole. |
| Writing - - | 96 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music - - | 10 | — | 4gs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - | 10 | — | 4gs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere,

J. Espin.—Oxford Postmastership, Merton College and 1st class final schools, 1859.
F. Chancellor, Oxford, Junr. Math. Univ. Scholarship, 1860. 1st class final schools and Hulmean Exhibitioner, 1862.
J. Creeser, Cambridge, exhibitioner and scholar of St. John's, and 11th senr. opt. 1864.
T. J. Bensted, Cambridge, exhibitioner, Syd. Sus. Coll. and 15th senr. opt. 1865.
J. H. Blunn, Cambridge, foundation scholar, St. John's, 1865.
J. H. Bishop, Cambridge, Trin. Coll., 2nd senr. opt., 1866.

Cambridge Middle Class Examinations.

J. H. Blunn, 1st class honours, and 1st in mixed mathematics and 2nd in pure do.
J. H. Bishop, 2nd class honours, and 1st in pure mathematics and 2nd in mixed do.
E. M. Tims, 2nd class honours.
And others, who only passed.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Court of Assistants of the Grocers' Company, Grocers' Hall, London, E.C.

Clerk to Trustees:
William Ruck, Grocers' Hall.

Head Master:
Revd. J. F. Stansbury, D.D.

Other foundation Masters:
Revd. Henry Weightman, M.A.

# PEIERBOROUGH.

## The Cathedral School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



With regard to the school here, I have little to add to the information given in the returns. I heard the two highest classes do their ordinary classical lessons. In the first were four boys, aged respectively 14, 15, 16, 16. They were reading the 3rd Iliad and the Memorabilia. They construed readily and intelligently, but made a good many mistakes, and were generally wanting in exactness. They were better, however, than the first class in any but the best grammar schools in country towns. The second class contained six boys. I heard their lesson in the 3rd Æneid and saw their exercises. They would have been a fair first class in the ordinary provincial grammar school, but were somewhat inaccurate and slovenly in their work. I saw Euclid papers of 26 boys. Five of these had undertaken a proposition from the 6th book, and with one exception had done it rightly. The 21 others had undertaken propositions from the first book. Four had done two rightly, 13 had done one rightly; only four had failed. I saw the writing from dictation of 19, of whom most did very well, and only four at all seriously failed. The handwriting of the school generally, however, seemed to me unsatisfactory. I was also disappointed with the arithmetic of the school. Plenty of the boys were far enough advanced, but there was a general want both of neatness and accuracy in working sums. Of 42 whom I examined in arithmetic, three did really well and 11 fairly, but the rest I thought defective.

The behaviour of the boys, and the general aspect and arrangements of the school were (as might be expected) everything that could be wished. There seemed to me, however, to be a certain slackness of mind about the boys, probably due to the interruptions in time and general diversion of thought caused by the cathedral services, and to the fact that occupation or interest in these is inconsistent with exclusive attention to the school on the part of the most conscientious masters. The want of due cultivation of arithmetic and handwriting must interfere with the use of the school by the commercial class, and many of the tradesmen in the town do not send their sons to it. The amount of the yearly fee would itself be an impediment in many cases.

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### Digest of Information.

(Cathed. Com. Rep. i. Ans. 26, A.D. 1852.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By King Henry VIII., A.D. 1541, who, as part of the cathedral foundation, established a school for 20 poor boys, and for the maintenance of a master and under master (Cathedral Statutes).

*School Property.*—Annual income, 400*l.*, secured to school by new statute of cathedral, confirmed by bishop and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, all applied to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

purposes of the school. Building well adapted. Head master's house capable of receiving a few boarders.

Two exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge, value 30*l.* each, tenable for four years, awarded by master and seniors of St. John's.

*Objects of Trust.*—For 20 poor boys, to be called scholars of the grammar school, to be sustained out of the fund of the church till they should have learned Latin (not more than five years), and for maintenance of two masters (Cath. Stat. c. 26).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*— Latin and Greek (Cath. Stat.)

*Government and Masters.*—The Dean and Chapter manage school property, and appoint head and second masters. Head master, if found negligent or indolent, or not sufficiently qualified to teach, may, after the third admonition, be dismissed by dean and chapter. The bishop is visitor of school. Head master to be a man learned in Latin and Greek, of good character, and pious life (Cath. Stat.)

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Master.*—Head master, M.A. of Cambridge and clergyman. Total income 150*l.* from endowment, besides share of fees and profits on boarders; has house rent free. Second master receives 90*l.* and portion of capitation fees, also has house. The foundation masters undertake to pay all other masters, whom they appoint and dismiss, out of profits of boys received by them.

*Day Scholars.*—44, of whom 20, "the King's Scholars," are taught free, and are exempt from capitation fee of 8*l.* 8*s.*; receive in addition 4*l.* per annum tenable (as scholarships) for four years or at most five. (Cath. Stat.) French, 2*l.* 2*s.*; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; instrumental music, 4*l.* 4*s.*; vocal music, 2. 2*s.*; Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*, all extra.

Non-foundationers pay 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum for general school work.

*Boarders.*—14. Head master's sanction required to keep boarding house, but boys attending school may board with friends. Cathedral choristers board with a matron. Boys in head master's house are sons of gentlemen, professional men, and superior tradesmen. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 47*l.*, with 4*l.* for private study, which is optional.

School bills: highest, 89*l.*; lowest, 67*l.*; average, 75*l.* Each boy has separate bed. Elder boys assist master in maintaining discipline in bedrooms. Eight separate studies for eight boarders.

*Instruction and Discipline.*—At admission boys must be able to read and write and know rudiments of grammar. Choristers are eligible after 15. (Cath. Stat. c. 26).

School classified by classics and mathematics chiefly. School cause modified to suit particular cases as far as possible without encroaching on regular course of study.

One short religious lesson on Sundays, and all boys attend cathedral service twice. School opened and closed with prayer from compilation by head master. Religious instruction to all on Monday morning, Saturdays, and Saints' Days, besides Greek Testament.

Promotions by marks gained in the half-year and examination combined. Examinations once a year by two M.A.'s of Cambridge or Oxford appointed by dean and chapter and head master.

Prizes given for school work and private study.

Punishments: caning rarely, and in public; impositions and detention in play hours.

Two playgrounds, one of them 1½ acres, rent paid by Dean and Chapter out of school endowment; the other half an acre, also hired by Dean and Chapter; close to school. An incomplete gymnasium. Cricket and football played. Masters join in games.

School library of 450 volumes, and reading room, to which boys pay 7*s.* 6*d.*, under committee of masters and boys. At certain hours and on half-holidays boys may go out without leave.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32½ hours per week, exclusive of attendance in cathedral. Play, 24 hours per week, exclusive of meals.

During last six years, four boys gone to University.

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Solicitor | Peterborough | 3 minutes walk. |
| „ 2 | Father dead | Cambridge | 35 miles. |
| „ 3 | Painter | Peterborough | 2 minutes walk. |
| „ 4 | Steward | Milton, Peterborough | 3 miles. |
| „ 5 | Solicitor | Peterborough | 3 minutes walk. |
| „ 6 | Professor of music | Do. | 7 „ |
| „ 7 | Veterinary surgeon | Do. | 5 „ |
| „ 8 | Dean of Peterborough | Do. | 100 yards. |
| „ 9 | Draper | Do. | 150 „ |
| „ 10 | Clergyman | Orton Longueville, Peterborough. | 2½ miles. |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Station master, G.N.R. | Peterborough | 5 minutes walk. |
| „ 2 | Professor of music | Do. | 7 „ |
| „ 3 | Carriage maker | Do. | 200 yards. |
| „ 4 | Physician | Do. | 8 minutes walk. |
| „ 5 | Clergyman | Do. | 5 „ |
| „ 6 | Solicitor | Do. | 7 „ |
| „ 7 | Clergyman | Do. | 5 „ |
| „ 8 | Hotel keeper | Do. | 8 „ |
| „ 9 | Baker | Do. | 5 „ |
| „ 10 | Physician | Do. | 8 „ |

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Clergyman | Aylesbury | |
| „ 2 | Father dead | Swaffham, Norfolk | |
| „ 3 | Surgeon | Cambridge | |
| „ 4 | Solicitor | Peterborough | |
| „ 5 | Physician | Do. | |
| „ 6 | Gentleman | Ladbrooke, Southam | |
| „ 7 | Farmer | Wansford, Northamptonshire. | Head master. |
| „ 8 | Clergyman | Piddelhinton, Dorchester. | |
| „ 9 | Solicitor | Peterborough | |
| „ 10 | Father dead | Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. | |
| Boys lowest in School 1 | Solicitor | St. Neots | Head master. |
| „ 2 | Baker | Wheathampstead, Herts. | |
| „ 3 | Hotel keeper | Thirsk | |
| „ 4 | Father dead | Leek, Staffordshire | |
| „ 5 | Father dead | Carlisle | |
| „ 6 | Cloth manufacturer | Golcar, Huddersfield | Matron. |
| „ 7 | Clerk | Staplehurst, Burton-on-Trent. | |
| „ 8 | Schoolmaster | Ketton, Stamford | |
| „ 9 | Schoolmaster | Harrow-on the-Hill | |
| „ 10 | Managing clerk | York | |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Religious Knowledge. | All | 6 | — | 6 | Y. 16 | 2 | H. 1 | — | H. 2 | Genesis; St. Luke's Gospel; I., II. Thess.; I. Corinthians (Greek Text). | 7 | Y. 14 | 2 | H. 1 | — | H. 2 | As first class (English Bible). | 13 | Y. 10½ | 2 | H. 1 | — | H. 2 | Catechism (Church); Questions on Bible History. |
| Greek | 20 | — | — | 6 | — | 5 incg Gk. Test. **4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | Herodotus V. 1—92; Œdipus Tyrannus 1, —696. | 7 | — | (a)4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | Xenophon I., ,IV., V., VI.; Odyssey I., 1–120. | | | | | | | |
| Latin | All | — | — | 6 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 incg Lat. vrss. | 9 | Virgil, Æneid, vi.; Cicero de officiis, § 1–23. | 7 | — | (a)4 | 1 | 5 incg vrss. | 9 | Virgil II., 298 ad finem; Cæsar i. 31, to ii. 12. | 13 | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 12 | Latin Grammar; Smith's Principia I. |
| French | 29 | 4 | 2 gns. per ann | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Exercises by Mons. Badois, late master in the school. Translation matter, Moliere, Emile, Souvestre, &c. | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Exercises by Mons. Badois, French Reading Book. | | | | | | | |
| German | 1 | — | 4 gns. per ann | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic | All | 4 divs A,B, C,D. | — | (A) 15 | — | 6 | min 55 hrs. | — | 6½ incg wkly exa. | All | (B) 21 | 13 | 6 incg exa. | min 55 hr. | — | 6½ | Colenso's Arithmetic | (C) 18 | — | 6 | min 55 | — | 6½ | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. *Natural History. | 26 | — | — | — | — | †3 | 1 | — | 3 | Algebra, Trigonometry, Euclid, Bk. I.—VI. | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Not including Grammar and Repetition Lessons. * In this subject there is 'Private Study' work and prizes given.
† N.B.—The most advanced boys do no Arithmetic as a rule, but Algebra, Trigonometry, &c. ** Not including 'Repetition' before breakfast.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| *History - | All | 6 | — | 6 | Y. — | 1 | H. 1 | — | H. 1 | *Grecian Hist. (Smith), pp. 162–272. | 7 | Y. 14 | 1 | H. 1 | — | H. 1[a] | - - - - | 13 | Y. — | 2 | H. 1 | — | 2 | S. P. C. K. History of England. |
| *Geography - | All | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | 13 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Cornwell's Geography (England and British Isles). |
| *English Literature. | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 25 | — | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 evry 3rd or 4th wk. | 1 | - - - - | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 evry 3rd or 4th wk. | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Reading - | All | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | 13 | — | 2 exclsve of dictatn. | 1 | — | 2 | |
| Writing - | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| Music - - | 15 | — | vocl music 2gns per ann | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | - - - - | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | 6 | |
| Drawing - | 8 | — | 4gns per ann | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | | | | | | | | |

* In these subjects there is 'Private Study' work and prizes given.

(a) As First Class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the school (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During last six years—
One A.A., University of Oxford.
One open scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1863.
One Munsteven Exhibition to St. John's, Cambridge, 1863.
Do. do. do. 1864.

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Chapter Clerk:
H. P. Gates, Esq., Peterborough.

Head Master:
Revd. E. B. Whyley, M.A.

Second Master:
Revd. W. D. Sweeting, M.A.

## Towcester Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The grammar school at Towcester is, to speak plainly, in an utterly bad and useless state. The room in which it is taught is small, low, and out of repair; it has a brick floor, no maps or educational furniture, and the desks badly arranged. There are 22 boys nominally in attendance, who are chiefly sons of small tradesmen. None pay fees. None of the farmers of the district round, nor any professional men in the town, send sons to the school. Few boys stay more than two years in it. Some, I was told, come to it from the national school, though for what purpose I don't know. I found only four boys turned 12. The rest were of various ages between 12 and 7.

One boy in the school, the son of a grocer, had just begun Latin. No one else professed to know anything beyond the subjects taught in a national school; and these were known very imperfectly. I tried the 10 upper boys in arithmetic. Of these only two professed to be able to do fractions. In the case of one the profession was false. The other could do reduction of fractions, but not addition. The rest in 1¼ hours got from four to six sums in the first four rules right. The same boys did easy dictation for me out of the Bible, that being the only reading book used in the school. Only one did it without mistakes. All but two of the others did it badly or indifferently. They knew virtually nothing of English grammar, though they could repeat some rules; nor anything of English history; of geography, very little. From the other boys in the school I could elicit nothing.

There are seven sons of Dissenters in the school. The Church Catechism is not taught in the school, but, instead, a work called Crossman's Catechism, which the master told me contained all the Church Catechism, but not ostensibly.

The master (who is unassisted) told me that the school had never been in a different state during the 17 years that he had been there. He was of advanced age, and in failing health.

The feoffees, of whom I saw the principal, thought that nothing could be done till a vacancy occurred in the mastership. Then, if they could get a new school built by subscription, and a scheme enabling them to charge fees, they think the school might be made useful to the shopkeepers of the town and the farmers about.

There is now a small private academy in Towcester used by shopkeepers and farmers. Sponne's charity, besides maintaining the school, makes grants to the poor, which are kept as nearly as possible at a fixed sum, and with the overplus of its income provides for the paving of the streets and other town purposes. Without touching the grants to the poor, about 50*l.* a year might

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

be added to the income of the school; and some of the feoffees certainly would be glad to apply the money to this purpose.

I believe that the best way of making the endowment useful would be to combine it with the Blakesley money, at present wasted, for the purpose of establishing a good middle school at or near Green's Norton. So situated, if facilities were given for day boarding, the school would be available for all the sons of the farmers, whom a school at Blakesley could serve, as well as for many others. It would only be distant two miles from Towcester by a good road. The tradesmen of Towcester are not numerous enough to maintain a good middle school by themselves, and Green's Norton was intended to share in the benefits of the trust. A school at Green's Norton would be excellently situated for obtaining boarders. The village is a very pleasant one, and less than two miles from the Towcester station.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiv. 307, A.D. 1825.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Founded in the 29th year of King Henry the 6th, as a "chauntry for two chaplains of the parish church of St. Lawrence," by Wm. Sponne, rector of Towcester, and archdeacon of Norfolk. At the dissolution of religious houses it was purchased by the feoffees of Sponnes' Charity, and converted into a grammar school. Subsequent endowments by William Perry in 1691 of a messuage, by Joseph Saunders in 1704 of land, by William Marriott in 1717 of 100*l.*, and Richard Ratnett in 1738 of a rent-charge of 40*s.*; also a pension of 7*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* from Land Revenues of the Crown.

Deeds in chest in parish church.

*School Property.*—Income, gross 71*l.*, net 62*l.*, all applied to school. Site good. Buildings much decayed. Head master's house capable of receiving boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the education of the children of the town in learning. (Original purchase by feoffees of Sponne's Charity.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—School established as a grammar school.

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees of Sponnes' Charity manage the school estate, and, with the master, regulate the school. Head master has always been a member of the Church of England; often a clergyman.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—One master; income from endowment 62*l.*, besides a house; is allowed to take boarders.

*Day Scholars.*—About 21, sons of tradesmen or farmers from two miles distance, all taught free, except 3*d.* for firing and 1*s.* for stationery. The full number of free boys is 22, viz. 21 from Towcester, and one from Green's Norton.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission boys must be able to read.

School classified by group of subjects. School course not modified. Classics taught, if desired. Boys taught Bible and Catechism; but children of dissenters are admitted to the school, and not required to learn the Church Catechism, if parents object to it.

Promotion by proficiency in class. No examination, except by masters.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning in public. No playground or gymnasium.
School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, about 36 hours per week.
Playtime, 13 hours per week, including two half-ho idays.
During last five years two boys gone to University.

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The following extract from a letter received from the acting feoffees of Sponne's Charity, dated November 27, 1867, contains information subsequent to the period to which the foregoing report and statements refer.

It is there announced—

"1st. That the head mastership of the school is now vacant by the decease of the late master.

"2nd. That the school buildings are so dilapidated that the feoffees have postponed the election of a new master until they are rebuilt.

"3rd. That they have directed an architect to prepare plans and estimates for a new school and schoolhouse.

"4th. That the principal proprietor of the parish, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, has offered to the feoffees a larger and more eligible site.

"5th. That the feoffees propose to solicit public subscriptions for the erection of the buildings.

"6th. That as soon as their plans are matured they intend to submit them to the Charity Commissioners, and request their sanction."

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### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Carpenter. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Tailor. |
| „ 2 | Druggist. | „ 2 | Farmer, &c. |
| „ 3 | Fatherless. | „ 3 | Maltster, &c. |
| „ 4 | Baker. | „ 4 | Grocer. |
| „ 5 | Carpenter. | „ 5 | Tailor. |
| „ 6 | Hair dresser. | „ 6 | Druggist. |
| „ 7 | Basket maker. | „ 7 | Innkeeper. |
| „ 8 | Innkeeper. | „ 8 | Relieving officer. |
| „ 9 | Laundress. | „ 9 | Publican. |
| „ 10 | Baker. | „ 10 | Milliner. |

All from Towcester, except 1 from Green's Norton, distant 2 miles, and 1 from a distance of 1½ mile.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

## LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

John Malsbury Cooke, Solicitor, Towcester.
John Webb, Ironmonger, Towcester.
Thomas Collier, Surgeon, Towcester.
Samuel Perkins, Innkeeper, Northampton.
William Jenkinson, Draper, Towcester.
Thomas White Gurney, Gentleman, Towcester.
Robert Webb Watkins, Surgeon, Towcester.
John Henry Richardson, Carrier, Towcester.
William Miles, Stafford.

Appointed in 1867.

John Horton Sheppard, Solicitor, Towcester.
Oliver Manning, Farmer, Towcester.
Joseph Willsher Spencer, Grocer, Towcester.
William Jenkinson, junr., Draper, Towcester.
John Malsbury Kirby Elliott, Farmer, Heathencote, near Towcester
Francis Simpson Manning, Farmer, Heathencote, near Towcester.

Head Master:

[Vacant].

## Wellingborough Grammar School.

### Mr. Green's Report.



The grammar school here is in two departments, of which the lower is simply on a level with a good National school. Of the income from endowment (260*l.* out of 500*l.*) stated in the returns to be spent on the grammar school, only 105*l.* is spent on teaching the upper department. The rest of the 260*l.* is absorbed either by the lower department, or by a pension to a late master. Of late years very nearly as much of the income of the charity has been spent in lieu of rates, for general town purposes, as upon the teaching of the two departments of the school together.

At present there is no house for the head master, which injuriously limits the number of boarders that can be taken, and renders it difficult to make a profit on them. The school building adjoins the churchyard, and has no playground. Its ground-floor is appropriated to the lower school, the higher floor to the upper school. The latter, though its area is sufficient for the number of boys who were in attendance when I was there, is much too low, and in spite of the best means of ventilation being used, is apt to be very close and hot. It has no class-room. On the ground-floor a vestibule is used as a class-room, but the main room is inconveniently crowded.

In the upper department, among the day boys, were a few sons of professional men. I noticed two sons of solicitors, both likely to be sent on to Rugby, a son of a clergyman, and a son of a dissenting minister. There were also some sons of farmers of the neighbourhood. Two came a distance of two miles, and a few others three. Some of these dined with the master. In the lower department the boys were chiefly sons of small tradesmen or superior mechanics. Of the latter there are a good many at Wellingborough engaged in the shoe trade.

In Latin, I heard the first class do its ordinary lesson of 15 lines from the first Æneid, which had been learnt for the first time. There were 10 in the class of ages varying from 15 to 13. Only two at most (one the son of a baker, the other of a dissenting minister) could make out the lesson readily for themselves. This, however, is the ordinary case with the first class in schools of the kind. The better boys were clearly dragged back by the rest. The master told me that if he had them by themselves, he could make them get up lessons twice as long as those they do. The same appeared with the second class of nine boys (ages varying from 13 to 11), which was doing the second part of Smith's Principia. The boys of both classes were correct in parsing, and seemed to have been carefully taught. The first class also wrote a hard passage from dictation fairly on the whole. Two or three of them, the same who had been superior in Latin, showed intelligence in English. About three could translate Guizot's "Guillaume le Conquereur" fairly, and were sound in French grammar. In arithmetic about six did very well, and some four more fairly;

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

but in this the boys of the middle and lower part of the school were certainly defective. In answering questions on geography and English history only three were at all good.

In the lower school a dozen of the higher boys did sums for me, very fairly on the whole, but, with a few exceptions, slowly. I tried 22 in writing from dictation, in which four did perfectly, eight fairly, ten poorly. The average age of the first class in this department was less than 12 years. I heard the master give them an excellent lesson in geography.

I visited, among others, a Congregationalist minister of the town, who had a son in the school, and was a man of much intelligence. He made two complaints; one, that the course of instruction in the school was not so thoroughly classical as he desired for his son, whom he hoped to qualify for the universities; the other, that though there was nothing in the scheme to exclude them, Dissenters had scarcely ever been admitted to the trust, and that there were none upon it at present. This customary exclusion, he said, kept some of the most intelligent and considerable men of the town from the management of the school. The latter complaint I believe to be well founded. The former was the opposite of the opinion generally entertained by people in the place who had an opinion on the subject. I believe the truth to be, that while the better boys in the school are kept back by the amount of time and trouble that has to be given to non-classical subjects, for the mass of the boys these subjects are unduly pressed upon by the classics. The reason of this, however, is (1) that sufficient elementary knowledge is not exacted on entrance; (2) that the upper department, being starved for the sake of the lower and for the comfort or ornamentation of the town, has not enough teaching power to provide proper classification or a sufficiently thorough attention to all the subjects which are undertaken. Considering the varieties of attainment among the boys, as great among 40 as they would be among 80, and that there are only two masters (of whom the assistant, with the given salary, is not likely to be good) it would be strange if Latin could be uniformly taught, with French and Greek to the higher boys, without trenching on English and arithmetic. The right remedy is the conversion of the present lower school into a preparatory department of the grammar school proper, charging (with exemptions) a fee of 3*l.* a year. Then the upper school would receive its boys well-grounded in English and arithmetic, and in the beginnings of Latin. Thus there would be more uniformity among the boys in it, and three masters might suffice for the whole school. The 260*l.* a year, if a house with good accommodation for boarders were provided for the head master, would, with the fees, give them decent salaries. The surplus, now applied to non-educational purposes, might fairly be expected, in such a flourishing town as Wellingborough, to bear the burden of building the needful house and of maintaining a school of the same character as the present English school, if such an institution is thought desirable. The trustees, I understood, had it in view to give up the present

building wholly to the classical school, and provide for the lower school elsewhere. The building might, perhaps, suffice for the grammar school, if appropriated to it alone, though the absence of playground would be a serious disadvantage.

The scheme contains a "conscience clause," but the congregational minister mentioned above does not avail himself of it. He would be sorry to do so, because it would involve the entire withdrawal of his son from the religious instruction given in the school. The head master, in his lessons on the Catechism and on Scripture, abstains from pressing disputed points, and thus the boy in question is able to attend them. Where the masters of grammar schools show the same delicacy, as according to my experience they generally do, dissenting parents are always glad that their sons should take part in the lessons on Divinity.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 304, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—The "Town Estate" appears to have arisen in part from purchase of property of disssolved guilds, temp. Edward VI. In 1595 the town estate was conveyed to new trustees, when half of the rents were devoted to the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the children of the town. Subsequent endowments of Edward Pickering in 1680 and Richard Fisher in 1711, the latter of a rentcharge of 15*l.* Deeds in custody of trustees.

*School Property.*—Annual income from rents and dividends, 537*l.* gross, of which 129*l.* net applied to the grammar school, and 172*l.* net to the lower school. Buildings for upper school well adapted, but lower school too small.

*Objects of Trust.*—The maintenance of a schoolmaster or schoolmasters to teach the children of the inhabitants of the town (Deed of 1595). The grammar school for all boys, children of the inhabitants of the parish of 8 years of age and upwards, and able to read and write; lower school for all boys, children of inhabitants of 5 years and upwards. If the schools be not full, other boys admissible (Scheme).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Writing, reading, accounts, Latin and Greek (order of Court of Chancery, 30 Oct., 38 Eliz.) In grammar school, Greek, Latin, French, German, mathematics, general English literature and composition, history and geography, and writing, all free, except for German, English, arithmetic, and writing, for which a fee of 1*l.* per quarter is charged. In the lower school, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English composition (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—The trustees, 15 in number, appointed under the scheme of Court of Chancery, 1 Oct. 1862, manage school estate, appoint examiners, and make rules. The trustees, with vicar, churchwardens, and other parish officers, appoint the head master and master of lower school, and they appoint assistant masters. Head master must be a graduate of an English university and a member of the Church of England.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Grammar school, semi-classical; lower school, non-classical.

*Masters.*—Income of head master, M.A. and clergyman, from endowment 80*l.*, and a capitation fee of 2*l.* per boy up to number of 40. Is allowed to take 15 boarders. The master of the lower school receives 25*l.* from endowment and a capitation fee of 10*s.* for every boy up to 60, and 5*s.* a head for every boy above 60 up to 100. [These fees have been doubled since.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Day Scholars.*—Grammar school: boys on foundation, 29, pay 4*l.* for general school work. Others pay 8*l.* Drawing 4 guineas. Stationery or drilling 1*l.* 1*s.* extra.

Lower school: 98, chiefly under 14 years of age; 50 under 10 years.

*Boarders.* 7 in head master's house, sons of farmers and gentlemen. Four meals a day, meat once. Terms from 35*l.* to 45*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 590 cubic feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed. Senior boy in each room responsible for order.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—School divided into grammar school and lower free school. At admission boys must be able to read and write.

School classified by mathematics separately, other subjects taken together. School course modified as far as possible. Religious instruction according to Church of England, unless parents object. School opened and closed with prayer from prayer book. Promotions by examinations conducted quarterly by head master except, at Midsummer, when examiners are appointed by trustees. Prizes at Midsummer, to value of 10*l.* a year in upper school, and 5*l.* a year in lower school (Scheme).

Punishments: confinement, impositions, and caning, the latter generally in private.

Monitors assist in maintaining discipline.

No playground, but head master allows boarders to play in a field of 2 acres.

Gymnastic bars. Cricket and football played.

Library for boarders only.

Drilling taught.

School time, 39 weeks per annum. Study 27 hours per week.

Play time, about 22 hours per week.

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ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864–5.

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from last year | 266 | 6 | 6 |
| Rents, less land-tax and property tax | 514 | 0 | 8 |
| Use of town hall and gas | 9 | 5 | 6 |
| Seven half-yearly dividends on 468*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. reduced, less income tax | 47 | 10 | 3 |
| Bankers' interest | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | £839 | 2 | 11 |
| Fees: | | | |
| Grammar school — £146 0 0 | | | |
| Lower school — 21 4 8 | | | |
| Evening school (two years) — 6 4 8 | | | |
| | 173 | 9 | 4 |
| Balance due from the estate | 353 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,365 | 12 | 3 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paving Account | 151 | 6 | 6 |
| Salaries and capitation grants to masters (part for five years) | 473 | 12 | 6 |
| Do., extra | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs of schools | 347 | 15 | 4 |
| Examinations and prizes | 17 | 1 | 6 |
| Books, stationery, coals, gas, &c. | 49 | 13 | 0½ |
| Pension to late head master | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs (exclusive of schools), taxes, insurance, &c. | 141 | 19 | 1½ |
| Solicitor | 13 | 5 | 11 |
| Surveyor (two years) | 80 | 16 | 0 |
| Town hall | 13 | 17 | 3 |
| Printing, advertising, postage, &c. | 3 | 19 | 1 |
| Interest on account overdrawn | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Clerk | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,365 | 12 | 3 |

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Farmer. | Boys lowest in School 1 | Managing clerk. |
| „ 2 | Gentleman. | „ 2 | Solicitor. |
| „ 3 | Independent minister. | „ 3 | Corn merchant. |
| „ 4 | Tailor. | „ 4 | Commercial traveller. |
| „ 5 | Builder. | „ 5 | Shoe manufacturer. |
| „ 6 | Superᵗ. of police. | „ 6 | Wine merchant. |
| „ 7 | Ironmonger. | „ 7 | Grocer. |
| „ 8 | Painter. | „ 8 | Hotel keeper. |
| „ 9 | Grocer. | „ 9 | Managing clerk. |
| „ 10 | Grocer. | „ 10 | Farmer. |

All from Wellingborough, except 1 from a distance of 2 miles.

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School 1 | Farmer | Wymington, Beds. | Head master. |
| „ 2 | Corn merchant | East Dereham, Norfolk. | |
| „ 3 | Chemist | Newcastle, Staffordshire. | |
| „ 4 | Farmer | Mears Ashby, Northamptonshsre. | |
| „ 5 | Farmer | Easton Maudit „ | |
| „ 6 | Farmer | Easton Maudit „ | |
| „ 7 | Iron master | Silverdale, Staffordshire. | |
| „ 8 | Farmer | Mears Ashby, Northamptonshire | |
| „ 9 | Farmer | Wymington, Beds. | |
| „ 10 | Farmer | Wymington, Beds. | |

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Third Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors 'read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Paeparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 46 | 4 | — | 11 | 14 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | Riddle's Script. Hist. pp. 40–108; Sinclair's Catechism, 22–37. | 15 | 13 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | Riddle's Scrip. Hist. 40–108; Sinclair's Catechism, 22–37. | 11 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | Bible; St. Luke. |
| Latin - | 35 | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | ¾ | 2 | 4½ | Cæsar, Bk. iv., 1–16; Smith's Principia, 83–99. | — | — | 6 | ¾ | 2 | 4½ | Smith's Principia, 33–62. | | | | | | | |
| French - | 26 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | ¾ | 2 | 4½ | De Fivas' Grammaire, 117–175; De Fivas' Introduction, 20–47. | — | — | 6 | ¾ | 2 | 4½ | De Fivas' Grammaire, 1–84. | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 46 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Barn. Smith's School Arithmetic. | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | Barn. Smith's School Arithmetic. | — | — | 6 | | — | 6 | Barn. Smith's Class Bk. of Arith. |
| Book-keeping | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | ¾ | — | 2 | Coleman's Book-keeping for Farmers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathemrtics, pure and applied, beside preceding. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Lund's Algebra to equations; Euclid, Bk. 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table B.—School Instruction.—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given, to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Michaelmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Chemistry - | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | H. ½ | — | H. 1½ | Sibson's Agricult. Chemistry. | | | | H. | | H. | | | | | H. | | H. | |
| History - | 46 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Markham's England, 430–580. | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Markham's England, 430–580. | — | — | 4 | ½ | — | 2 | Markham's England, 430–580. |
| Geography - | 46 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Hughes' Geog.: Asia - | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | Hughes' Geog.: Asia. |
| English Grammar. | 35 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 3 | ¾ | — | 2 | 100–144. | — | — | 6 | ½ | — | 3 | Cornwell's Grammar, 1–60. |
| English Literature. | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | ¾ | — | 1½ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Cornwell's Composer, 1–68. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading - | 20 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - | 46 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | - - - - | — | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | - - - - | — | — | 8 | ½ | — | 4 | |
| Music - | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | — | — | 8 | ½ | — | 4 | |
| Drawing - | 6 | — | *l. s.* 4 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

George Burnham, Wollaston near Wellingborough, and Wellingborough, Gentleman.
Thomas Hardwick, Wellingborough, Gentleman.
Charles Gill, Whiston in the county of Northampton, late of Wellinborough, Gentleman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Revd. Henry Vivian Broughton, | Wellingborough, | Vicar. |
| Mark Sharman, | do. | Gentleman. |
| Andrew Fernie, | do. | Surgeon. |
| William Cleaver, | do. | Gentleman. |
| John Bayldon Sanderson, | do. | Merchant. |
| Henry Cheetham, | do. | Draper. |
| Thomas Williamson, | do. | Draper. |
| Joseph Brown, | do. | Gentleman. |
| Edwin Knight, | do. | Gentleman. |
| George Charles Sharman | do. | Surgeon. |
| Richard William Sherwood, | do. | Gentleman. |
| Thomas Cook, | do. | Gentleman. |

Head Master (Grammar School):
Revd. Thomas Auden, M.A.

Head Master (Lower School):
W. Winterton.

# COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

## 2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowm | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Deeds and Ordinances. | | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. | | | |
| | | | Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | | | | Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
| | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| *Classical Schools*— Kettering - | 5,498 | Manufacturing and farming. | Schoolhouse chest. | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 320 | 84 | 84 | Incr. |
| Oundle - - | 2,450 | Farming - | Copies at Grocers' Hall and School. | Yes | Varied slightly from time to time. | Good | Rent-charge. | 320 | 320 | All | Sta. |
| Peterborough - | 11,735 | Farming - | Chapter House. | Yes | Varied by original authority. | Good | Dean and Chapter. | 400 | 400 | 400 | Sta. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— Aynhoe - - | 595 | Farming - | Unknown - | — | Rules made by son of founder observed. | Good | One trustee. | 20 | 20 | 20 | Sta. |
| Brackley - | 2,239 | Agricultural. | Magdalen College, Oxford. | | - - - | Good but small. | President and Fellows of Magdalen, Oxford. | 100 | 100 | All | Sta. |
| Courteenhall - | 162 | Farming and shoe manufacturing. | Solicitor to the lord of the manor. | No | Partly obsolete. | In bad repair. | Rent-charge. | 100 | 100 | 100 | Sta. |
| Daventry - | 4,124 | Manufacturing and agricultural. | - - - | — | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | By one trustee. | 20 | 20 | 20 | — |
| Guilsborough - | 996 | Agricultural. | Trustees - | No | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 80 | 80 | All | Sta. |
| Wellingborough | 6,067 | Farming and shoe manufacturing. | Solicitor to trustees. | No | Varied by pro. of law. | Too small. | Trustees | 514 | 514 | 514 | Incr. |

(*Continued on page 394.*)

| NT. | | | | Governors. | | | | Objects and Purposes of Foundation. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| xhibitions t Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. | |
| | Total annual value. | Number. | Total annual value. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | — | £ — | Rector ex officio. | — | — | — | Scholars born or resident in town. | Boys only. | Residence, abs. | Claim - | Incr. | Semi-class. | — | |
| | 150 | 6 | 192 | Grocers company. | — | Trstees. | Yes | Unrestricted | Boys only. | - - - | Claim - | Incr. | Grammar | Almshuse. | |
| | 60 | — | — | Dean and chapter. | — | Trstees. | Yes | Poor boys - | Boys only. | - - - | Election | Sta. | Classical - | — | |
| | 8 | None | 0 | Hereditary. | — | The trustee and master. | Yes | 25 free scholars. See précis. | Boys only. | No preferences. | Claim - | Sta. | Classical - | — | |
| | — | 10 foundationers. | 30 | College | To be fellows of college. | Trstees. but 2d master appointed by H.M. | Yes | None specified. | — | Residence, abs. | Election by merit. | — | Non-class. | — | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | By lord of manor and H.M. | — | Poor of parish and four miles round. | Boys only. | Residence, abs. | Claim - | — | Classical - | — | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Town children. | Both | - - - | - - | — | Grammar | — | |
| | — | — | — | County | — | Trstees. under scheme and H.M. | Yes | Children of town and 3 other parishes. | Boys only. | Residence, pref. | - - | — | Classical - | — | |
| | — | — | — | Local | — | H.M. | No | Town children. | Boys only. | - - - | - - | — | Semi-class. | Repairs of town. | |

(*Continued on next page.*

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Master. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering | H. M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | — | H.M. | 4 B. 48 D. | No change. | 4 |
| Oundle | H. M. and 5 others. | Gvrnrs. | Governors | Gvrnrs. and H. M. | Gvrnrs. and H.M. | M.A. | H.M. | 80 B. 41 D. | No change. | — |
| Peterborough | H. M. and assistant master. | Head and 2d masters by Dean and Chapter. | | Other assistants by head master and 2d master. | | Learned in Latin and Greek, and of good character. | H.M. and assistant M. | Both | Improved in class of scholars. | 3 |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aynhoe | H. M. | The trustee. | Trustee | — | — | To be a member of Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | 8 D. | No change. | — |
| Brackley | One | President of Magdalen College. | President and fellows of Magdalen College. | — | — | Graduate in holy orders. | H.M. | Both | — | 6 |
| Courteenhall | H. M. and assistant master. | Mayor and Council of Nrthampton. | — | Assistant M. appointed by H. M. | — | — | H.M. | Day boys only. | — | 4 |
| Daventry | H.M. and assistant master. | H.M. by lord of manor of Upwicke. | — | H. M. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guilsborough | H. M. and usher. | Trstees. | Trustees | H. M. and trstees. | H. M. and trstees. | Member of Univ. and Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | 8 B. 20 D. | No change. | 4½ |
| Wellingborough | Three in upper, two in lower school. | See "Digest of Information" | | | — | — | — | Both | No change. | 2 |

(*Continued on page* 396.)

| SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| upation of Parents. e numbers indicate proportion per cent. culated on the 10 hest and 10 lowest Scholars. pendent essional anile } A. ers, Shopkeepers, B. zans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| cent. | Per cent. | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | |
| - | 25 A. 75 B. | — | — | H. M. allowed under scheme. | H. M. - - | H. M. | — | — | — | — | (*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9 | - - - | — | — |
| A. B. | 80 B. 20 C. | 2 | 1 | Given by H. M. | H. M. and Third M., and widow ladies. | H. M. | Yes | 66 | 45 | 34 | 6½ a.m. 9 p.m. | By master, sleeping close by. | 40 | — |
| A. B. | 55 A. 45 B. | — | — | - - - | H. M. - - | H. M. | Yes | 89 | 75 | 67 | (*a*) 6½ and 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m. elder boys 10 p.m. | H. M. and elder boys. | — | 8 for 8 bd$^{rs}$. |
| - | All B. | — | 3 | - - - | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| - | 100 B. | — | — | - - | H. M. - - | — | Yes | 44 | 36 | 32 | (*a*) 7 30 am (*b*) 9 p.m. | Senior boy, and visited by H. M. | 468 | None |
| - | 70 B. 30 C. | — | 2 | - - | - - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| - | - - - | — | — | Approval of H. M. | Usher - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| - | 5 A. 75 B. 20 C. | — | 2 | - - - | H. M. - - | H. M. | Yes | 37 | 34 | 29 | 6 a.m. 8½ p.m. | Masters - | 315 | Room for sen$^{rs}$. |
| - | 30 A. 70 B. | — | 2 | H. M., by scheme. | H. M. - - | H. M. | Yes | 54 | 52 | 37 | (*a*) 7½ a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m. | Senior boy | 590 | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Lan- |
| | | | | | | INSTRUCTION | | | | | |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering | 39 | 27 | To read | By one leading subject chiefly. | Examination and marks combined. | One half out of school. | 45 | 3 | 12 | — | |
| Oundle | 40 | 30 | Reading and writing. | By classics and mathematics. | By marks and by examination. | One-third | 114 | 31 | 99 | — | |
| Peterborough | 40 | 33 | To read and write. | By classics and mathematics. | Marks and examination combined. | Half in school, half out. | all | 20 | 29 | 1 | |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aynhoe | 40 | abt. 28 | Reading | Separate for each subject. | Examination | Mostly out of school. | 8 | — | 2 | — | |
| Brackley | 40 | 29 | Read and transcribe. | Separate for each subject. | By both combined. | Chiefly in school | 32 | 1 | 12 | — | |
| Courteenhall | 42 | 25 | To read monosyllables. | Separate for each subject. | By marks and general aptness. | Upper school learn their lessons at home. | 6 | — | — | — | |
| Daventry | 40 | 30 | | | | | 14 | — | 5 | — | |
| Guilsborough | 40 | 25 or 35 | Reading, writing, and four rules of arithmetic. | By one leading subject chiefly. | Marks and examination. | Boarders 1½ hrs. (*b*.) Day boys (*c*.) | 22 | 5 | 10 | — | |
| Wellingborough | 39 | 27 | To read and write. | Separate for mathematics. | Examination | Most in school | 35 | 4 | 26 | — | |

(*Continued on page* 398.)

| Instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Bookkeeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| aid from master. | P. V. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences | 46 | 4 | Text books and examples on black board. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| aid from tutor | P. V. | P. | P. | — | All three | 96 | 41 | All three | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Mostly (*c.*) Boarders under a master. | P. V. | P. | P. | P. | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | all | 26 | All three ways and on black board. | — | — | — | this is tght | — | Nat. Hist. is taught and prizes given for it. |
| Chiefly under supervision of tutor. | P. | — | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 8 | 2 | Text books and dictation. | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Aid from master at evening preparation. | P. V. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences. | 32 | 12 | Text books and sometimes dictation. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lower school with aid from tutor. | P. | — | — | — | Exercises | 35 | 5 | All three methods. | 5 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Lectures and experiments. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Boarders with supervision, day boys without. | P. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | all | 10 | All three modes | — | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Night aid sometimes. | P. | P. | P. | — | Short sentences | 46 | 15 | All three, but chiefly the first. | 7 | 7 | — | 7 | 7 | Text books chiefly. |

(*Continued on next pag*

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering - - | 40 | 40 | 32 | — | 30 | 6 | 42 | 46 | — | Freehand drawing from the flat. | - - - | - - - | Examiner chosen by trustees. |
| Oundle - - | 96 | 96 | 36 | — | 41 | 73 | 96 | 10 | 10 | - - - - - | - - - | By masters at Xmas. | Examiners appointed by trustees |
| Peterborough - | all | all | — | 25 | 25 | all | 35 | 8 | 15 | Drawing from the flat and perspective. | Botany - | - - - | Examiners appointed by dean and chapter. |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aynhoe - - | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — | G.D. and D.M. - | Mapping and elocution. | - - - | Examiner appointed by trustees |
| Brackley - - | 33 | 33 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 33 | 25 | 2 | 28 | T.M., P.M. - | Mapping - | - - - | Examiners appointed by the College. |
| Courteenhall - | 21 | 35 | 29 | 34 | 21 | 35 | 35 | 18 | 35 | Freehand drawing from the flat and models; vocal music. | Land surveying and maps. | - - - | Examiners appointed by H.M. |
| Daventry - | 18 | — | — | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 18 | D.F., T.M., P.M. - | - - - | - - - | - - |
| Guilsborough - | all | all | all | — | all | all | all | 20 | all | Freehand from the flat. | - - - | Master quarterly. | Once a year by examiner appointed by trustees. |
| Wellingborough | 46 | 46 | 35 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 46 | 6 | 11 | All extra music taught. | Mapping - | H.M. Easter, Michaelmas, and Xmas. | Examiners chosen by trustees at Midsummer. |

(*Continued on page* 400.)

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars. | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Persons responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Persons responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who show Aptitude for certain studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| To a slight extent. | - - - | - - - | 46 | - - - | H.M. | Morning and evening. | — | - - - | Both for Monday. | Boarders only. |
| - - | - - - | - - - | 94 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening from an old form. | At morning prayr | H.M. - - | Sunday school for both. | Boarders, but optional with day boys. |
| As far as possible. | - - - | - - - | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening H.M.'s. Compilation. | All | H.M. - - | Two short lessons for all. | All. |
| Yes - | Yes - | Yes - - | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening. | Yes | Incumbent of parish. | Two for all | Whole school. |
| It is intended. | - - - | Yes - - | 33 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Evening and morning from Prayer Book. | All at morning prayers. | H.M. - - | Optional - | Boarders, but optional with day boys. |
| Yes - | Yes - | Yes - - | 35 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening from Christian Knowledge Society. | Yes | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| - - | - - - | - - - | — | Ch. of Eng. | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Yes - | Yes - | Yes - - | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening from Prayer Book. | Not if parents object | H.M. - - | Lessons for boarders. | Boarders only. |
| Yes - | Yes - | Yes - - | 46 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening from Liturgy. | — | - - - | Boarders only. | Boarders only. |

(Continued on next page.)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Play-ground. | Distance of Play-ground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both. |
| *Classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering | H.M. subject to trustees. | Not used | To suspend a boy's admission. | — | — | 12, & a whole holiday. | 323 sq. yards. | Close | To both |
| Oundle | Yes | Privately | Caning | To report to H.M. | Master expected to be present. | 30 | 24 yds. by 23. | Close | To bdrs only. |
| Peterborough | Yes | Caning in public. | Foundation master's cane. | To report to H.M. | — | 24, excluding meals. | 2 acres | Close | To both |
| *Semi-classical Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Aynhoe | Yes | Not used | All | None | Master sometimes present. | — | 132 feet by 40. | Close | To all |
| Brackley | Yes | Rarely caning in public. | Flogging | Senior boys assist H.M. | 2d M. for brders. | 16 | 84 feet by 54 feet. | Close | To bdrs always. |
| Courteenhall | Yes | Caning seldom and in public. | Corporal | — | — | — | 2 acres (By permission of head master.) | Close | Both |
| Daventry | Yes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guilsborough | Yes | Caning in public generally. | Caning | — | By msters. | 20, & Saturday entirely. | 1r. 30p. | Close | Both |
| Wellingborough | Yes, except as to expulsion. | Private, or not, at master's discretion. | Corporal | To report to H.M. | — | 22 | 2 acres belonging to H.M. | Close | Boarders only. |

(*Continued on page* 402.)

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | | | |
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | H.M. | Parents. | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| Part of one | Drilling taught as an extra. | — | - - - | Those fixed by scheme. | Arithmetic, writing, and book-keeping. | - - - | Not expedient. | — |
| No - - | - - - | — | To all - | Those taught. | Those taught | Not expednt. | Not possible or expedient. | To keep boys and assistant masters "up to the mark." |
| In incomplete gymnasium. | Athletics encouraged. | — | To both on payment of 7*s.* 6*d.* | Classics, mathematics, and Fnch. & English. | Those taught | — | — | — |
| No - - | No - - | None | Books lent by H.M. | Those taught. | - - - | Not expednt. | Possible and expedient. | None. |
| No - - | No - - | Yes | Yes - | Classical course, with English. | Classics, history, and arithmetic. | Not expednt. | Not expedient. | Parents do not cooperate sufficiently with H.M. |
| - - - | A little drilling. | — | A small library, free. | Those taught, omitting classics. | - - - | Not expednt. | Possible in small schools. | Boys in lower school detained to assist parents. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No - - | Drilling taught. | — | Yes - | Those taught. | Those taught, omitting classics. | Not expednt. | Not expedient. | — |
| Gymnastics apparatus in playground. | Drilling - | Yes | Boarders only. | Based on classics & modern lnguages. & mathematics. | - - - | - - - | Possible and expedient to a limited extent. | — |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Deeds and Ordinances. | | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. | | |
| | | | Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | | | | Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Abthorpe | 541 | Agricultural. | - - - | — | - - - | Good | Trustees and Bishop of Lichfield. | 8 | 8 | 8 | Stat. |
| Blakesley | 777 | Agricultural. | - - - | — | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 137 | 133 | — | Stat. |
| Burton Latimer | 1,158 | Shoemakers and labourers. | - - - | — | Observed | — | Trustees | 55 | 55 | all | — |
| Clipstone | 877 | Farming chiefly. | Registry | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | Inconvent. | Trustees | 350 | 270 | 100 | Incr. |
| Fotheringhay | 246 | Agricultural. | - - - | — | Varied by pro. of law. | — | Trustees | 20 | 20 | 18 | Stat. |
| Harrowden | 679 | Manufacturing. | - - - | — | Obsolete | — | - - - | 32 | 32 | — | — |
| Higham Ferrers | 1,152 | Manufacturing. | Lost | — | Obsolete | Fair | No Trustees. See Précis. | 10 | 10 | 10 | — |
| Towcester | 2,417 | Trading, farming, and shoemaking. | Parish Church | No | Observed | Very decayed. | Feoffees | 70 | 62 | 62 about | Stat. |
| *School in abeyance*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 32,813 | Farming and manufacturing. | Trustees | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | — | Municipal trustees. | 93 | 85 | 85 | Stat. |

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College or University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual value. | Number. | Total annual value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | £ 1 | — | £ — | — | — | — | — | Poor of town. | Both | Residence, abs. | - - - | — | Non-class. | — |
| None | — | — | — | 3 Ex off. out of 5. | None | Trstees. | Yes | Poor of parish. | Boys only. | None - | Nomination. | Stat. | Non-class. | — |
| None | — | None | — | — | — | Trstees. but Rector of Parish especy. | ? | Town children. | Both | - - - - | - - - | — | Non-class. | — |
| None | — | None | — | County | — | Trstees. & founder's representative. | No | Inhabitants of town and five adjoining parishes. | Boys only. | Residence, abs. | Admitted if advncd. enough in reading. | Dim. | Semi-class. | 12 poor persons. |
| — | — | — | — | Ex off. | Incumbent and 2 churchwardens. | | Yes | Parish children. | — | Residence, absolute. | - - - | — | - - - | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | — | - - - | — |
| — | — | — | — | No Trstees. | — | — | — | Town boys | Boys only. | - - - - | - - - | — | - - - | 12 poor persons. |
| — | — | — | — | Local | Parishioners | Trstees. and Master. | Yes | Children inhabitants of town. | Boys only. | - - - | Claim - | Stat. | - - - | — |
| — | — | — | — | Local | — | Trstees. | — | Town boys | Boys only. | - - - - | Claim - | Dim. | Non-class. | Repair town. |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H. M. | Residences of Master. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abthorpe | One acting master. | Trstees. & Bishp. of Lichfield altrnatly. | - - - | Vicar | Vicar | - - - | — | Day boys and girls. | - - | 1½ |
| Blakesley | An under master only at present. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | To be a member of the Church of England. | H.M. | Day boys. | Nochange | 2 |
| Burton Latimer | One | Trstees. | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | Day boys. | - - | 1½ |
| Clipstone | H. M. | Trstees. and patroness. | Trustees and patroness. | — | — | Graduate and clergyman of Ch. of Eng. | Rms. for H.M. | 2 B. 35 D. | No change. | 3 |
| Fotheringhay | - - - | — | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | — | - - | — |
| Harrowden | - - - | — | - - - | — | — | Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. | — | — | - - | — |
| Higham Ferrers | One | By patron & corporation. | - - - | — | — | - - - | H.M. | Day boys only. | - - | 4 |
| Towcester | One | Feoffees | Feoffees | — | — | To be a member of Church of England. | For master. | Both | Nochange | 2 |
| *School in abeyance*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | - - - | — | - - - | — | — | Member of Ch. of Eng. and graduate. | H.M. | — | - - | — |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills. (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Bourders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. | Per cent. All C. | — | — | | None | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 15 B. 85 C. | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | All C. | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 55 B. 45 C. | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 50 B. 50 C. | — | — | | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | 100 B. | — | — | | H.M. | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |
| | | — | — | Trustees | | — | — | — | — | — | | | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abthorpe | 44 | 27 | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blakesley | 45 | 30 | To read | By reading chiefly. | By examination | Nearly all in school. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Burton Latimer | 46 | 25 | | By reading chiefly. | Examination | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Clipstone | 40 | 25 | To read tolerably. | Mixed | Marks in half year. | All in school | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Fotheringhay | 42 | 30½ | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harrowden | — | — | | | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higham Ferrers | 44 | 30 | | Separate | By master's discretion as to merit. | All in schoo | — | — | — | — | — |
| Towcester | 42 | 36 | To read | By group of subjects. | By daily competition. | Two-thirds in school. | — | — | — | — | — |
| *School in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | — | — | To read and write and do the first four rules of arithmetic. | | | | — | — | — | — | — |

| Instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 34 | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 33 | — | All three modes. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 63 | — | All three modes. | A few. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aid from master. | — | — | — | — | Short sentences. | all | — | Dictation and printed cards. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 25 | — | Text books | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 22 | — | Text books and dictation. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | — |

(Continued on next page.)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abthorpe | — | 9 | 9 | — | 9 | 62 | 62 | — | — | | | | |
| Blakesley | — | 21 | 9 | — | — | 33 | 33 | — | — | | | | Diocesan invited by trustees. |
| Burton Latimer | 17 | 17 | — | — | — | 63 | 63 | — | — | | | | Master and inspector. |
| Clipstone | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 6 | all | all | — | — | | | | |
| Fotheringhay | 2 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 20 | 20 | — | — | | | | |
| Harrowden | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Higham Ferrers | 10 | 15 | 20 | — | 15 | All | All | 8 | — | The first three | | No | No |
| Towcester | 22 | 18 | 22 | — | 22 | 22 | — | — | — | | | | ? |
| *School in abeyance—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars. | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, and for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| ho ow ti- for ain lies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| - | - - | - - - | 62 | - - | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - | - - - | 33 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. and Incumbent. | Morning and evening Christian Knowledge Society. | — | Vicar - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - | - - - | 63 | - - | H.M. | Morning and evening from Liturgy. | — | - - - | - - - | — |
| - | Yes - | Yes - - | All | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening. | Yes | H.M. - - | None | Neither. |
| - | - - - | - - - | 20 | Ch. of Eng. | Vicar | Home and Colonial Society's, morn. and evening. | — | Vicar - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - - | - - - | — | - - | - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - - | - - - | 40 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morning and evening from selection by master. | — | - - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - - | - - - | 22 | - - | H.M. | - - - | — | Vicar - - | - - - | — |
| - | - - - | - - - | — | - - | — | - - - | — | - - - | - - - | - - |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Play-ground. | Distance of Play-ground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars or both |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Abthorpe | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Blakesley | Yes | Public | All | To report to H.M. | — | ? | 8 prchs. | Close | — |
| Burton Latimer | Yes | Public | All | — | See Précis. | 8 | ¼ acre | Close | — |
| Clipstone | Yes | Not used | — | To report to master. | — | — | None | — | — |
| Fotheringhay | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harrowden | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Higham Ferrers | — | Not used | — | — | — | — | 9 acres | 1 mile | — |
| Towcester | Yes | Caning in public. | Caning | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *School in abeyance*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No - - | No - - | None | None - | Religion, reading, writing, arithmtc., social economy, &c. | Subject suitable for future calling. | Expedient - | Possible and expedient. | Parents and non-attendance. |
| — | — | — | — | Reading and writing. | | Not expedient. | Both - | Irregular attendance and early withdrawal of children. |
| - - - | - - - | — | - - - | Reading, writing, & arithmetic. | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | Expedient - | Expedient, but not possible. | Irregular attendance and absence in summer months. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | Reading, writing, arithmtc., grammar, and geog. | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | — | Expedient and possible. | Distance of playground and smallness of stipend. |
| — | — | — | — | Plain English education | Plain English education. | Not expedient. | Expedient but not possible. | Absence of boys. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

# COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| ARTHINGWORTH - | 275 | Wm. Marriott | 1733 | 50 | 42 * | — | No. | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 20 | 15 |
| ASHTON (par. Oundle). | 177 | Jemima Creed | 1606 | 66 | 25† | — | Yes. | 1*s.* ent. fee. | Farm labourers chiefly. | 9 | 8 |
| BAINTON - - | 217 | (Payment made out of poors' estate.) | | | 10 | — | Yes. | 1*d.* | Labourers, tradesmen. | 15 | 32 |
| BARNWELL, ST. ANDREW: Boys' School | 240 | Rev. Nich. Latham. | 1604 | 719 ‡ | 55 | 61 | (Provided by visitor.) | 1*s.* ent. fee. | Agri. labourers chiefly. | 24 | — |
| BARNWELL, ALL SAINTS: Bigley's Girls' Schools. | 115 | Wm. Bigley - | 1824 | 22 | 16 § | 6 | Yes. | 1*s.* ent. fee. | Agricultural labourers. | — | 30 |
| BLISWORTH - - | 1,022 | ? Roger Wake | ? 1500 | 11 | 10 | — | Yes. | 2*d.* and 1*d.* | Labourers, &c. | 62 | 58 |
| BRIGSTOCK - | 1,159 | Rev. Nicholas Latham. | 1624 | ‖ | 30 ‖ | — | (Provided by visitor.) | 1*d.* (30 free). | Labourers and small tradesmen. | 22 | 30 |
| BRIXWORTH - | 1,253 | Thos. Roe - | 1665 | 59 ¶ | 37 | — | (Soon.) | (Labourers free.) | Labourers (6 tradesmen). | 72 | — |
| BYFIELD - - | 901 | S. Greenwood | 1693 | 3 | 3 | — | No. | 1*d.* and 3*d.* | Labourers and shoemakers. | 45 | 43 |
| CHELVESTON-WITH-CALDECOT. | 454 | Abigail Bayly | 1760 about | 45 | 30 ¶¶ | — | Yes (both). | 1*d.* | Agriculturists and shoemakers. | 24 | 29 |
| COLD ASHBY - | 446 | W. Wickes and R. Ward. | 1710 and 1736 | 24 | 24 | — | (About to be built.) | ½*d.* and 1*d.* | Labourers and small tradesmen. | 18 | 11 |
| CRANSLEY - - | 350 | Rev. George Anderson. | 1825 | 26 | 26 | — | Yes. | 1*s.* a year. | Labourers chiefly. | 23 | 21 |
| CRICK - - | 999 | R. Drayson - | 1806 | 33 §§ | 33 | — | Yes (independent of Charity). | 1*d.* to 6*d.* (20 free). | Mostly labourers. | 64 (20 free). | 64 |
| CULWORTH - - | 652 | M. D'Anvers - | 1794 | 80 | 80 | — | Yes. | (Poor tradesmen free.) | Labourers, tradesmen, and farmers. | 60 | 20 |
| DAVENTRY - - | 4,124 | Ld. Crewe - | 1721 | 147 | 70 | 73 | No. | None. | Labourers and shoemakers. | 28 | 15 |
| DODFORD - - | 238 | Joseph Cook and Thos. R. Thornton. | 1803 | 30 | 25 | — | No. | None. | Labourers - | 13 | — |

* School endowed with a debt of 79*l.* 8*s.* which is being liquidated by appropriating to sinking fund balance of income.
† 20*l.* to a chaplain. ‡ Charity comprises a hospital. § Mistress also receives 20*l.* from Latham's Charity.
‖ Income derived from Latham's Charity.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Ten about | Trustees | Neither | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees nominate. | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Trustee (Ld. Kesteven). | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| 25 | — | — | — | None | Two | Three | Visitor (Duke of Buccleuch). | Neither | (Diocesan.) | One. |
| — | 12 | — | — | None | None | Two | Parishioners in vestry. | Neither | No | One mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | (Rector.) | Owner of Courteenhall estate. | Master certificated. | Yes | Mast., mist. for needlework. |
| — | — | — | — | 4 boys M.B. | None | Two | D. of Buccleuch. | Master and mistress (trained). | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | M.B. | None | Three (2 lately dead). | Vicar | Neither | No | Master. |
| — | — | — | — | 3 boys E.A., 3 boys M.B. | None | Three | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 or 3 boys M.B. | None | Seven | Trustees | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two (overseers). | Vicar | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Clergyman. | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Six | Rector | Master certificated. | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | 1 boy E.A., 12 boys M.B. | None | Seven | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes (but never inspected). | Two. |
| 28 | 15 | — | — | None | None | Eight | Trustees | Neither | No | Master and mistress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |

¶ Part of endowment shared with Scaldwell.
§§ Part of Drayson Charity.
¶¶ Remainder to discharge debt on new schoolhouse.

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by. | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| DUDDINGTON - | 422 | W. Jackson - | 1667 | 10 | (As returned in 1830.) No further information. | | | | | | |
| EAST HADDON - | 727 | Commissioners | Unkn. | 9 | 9 | — | Not from charity. | 1*d.* | Labourers, &c. | 35 | — |
| EASTON-ON-THE-HILL. | 984 | Rich. Garford | 1670 | 98 | 28* | 37* | Yes | (14 boys, 6 girls free.) | Chiefly labourers. | 37 | 15 (21 infants) |
| EVERDON - - | 740 | Wm. Folwell- | 1828 | 17 | 16 | — | No. | None | Chiefly labourers. | 50 | — |
| FINEDON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Endowed Boys School. | 1,840 | Rich. Walter | 1587 | 118 | 113 | — | Yes | 2*d.* | Labourers and shoemakers. | 96 | — |
| 2. Girls' Charity School. | | Several Founders. | 1715 to 1735 | 58 | 58 | — | Yes | 2*d.* | Chiefly shoemakers. | — | 80 |
| GLINTON - - | 421 | Dame Ireland | 17th cent. | 46 | 36 | — | Yes | 1*d.* (residents, others more). | Labourers or small farmers. | 61 | 57 |
| GREEN'S-NORTON | 903 | A. Wood - | 1719 | 25† | 12† | — | No | 1*d.* | Labourers Chiefly. | 19 (on list). | — |
| GUILSBOROUGH - | 730 | Rev. W. Gilbert. | 1609 | 65 | 60 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Labourers and artisans. | 34 | 26 |
| HARPOLE - - | 833 | (Enclosure Act.) | 1778 | 52 | 52 | — | No | 1*d.* | Shoemakers and labourers. | 78 | 63 |
| HELLIDON - - | 449 | John Ball - | 1618 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes | 6*d.* to 1*d.* | Labourers and shoemakers mostly. | 37 | 47 |
| HEMINGTON - | 152 | Rev. N. Latham. | 1619 | 17 | (As returned in 1837.) No further information. | | | | | | |
| IRTHLINGBOROUGH. | 1,800 | W. Trigg - | 1728 | 17 | 17 | — | Yes | 2*d.* and 3*d.* | Labourers and shoemakers chiefly. | 70 about | — |
| KETTERING - | 5,845 | Subscription - | 1700 about | 26 | (As returned in 1830.) No further information. | | | | | | |
| KING'S CLIFFE - | 1,360 | Mrs. Hutcheson. Rev. William Law. | 1745 1727 | 836 | 63 (boys) 36 (girls). | 255 (boys) 77 (girls). | Yes - | None. | Tradesmen and labourers. | 22 | 22 |
| KINGSTHORPE - | 1,906 | T. Cooke - | 1693 | 80‡ | 40‡ | 40‡ | No further information. | | | | |

* Part of Garford Charity, School about to be remodelled on scheme from Ch. Com.
† See Whittlebury School.
‡ From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

| Number receiving. | | | | Number of Scholars learning. | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing. | | Board. | | | | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra, (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.) | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | V. and churchwardens. | Mrs. Sawbridge. | Neither | No | One. |
| 10 | 6 | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Neither | Not at present. | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Neither | No | One mast. |
| — | — | — | — | 6 E.A. | None | Nine | Trustees | Cert. | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nine | Trustees | Mist. certificated | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Clergy, churchwardens, overseers, &c. | | Neither | Yes | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rec. and ch. wdns. | Trustees or rector. | Neither | No | One |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nine | Trustees | Neither | No | One |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector, churchwardens, and overseers. | | Certificated | Yes | Four |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | None | Vic. and lord of manor. | Mast. certificated. | No | Two |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustee | Mast. certificated. | Yes | Two |
| 22 | 22 | — | — | None | Four boys | Seven | Trustee | Neither | No | Mast. and mist. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| LAMPORT - | 195 | Sir Edmund Isham. | 1772 | 158 | 79 | 43 | Yes - | None | Labourers principally. | 30 | 10 |
| LITTLE HOUGHTON. | 578 | Christopher Smyth. | 1822 | 21 | 21 | — | Yes - | (20 free) | Labourers and shoemakers. | 24 | — |
| LONG BUCKBY - | 2,500 | Rev. Langton Freeman. | 1783 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes; but unsuitable | (8 free) | Shoemakers & labourers. | 57 | — |
| LOWICK - - | 427 | Sir John Germain. | 1717 | 90 | 34 | 41 | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers. | 11 | 8 |
| | | Lady Elizabeth Germain. | 1725 | | | | | | | | |
| MEARS ASHBY - | 525 | Sarah Kinloch | 1710 | 60 | 54 | — | Yes - | None | Labourers and shoemakers. | 36 | 34 |
| MIDDLETON - (par. Cottingham.) | 421 | Subscription - | 1765 | 11 | 11 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* (20 free). | Mostly labourers. | 58 | 54 |
| NETHER HEYFORD | 807 | Wm. Bliss - | 1673 | 130 | 113 | — | Yes - | 3*d.* to 6*d.* (non-parish.) | Miscellaneous | 40 | 36 |
| NORTHAMPTON: 1. Blue Coat School | 32,813 | Subscription, &c. | 1753 | *117 | 51 | 85 | Yes - | None | Various - | 25 | — |
| 2. Dryden and Herberts School. | | John Dryden | 1707 | 49 | 41 | 83 | No | None | Various - | 15 | — |
| | | Zachariah Herbert. | 1734 | 120 | | | | | | | |
| 3. Becket and Sergeant's School. | | Mesdames Becket and Sergeant. | 1735 | 250 | 47 | 101 | Yes - | 1*d.* | Mechanics and small shopkeepers. | — | 30 |
| OLD - - - | 472 | Rev. Jas. Parr | 1774 | 20 to 22 | 20 to 22 | — | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers. | 30 | 30 |
| OUNDLE - - | 3,040 | Rev. Nicholas Latham. | 1611 | †594 | 50 | 60 | Yes - | None | Poor operatives. | 30 | 30 |
| PATTISHALL - | 885 | Thos. Young - | About 1684 | 19 | 19 | — | Yes - | ½*d.* (non found, 3*d.* to 6*d.*) | Husbandmen | 51 | — |
| PAULERSPURY - | 1,233 | Wm. Marriott | 1720 | 59 | 41 | 18 | Yes - | 1½*d* to 4*d.* | Labourers, shopkeepers, &c. | 40 | 10 |
| | | Thos. Nicholl | 1726 | | | | | | | | |
| PETERBOROUGH: Deacon's School | 11,735 | Thos. Deacon | 1719 | 351 | 262 | 89 | Yes - | None | Labourers - | 20 | — |
| PRESTON CAPES - | 320 | Thos. Knightley | 1650 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes - | None | Farmers and labourers. | 22 | — |
| | | Wm. Randall | 1653 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rich. Knightley | 1665 | | | | | | | | |

* Supplemented by subscriptions of trustees. † Mixed Charity (Latham's Hospital).

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning. | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School. in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | Two; (gift 2*l.*) | Two | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. and Mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | (Master trained). | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees and vicar. | Neither | No | Two at present. |
| 11 | 8 | — | — | None | None | Owner of Drayton Mansion House. | | Mast. cert. | Yes | Mast., mon., and sewing mist (assist). |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five or six. | V. and other trustees. | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Mast. cert. | Yes | Mast. and wife. |
| — | — | — | — | 1 boy E.A., 2 boys M.B. | None | Six | Trustees | (Cert. priv. acad). | No | One. |
| 25 | — | — | — | 1 E.A., 3 M.B. | Two (medals). | Eighteen | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |
| 15 | — | — | — | 1 E.A., 3 M.B. | Eight | Eleven | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |
| — | 30 | — | — | None | None | Six | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector | | Neither | No | One. |
| 30 | — | — | — | None | None | Two bailiffs | | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | 1 boy M.B. | None | R. and Churchwardens. | Rector | Neither | No | One. |
| 20 | — | — | — | None | Four | Nine | Feoffees or trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Owner of Fawsley Park. | | Neither | No | One. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| PYTCHLEY - | 536 | Wm. Aylworth | 1661 | 23 | 23 | — | Yes - | None | Chiefly labourers. | 20 | 20 |
| ROTHWELL - | 2,285 | Unknown - | — | 28 | Absorbed by law costs. | | Yes (dilap.) | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Tradespeople, shoemakers, labourers. | 48 | 34 |
| SCALDWELL - | 396 | Thos. Roe - | 1665 | 25* | 24 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Tradespeople and labourers. | 31 | 32 |
| STAVERTON - | 486 | Rev. Fras. Baker. | 1767 | 66 | 66 | — | Yes - | 1*s.* to 3*d.* (25 free) | Farmers, tradesmen, shopkeepers, and labourers. | 22 | 17 |
| SULGRAVE - | 565 | J. Hodges - 1722<br>R. Gardiner 1763 | | 9 | Paid to National schoolmaster of Culworth (a mile distant). | | | | | | |
| THORNHAUGH - | 243 | Rev. T. Woolsey. | 1707 | — | — | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Labourers - | 20 | 44 |
| WARMINGTON - | 724 | Unknown - | — | 11 | As returned in 1830. No further information. | | | | | | |
| WATFORD - | 450 | S. Clarke - | 1702 | 35 | 35 | — | No - | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | 37 | 46 |
| WEEDON BECK - | 2,189 | Nathaniel Billing. | 1712 | 86 | 77 | 9 | Yes - | 20, 1*d.*, 20 free. | Tradesmen, farmers, artisans and labourers. | 90 | — |
| WEEKLEY - | 268 | Nich. Latham | 1624 | 30† | 30 | — | Provided by Duke of Buccleugh. | None | Farmers and labourers. | 20 | 39 |
| WELFORD - | 299 | R. Ward - 1736<br>R. Payne - 1747<br>J. Payne - 1764 | | 6 | 6 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* and 1*d.* | Chiefly labourers. | 37 | 40 |
| WELLINGBOROUGH. | 6,382 | John Freeman and Rich. Fisher. | 1711 | 98 | 98 | — | No - | 2*d.* | Shoemakers & labourers chiefly. | 180 | 120 |
| WESTON FAVELL - | 470 | Hervey and Elizabeth Ekins. | 1704 | 57 | 26 | — | Yes - | None | Artisans and labourers. | 13 | 11 |
| WHILTON - | 350 | Jonathan Emery and Mrs. Worsfold. | 1768 | 67 | 67 | — | Yes - | None | Labourers generally. | 45 | 55 |
| WHITTLEBURY - | 487 | A. Wood - | 1719 | ‡ | 12‡ | — | Belongs to Ld. Southampton. | 1*d.* (labourers). | Tradesmen & labourers. | 16 | 14 |
| YELVERTOFT - | 631 | Subscription - | 1713 and 1720 | 45 | 45 | — | Yes - | None | Labourers - | 15 | 15 |

* Endowment shared with Brixworth School. † Paid out of Barnwell Hospital estate.
‡ Income derived from Slapton estate, Greens Norton.

| Number receiving. | | | | Number of Scholars learning. | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing. | | Board. | | | | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Owner of Gumley estates, master, trustees, dep. mast. | Master, grad.; dep. mast., neither. | Yes | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Clergyman. | Neither | No | One mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Vicar | Neither | No | One. |
| for teaching twelve Sulgrave boys above 7 years of age reading, writing, and arithmetic freely. | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three managers. | | Cert. | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two | — | Mast. cert. | Yes | Mast. and mist. |
| 20 | — | — | — | 18 L., 4 E.A., 14 M.B. | None | Six | Trustees | Mast. cert. | No; diocesan. | One. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 boys L., 1 boy F., 1 boy E., 2 boys M.B. | None | Two bailiffs. | Duke of Buccleuch. | Neither | No | Mast. and sempstress. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Churchwrdns,&c. | Vestry | Mast. cert. | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | 18 boys M.B. | None | Ten | Trustees and min., ch. wardens, and overseers. | Mast. and mist. cert. | Yes | Four. |
| — | — | — | — | None | Three | Four | Minister | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | Two; 5 on Sunday. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Unknown. | Lord Southampton. | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Neither | No | Master alone. |

# COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

## 1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Godmanchester.

### Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School

#### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

By reason of the insufficiency of the endowment this has long ceased to be carried on as a grammar school, and there is now no pretence made to teach any subjects beyond those prescribed in the Scheme of 1849, whereby, "until the revenues of the school shall be sufficient for duly providing for teaching therein the Greek and Latin languages, or one of them, or other instruction proper for a grammar school," the course of instruction is limited to the ordinary routine of a national school. The scheme also provides that, "until the revenues of the school shall be, in the opinion of the governors, sufficient to pay a master and under master," no under master need be appointed.

The revenue, such as it is (about 24*l.* per annum), is mainly derived from a rentcharge issuing out of an estate conveyed in pursuance of the will of one Richard Robins to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, about the year 1563. There is, therefore, no likelihood of any augmentation of income, although the property has largely increased in value, unless it be by voluntary act on the part of the College.

The grounds for the reservation made by the Scheme are to be found in the history of Robins' endowment. He directed the purchase of so much free land as would amount to the clear annual value of 20*l.*, and that the lands so to be purchased should go to such College in Cambridge as should be appointed by the then Bishop of Lincoln, "to the intent that the said College "should find, and keep continually, for the same lands, a free "grammar school in Godmanchester." Nevertheless the endowment was actually settled, by a deed, in which the governors of the school joined, in the form of a rentcharge of 20*l.* secured on the land purchased in the Robins' bequest, and the College took possession of the estate with that liability only.

The Charity Commissioners, in 1830, remark, that this disposition of the estate would not be considered in a Court of Equity to be the most proper mode of carrying the testator's intentions into effect, but that it is now too late to call in question the validity of the transaction.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The governors appointed under the new scheme entered at once into a correspondence with the College, in the hope of obtaining some further endowment, on the strength of the moral claim for support which they conceive the school to possess, but without effect.

The scheme provides for the payment of an admission fee of one shilling each for sons of inhabitants of Godmanchester, and two shillings each for other boys, as well as for a current payment of not less than a penny, nor more than sixpence a week for each boy. In 1856 the governors, in exercise of a power reserved to them in the scheme, suspended the exaction of the admission fee, and the result was that the annual receipts from scholars soon doubled themselves in spite of the loss on admission. This fact serves to define the class to which the boys belong. The tradesmen and farmers chiefly send their sons to schools in Huntingdon or elsewhere.

The schoolroom has been lately repaired and improved by private subscription, and is now in excellent order, and well ventilated. Under the same roof is a small residence for the master.

The number of boys in attendance varies from about 60 in winter to about 40 in summer. In the third week in March it was 54. They are divided into three classes, the two lowest of which are composed of very young boys learning reading, writing, and very simple arithmetic, partly under the care of a youth who assists the master. The first class, consisting of boys from 10 to 13 years of age, passed a creditable examination in arithmetic of a simple kind, scripture history, and the geography of England; their handwriting and reading aloud were also good. Writing from dictation was very fairly done, and some boys were acquainted with the leading events in English history; of grammar they knew little or nothing.

Within the modest limits to which it confines its teaching, the school appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, nor can it be expected to play a more ambitious part on its present small endowment.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 96, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—Founded by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, 10 May 1561. Richard Robins, by will, in 1563, directed his executors to buy an estate of the clear annual value of 20*l.*, such estate to go to a college in Cambridge appointed by the then bishop of the diocese, to the intent that such college should keep a Free Grammar School in Godmanchester. Deeds in box at school.

*School Property.*—A rentcharge of 20*l.* per annum from Emmanuel College, Cambridge; another of 10*s.* paid in respect of a house in Godmanchester, 3*l.* 18*s.* and rent of land. Total income 24*l.* 8*s.* per annum, besides school premises and residence for master.

Buildings and site adapted for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—Education of boys and youths of what kind soever, (Letters Patent). No boy to be admitted under the age of five years, or to continue after he shall have completed the eighteenth year of his age. (Scheme, A.D. 1849.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar (Letters Patent). Until revenues be sufficient for due provision for teaching Greek and Latin languages, or one of them, or other instruction proper for a Grammar School, boys to be educated in the Holy Scriptures, Church Catechism, Liturgy, doctrine and discipline of Church of England, English language, reading, writing, and grammar, history, geography, and arithmetic, and such other matters and things as governors shall from time to time think proper (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 22 Dec. 1849.

Vicar and 14 other members of the Church of England resident within 20 miles of parish church of Godmanchester make rules and appoint master.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character*,—Elementary.

*Masters.*—Total income of master from endowment and subscriptions, 55*l.*; of assistant teacher, 10*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—82, from distances up to half a mile; pay 2*d.* a week. Attend Sunday school.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys arranged in three classes, and promoted by proficiency. Religious instruction according to formularies of Church of England. School work begins and ends with form of prayer approved by late bishop.

No general examination.

Punishments: detention, occasionally tasks.

Play-ground, a space 90 feet by 70.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours in summer and 35 in winter per week.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:—

*Ex-officio*, the Vicar of Godmanchester.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook House, Huntingdon.
The Rev. Dr. Archdall, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge.
John Thomas Baumgartner, Esq., M.D., Godmanchester.
Robert Beart, Esq., Gentleman, Godmanchester,
The Rev. Henry Augustus Maule, Godmanchester.
Edward Maule, Esq., Solicitor, Godmanchester.
Samuel Edward Cooch, Esq., Gentleman, Huntingdon.
Charles Veasey, Esq., Merchant, Huntingdon.
The Rev George Pinder, Vicar of Hartford, Huntingdon.
Edward Jocelyn Baumgartner, Esq., Barrister at Law, Godmanchester.
William Shirley Maule, Esq., Farmer, Godmanchester.
Christopher Deighton, Esq., Gentleman, Godmanchester.
George Innes Bevan, Esq., Banker, Godmanchester.

Master:—

Edward Alfred Brislin.

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## Huntingdon Grammar School.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The Hospital of St. John in Huntingdon appears to have been founded in the reign of Henry the Second, for the maintenance and relief of poor people, and the support of a free grammar school at the costs and charges of the master of the hospital. The foundation is therefore one of extreme antiquity, and the school one of the oldest in the country.

A Chancery suit, in which the charity was engaged in 1812, was brought to a close in 1835 by the issue of a report by the Master in Chancery, in which the stipend to be paid by the master of the hospital to the master of the school was fixed at 100*l.* a year, and it was defined that sons of inhabitants or deceased inhabitants of Huntingdon should be entitled to gratuitous instruction at the school in Greek and Latin, but a capitation fee of 15*s.* a quarter was allowed for instruction in English, writing, and arithmetic. In accordance with the new scheme of 1863, this capitation fee has been raised to a guinea a quarter, while boys from other places than Huntingdon pay a guinea and a half. The exhibition tenable at Peterhouse, Cambridge, to which this school has the right of nomination, and the annual value of which is at present about 17*l.*, has for many years been of no real benefit to the school. I am informed by the master of Peterhouse that the right of nomination had not been exercised for a very long time previous to the year 1850; in that year a nominee of the school was appointed, but he never proceeded to a degree in the university. At the present time, however, (1866,) the exhibition is actually held by a nominee of the school.

The present head master, who is a graduate of Cambridge, was appointed in 1823, while the affairs of the charity were under the administration of the Court of Chancery. (The appointment then lay with the master of the hospital, but under the new scheme is vested in a body of trustees.) He provides two assistant masters, one of whom, the second master, is a graduate of Cambridge, and a clergyman. The head master is vicar (not *ex officio*) of the parish of St. Mary with St. Benedict in Huntingdon, and in that capacity is a trustee of the school. By the scheme such a combination is only possible with the consent of the trustees; but a select committee of that body, appointed in 1864 to investigate the "state of education, management, and general affairs" of the school, reported in reference to this matter that the small number of boys, and the constancy with which the head master attended to his duties, rendered no change in this instance necessary.

The number of boys attending the school has fluctuated very much, but lately has been generally depressed. In 1830 there were about 40 boarders, and the same number of *free* scholars, as they then were. Since that year there has been a time at which

there were no Huntingdon boys in the school at all; and during the last few years the numbers have been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Christmas | 1863 | 10 day boys, 22 boarders, |
| „ | 1864 | 6 day boys, 19 boarders, |
| „ | 1865 | 6 day boys, 13 boarders, |

while in March 1866 there were five day scholars from Huntingdon, one from a neighbouring village, one Huntingdon boy taught gratuitously by the head master and not classed with the other boys, and 10 boarders. The school has, in fact, fallen from a useful and influential position, in which it educated the sons of the gentry and leading tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, to one in which it is but a source of rivalry and dissatisfaction; and for some years past the inhabitants of Huntingdon, in disregard of the cheapness of the education to be obtained here, of the prestige which would naturally attach to the grammar school of the county town, and of the means of instruction offered by three masters, two of whom are members of the university, have for the most part preferred to incur greater expense by sending their sons to one or the other of two large private schools which flourish in this town under the management of gentlemen not members of any university.

I endeavoured to ascertain distinctly the reasons why, with three masters ready to teach, the school cannot draw more than half a dozen boys out of all Huntingdon; for it seemed surprising that, in spite of an evident desire to attract scholars, the numbers should be at so very low an ebb. In doing so I was much assisted by the readiness with which the trustees responded to my inquiries. They evince a very keen interest in all that concerns the school, and at my invitation all met me at the town hall, which the mayor granted for the purpose of the meeting. A long discussion which took place revealed the existence of local animosities which have doubtless had some effect in depressing the school; but the main point on which all the co-trustees of the head master appeared to be unanimous was, that he, the head master, though still an active man, is no longer able to discharge successfully the duties of his post. He has now been master since 1823, and has attained an age at which few men retain all the qualifications of a successful master. The general feeling seemed to be, not that the school is neglected, for there was no imputation on the assiduity with which the head master attends to his duties, but that his management is unfortunate. The only remedy suggested for the present uselessness of the school, and it was suggested apparently in no spirit of hostility, was, a new head master.

That the general belief in the inefficiency of the school is not without foundation is shown by the results of the examination by which the boys were tested.

The 16 boys are divided into four classes, and all were learning Latin, but none Greek, although until very lately Greek also formed part of the school course with the upper boys. The four boys who composed the highest class were reading Virgil and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Cæsar. Of the former they had prepared 85 lines during the quarter, but were quite unable to translate any passages in the earlier half of them, and even on the 10 lines which formed the lesson for the day they produced but a sorry effect. Their parsing could scarcely have been worse, while simple questions in the history and geography connected with their author were altogether beyond them. In Cæsar they translated with greater facility, but their versions of a simple piece of English prose into Latin violated all the tritest rules of concord and syntax. The Latin of the second class scarcely extended beyond the grammar, but the answers in this were neither ready nor correct. The condition of the third and fourth classes, in which the Latin was quite elementary, was considerably better. In mathematics the general result in the upper part of the school was scarcely more satisfactory, except that one boy, who had been for several years at the school, passed a creditable examination. The others were very weak in arithmetic beyond the simple rules; and although they had made a beginning in Euclid, and some of them also in algebra, the work of all but a few new-comers to the school was in these subjects worthless. As regards the two lowest classes, their arithmetic, though confined to simple rules, was generally correct, and quickly done. Care had also been bestowed on French of an elementary kind, but the pronunciation of most of the boys proceeded very much upon English principles. Dictation was but indifferently well done.

It was noticeable that the boys in the two lowest classes had been on the average longer at the school than those in the two highest, and that the boys in the lowest class of all had been there on the average for more than two years. There were no boys in the school under 10 years of age, while the average age in the two lowest classes was 12 years.

It should be mentioned that the head master has lately taken none of the regular class work upon himself, though he is constantly present in the schoolroom, exercising a general superintendence. Much of the unsatisfactory condition of the school-work is probably due to the rapid succession of under masters. The present second master has been but half a year at his post, and in the course of the last two or three years it appears that there have been no less than 10 different third masters. These frequent changes bespeak mismanagement somewhere.

The discipline in the schoolroom did not appear to be much at fault, except that some of the boys in the two lowest classes were somewhat unruly and noisy. The schoolroom itself was formerly the chapel of the hospital, which was divided for the sake of convenience into an upper and lower room. Both were used for tuitional purposes when the number of boys required them; at present the upper one is used as a play room in wet weather. The master's residence, which is detached from the schoolroom, is an old but comfortable house, and would accommodate at least 20 boarders. There is a good cricket field adjoining the school, and forming part of the premises.

Regard being had to the improbability of any great improvement in the usefulness of the school under its present management, it is to be regretted that the scheme provides no means by which a life spent in the service of the school can be suitably rewarded. If it were permissible for a retiring head master, while relieved from the duties of the schoolroom, to continue in occupation of the schoolhouse, and to receive boarders in it, an escape might probably be found from the difficulties which at present neutralise any benefit which the town might derive from its grammar school.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 16, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—A branch of St. John's Hospital, which was founded by David Earl of Huntingdon in the reign of Henry II., and amalgamated with certain other charities under a scheme of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1863.

*School Property.*—Under provisions of scheme 100*l.* per annum is paid out of funds of St. John's Hospital to head master. The income of the hospital, 462*l.* per annum gross. No probable increase of income. One exhibition of 17*l.* during residence for seven years at Peterhouse Cambridge.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the maintenance and relief of poor people, and the support of a Free Grammar School. (Commission of Charitable uses, A.D. 1570.) All boys of town, of age of seven years and upwards, of good character and able to read and write (unless unfitted by infectious disease) to be capable of admission. No scholar entitled to remain after nineteen. (Scheme.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Principles of the Christian religion, Greek and Latin languages and literature, principles of natural philosophy, land surveying, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and writing, and such other subjects, including French, as to trustees may seem expedient. (Scheme.)

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 27 March 1863.

Trustees, incumbents of two parishes in Huntingdon, and master of hospital, ex-officio, and sixteen other residents within three miles of the town hall of Huntingdon; six, or if less than twelve, not less than one half, a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint head master, and additional masters on recommendation of head master.

Head master must be a graduate of an English University, of Church of England. May not hold any benefice having cure of souls, or exercise any appointment which in opinion of trustees may interfere with his school duties. May (subject to decision of Court of Chancery) be removed by resolution at special meeting of trustees, whereat not less than one half of trustees then existing are present, provided such resolution be duly proposed and seconded, carried by two thirds of trustees present, entered on minutes, and signed by persons voting for same, and copy thereof left at head master's residence; provided, also, such resolution be confirmed by two thirds of trustees present at a subsequent meeting held after an interval of one month, whereat an equal number of trustees are present, such final resolution being duly entered on minutes.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, allowed to take boarders, if, whenever their number exceed 20, he provides an assistant at his

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

own expense. Actually he has always provided an assistant, even when numbers are fewer than 20. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, besides house, profit of boarders, and three fourths of residue of fees after paying 5*l.* 5*s.* to annual examiner.

*Day Scholars.*—Ten on foundation, mostly sons of men in business, half under 10 years old, all from town; pay for general work 3*l.* Attend divine service twice on Sundays.

*Boarders.*—All in head master's house. Three meals a day, meat once. Terms for board and instruction 30 guineas. Half-yearly school bills, highest, 24*l.*; average 19*l.*; lowest, 17*l.* Hours 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read English.

School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Greek Testament, Scripture history, and other subjects. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose friends object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by marks and examinations.

Examination once a year. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions; and, very sparingly, corporal punishment; all by head master only.

Play ground more than two acres.

On average of last five years three boys have within one year of leaving gone to University.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study 36 hours per week besides time for preparation of a part of lessons. Play time, 35 hours per week.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

rustees:—

*Ex-officio.*
- Rector of All Saints with St. John's, Huntingdon.
- Vicar of St. Mary with St. Benedict, Huntingdon.
- Master of St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook House, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon.
- Samuel Edward Cooch,
- David Veasey.
- John Pullen Provost.
- Charles Veasey.
- Emanuel Cater Bull.
- Francis Cooper Armstrong,
- Robert Margetts,
- Dennis Herbert,
- William Ward,
- Robert Honey,
- Thomas Barronoe Ridgley,
- Michael Foster,
- James Dear,
- Thomas Foster Woodward

Clerk to Trustees:—
Messrs. Maule and Burton, Huntingdon.

Head Master:—
Rev. J. Fell, M.A.

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## Kimbolton Grammar School.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.



The trustees are for the most part resident at Kimbolton, or in the immediate neighbourhood, and appear to be interested in the welfare of the school. They annually elect one of their body to act as warden, and he keeps all documents and manages the school property, receiving a small salary for his trouble. In 1639 and 1678 "Orders" and "Further Orders" respectively were agreed upon by the trustees for the time being for the better management of the school; these are the latest existing rules for the administration of the trust, other than such resolutions as have been from time to time entered in the minute-book by the trustees. The orders, many of which are now obsolete, provide among other things for the maintenance of an usher, and for the education of all Kimbolton boys gratuitously, out-town boys paying for their schooling "as customarily they have done."

There is at present no usher or assistant of any kind to the master, in consequence of the small number of boys in the school, but it is understood that the master will provide one for himself so soon as he has a sufficient number of boarders to enable him to bear the expense.

Until very lately the master used to charge each town boy 30*s.* a year for firing, stationery, &c., but the trustees now charge their funds with 20*s.* of that sum, and the payment for such scholars is now half-a-crown a quarter. There are no out-town boys at present attending the school, but they would be charged eight guineas a year.

There are now (March, 1866) 23 scholars in all, of whom three only are boarders. The number of boarders has generally been much larger and amounted to about 20 quite recently; but it seems to be the general opinion that the 20 day-boys fairly represent the middle class of Kimbolton, and neither the trustees nor the master anticipate any material increase in their number. The labourers' sons are all instructed at the National School, from which some boys of the better class occasionally pass to the Grammar School.

The site of the school buildings is very unsuitable, being a narrow strip of ground lying between the high road and the church-yard, through which the approach to the schoolroom lies There is absolutely no playground or playroom attached, and the field which is hired for the recreation of the boys is too far off to be of any service except in summer. This want is of the greater importance, inasmuch as the day-boys are of a class well suited to associate with the boarders in out-of-door amusements.

With a view to removing the school to some more suitable spot, the trustees have already accumulated about 300*l.*, and there is an annual saving out of the income of the trust property of about 60*l.* Several long leases will fall in at intervals during

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the next 24 years, in respect of which the eventual addition to the present income of the trust is expected to amount to at least 150*l.* a year. There is therefore a good prospect of the necessary funds being obtained before many years, and the trustees are quite ready to hasten the time by any legitimate means.

The schoolhouse itself is in good general repair, with room for about 20 boarders. The schoolroom is ample for present requirements, but the desks are ill arranged.

Almost all the boys learn some Latin, and about half of them are beginning French, but none learn Greek. The highest class, consisting of four boys, were reading Virgil and Cæsar, and showed a good knowledge of the Latin grammar, and some power of applying their knowledge to Latin prose composition. In all the other classes the Latin grammar had been but inaccurately learnt. The arithmetic of the two highest classes was good, and the first had made a fair beginning in algebra; both classes also showed some acquaintance with English history, and the boys were generally intelligent in their demeanour. Of the 10 boys who composed the lowest class, and whose average age was nearly 11 years, 6 were very faulty in dictation and almost entirely ignorant of history and geography, the other 4 acquitted themselves fairly well. The handwriting of the younger boys was generally inferior.

The present master, who is a clergyman and a graduate of Cambridge, has been appointed within the last half year, and is fully alive to the insufficiency of the early training which most of the boys have received.

An assistant to the master is needed, for, though the scholars are not numerous, they are divided into four classes, and among them are to be found alike boys fairly advanced and many who are quite beginners, and who require more individual attention than it is in the power of one master to bestow. If such assistance were provided, and thereby due attention were ensured to the spelling, grammar, history, and geography of the boys while young, the chief defect in the internal order of the school would be supplied; and with the interest shown by the trustees, the confidence they express in the present master, and the increasing value of the school property, there seems to be no reason why a thorough course of secondary education should not be provided for the farmers and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 47, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By deed, 10 November 1600, Henry Balye and William Dawson gave *houses* and lands in Kimbolton and Wornditch in Huntingdonshire, and in Deane and in Tillbrook and Pertenhall in Bedfordshire, for the maintenance of a master to teach a Grammar School. Deeds in custody of warden, not accessible to public.

*School Property.*—Part of lands have been sold. Present acreage

102a. 3r. 19p. Average annual income 282*l.* gross, 136*l.* net; * applied to chool, 106*l.* In 1864, income was 229*l.* gross, 169*l.* net, including surplus of the year. Considerable increase expected from falling in of leases.

Buildings good. Site undesirable. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the maintenance of one honest man to teach, instruct, and exercise the boys and children in the village of Kimbolton. (Deed A.D. 1600.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar. (Deed A.D. 1600.)

*Government and Masters.*—Duke of Manchester and other trustees choose master.

Master must be sufficiently taught and instructed in grammar. If a clergyman, not allowed to take charge of a parish. Gives a bond on appointment to retire if required by trustees to do so for misconduct.

### *State of School in First Half-year of* 1866.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, allowed to take boarders on terms not exceeding 35 guineas per annum. Total income from endowment (1864), 115*l.*, (since 125*l.*,) besides house, fees, and profits of boarders. An assistant appointed and paid by head master, if required for the boarders; by the trustees, if required by the foundationers.

*Day Scholars.*—19, 18 on foundation, eight between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to a mile and a half; pay for general work, foundationers, 1*l.* 10*s.*, non-foundationers, 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—Five, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 30 and 35 guineas; with special diet, 50 guineas; separate bed room, 5 guineas. Half-yearly school bills, highest, 28*l.*; average, 20*l.*; lowest 18*l.* Rise, 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m. Trustees' permission required for a boarding house.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction on Sundays to boarders, in Church Catechism, Greek Testament, and Scripture. School work does not begin or end with prayers; boarders, however, attend prayers in master's house.

Promotions by examination and proficiency; separate for each group of subjects.

Examinations once a year by examiners appointed by trustees and the master. Prizes given for proficiency and good conduct.

Punishments: impositions and "extra hours"; corporal punishment privately, and by head master only.

Playground, an acre 300 yards from school. Drilling taught as part of system.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week for foundationers, and 32 for boarders.

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* Abstract of balance Sheet for year ending March 25, 1864.

| Receipts. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rents and ground rents | 223 | 15 | 0 |
| Dividends on stock | 5 | 16 | 9 |
| Income tax returned | 9 | 19 | 9 |
| Balance in hand | 20 | 11 | 5½ |
| | £260 | 2 | 11½ |

| Expenditure. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master's salary | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| Insurance and expenses of management | 9 | 16 | 4½ |
| Rates, Taxes, &c. | 6 | 18 | 2 |
| Repairs, &c. | 46 | 2 | 8 |
| Balance | 82 | 5 | 9 |
| | £260 | 2 | 11½ |

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A. PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day scholars | 1 | Grocer and Draper | All from Kimbolton or Stonely (one mile distant). |
| ,, | 2 | Captain in Army. | |
| ,, | 3 | Draper. | |
| ,, | 4 | Draper. | |
| ,, | 5 | Brewer. | |
| ,, | 6 | Farmer. | |
| ,, | 7 | Painter and glazier. | |
| ,, | 8 | Chemist. | |
| ,, | 9 | Draper. | |
| ,, | 10 | Farmer. | |
| Boarders | 1 | Surgeon. | From Moulton, Oundle, and Molesworth. |
| ,, | 2 | Veterinary Surgeon. | |
| ,, | 3 | Farmer. | |
| ,, | 4 | Farmer. | |

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees :—

The Duke of Manchester, Kimbolton Castle, (hereditary, as Earl of Manchester.)
The Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook House, Hunts.
Lord St. John, Melchbourne Park, Beds.
Lord Robert Montagu, London.
Viscount Mandeville, Kimbolton Castle.
George Rowley, Esq., J. P., St. Neots, Hunts.
W. H. Wade Gery, Esq., J.P, Bushmead Priory, Beds.
Captain J. R. Welstead, Kimbolton.
Rev. Richard Lathan, Great Catworth, Hunts.
Rev. N. B. Young, Tilbrook, Beds.
T. P. Fernie, Esq., (Warden) Surgeon, Kimbolton.
J. Chapman, Esq., Wornditch, Kimbolton.
V. Hill, Esq., Kimbolton.

Head Master :

Rev. Wm, Ager, M.A.

## Ramsey Free School.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.



By the terms of the Decree of 1656 the youth of the town were to be instructed in the best ways of religion and learning, without any restriction either as to the class of inhabitants to which the scholars should belong, or the character of the "learning" in which instruction should be given. The school has therefore always been considered to be free to the poorest inhabitants, and has, in fact, latterly become almost exclusively a poor school, the middle class of the town being unwilling that their sons should associate there with labourers' children.

As other schools for the poor have lately been opened in the town, an application was made at the beginning of the present year to the Charity Commissioners for their sanction of a new scheme for the management of the Free School, whereby it should be made more generally useful to the inhabitants. At the time when the school was visited in connexion with the present inquiry, a new scheme had already received the sanction of the Commissioners, but had not been actually carried into effect. The principal change to be introduced by this means consists in the power given to the trustees to make two divisions in the school, to be called the upper and lower school, and to exact a capitation fee not exceeding 10*s.* a quarter in the upper, and 3*s.* in the lower. The course of secular instruction in the upper school is to include the Greek and Latin classics, algebra, and other subjects. It is hoped that by this division a department may be provided suitable to the wants of the tradesmen and farmers. The effect of a capitation fee in the lower school will doubtless be to divert some of the poorer scholars to the parochial schools; and it is very desirable that some reduction should be made in the number attending the Free School, or else that the scale upon which it is carried on should be enlarged. There were 80 boys in attendance on the 15th of March 1866, and this number is frequently exceeded in the winter, while there is but one schoolroom, far too small for the number present. The older pupils were seated at suitable desks but the younger ones were crowded together in unavoidable confusion at one end of the room.

The present master, a graduate of Dublin University and a clergyman, has been but recently appointed. He seems to be conscientiously endeavouring to raise the tone and character of the school. Previously to his appointment it appears that the school was not vigorously or successfully carried on.

The master's residence has been lately improved, and is capable of accommodating about six boarders. At present there are three.

The boys were divided into four classes, of which the highest was chiefly composed of boarders and a few others of superior social standing to the mass of the scholars. They were learning

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

the Latin grammar, and had made some progress in the accidence, and a few had commenced to write easy Latin exercises. In easy arithmetic and writing from dictation, the upper half of the school acquitted itself satisfactorily, but few knew anything of history of any kind, and knowledge of English grammar was confined to those few who were most advanced in Latin; geography, however, had been prepared with some small success. The two lowest classes consisted of young boys learning to read, write, and perform the first operations in arithmetic. They were chiefly under the instruction of a young assistant provided by the master.

Besides the want of space already referred to, a great obstacle to the proficiency of the boys is presented by the want of a sufficient supply of books. These are provided by the trustees, but only in scanty measure; there are none for the boys to take home with them for evening preparation, and Latin must be learnt without the aid of dictionaries. The master, however, tries to enforce some work at home by giving the higher boys questions in arithmetic or grammar to which they are expected to bring answers, but the parents grudge the very small piece of paper required for the work. It is to be hoped that by the aid of capitation fees the trustees may be able to supply the school properly with books, and remove a drawback so fatal to all chances of improvement on the part of the boys, many of whom, though ignorant, were not wanting in natural gifts. It may also be anticipated that a more regular attendance will be secured than can ever be looked for under a perfectly gratuitous system of education.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 28, A.D. 1830.)

*Foundation and Endowment*—By decree of Court of Chancery, 7 July 1656, setting out 120 acres, parcel of Ramsey fen, for the maintenance of a Free School. Deeds with Court of Chancery.

*School Property.*—Average annual income, about 200*l.* gross, 150*l.* net,* arising from land and interest of purchase-money of lands taken by railway. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for the reception of a limited number of boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—For the maintenance of a Free School in town. Master to teach youth of town. (Decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1656.) For

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* Abstract of Balance Sheet for 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 116 | 16 | 8¾ |
| Rents and interest of money from lands taken by railway | 226 | 16 | 8 |
| | £343 | 13 | 4 |

| PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master's salaries | 183 | 16 | 4 |
| Tradesmen's bills, &c. | 37 | 14 | 5¼ |
| Rates and land tax | 26 | 11 | 11½ |
| Insurance | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| Clerk's salary | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous payments | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Balance | 68 | 10 | 9¾ |
| | £343 | 13 | 4¾ |

all boys, children of resident inhabitants of parish of Ramsey, between ages of eight and 18 years. (Scheme, A.D. 1866.)

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Best ways of religion and learning. (Decree of Court of Chancery.) Bible and Bible history and (subject to a conscience clause) Church Catechism, reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such other subjects of useful knowledge as may be authorized by trustees, with the addition in upper school of Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, algebra, land surveying, and mensuration. (Scheme.)

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners, 13 March 1866.

Lord of manor and six other residents in parish trustees; three a quorum; chairman and lord of manor, if present, a casting vote; appoint and for reasonable cause, or after three months' notice, dismiss master. Usher appointed and dismissed by master with approval of trustees.

Master and usher must be of Church of England.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1867.

*Masters.*—Head master, B.A. of Dublin and clergyman, receives salary of 150*l.* from endowment, besides residence. Allowed to take four boarders. Assistant appointed by head master, with approval of trustees, and paid by the master out of his salary.

*Day Scholars.*—70, from distances up to three miles. All free. Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—Four.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read the New Testament with fluency.

School classification mixed. Religious instruction in Bible, Church Catechism, and Book of Common Prayer. Church Catechism not compulsory on boys whose friends object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

School to be examined publicly in presence of trustees, annually (Scheme A.D. 1866). Prizes given at discretion of master.

Punishments: Caning and impositions, the former publicly; all by head master only.

Play ground about 60 square yards.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 26 hours per week.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &C. (1867.)

Trustees:

Edward Fellowes, Esq., M.P., Ramsey Abbey.
The Rev. Charles Hippuff Bingham, Incumbent of Ramsey.
The Rev. William Collins, St. Mary's, Ramsey.
James Jones,
William Staffurth,
Thomas Smith Mawdesley,
Edward Rose,
} All of Ramsey, gentlemen.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Serjeant, Ramsey.

Head Master:

Rev. John Richards, B.A.

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# COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON

## 2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average Income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Semi-classical Schools:—* | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Huntingdon - | 3,816 | Farming - | With Master of St. John's Hospital. | — | Scheme, A.D. 1863. | Good | By the Master of St. John's Hospital. | 100 | 100 | 93 | Stat. |
| Kimbolton - | 1,661 | Farming - | With wardens. | No | Obsolete in part. | Good | Wardens | 282 | 136 | 106 | Inc. |
| Ramsey - | 2,354 | Farming - | Court of Chancery. | — | Scheme, A.D. 1866. | Good | Trustees | 200 | 150 | — | Inc. |
| *Non-classical School:—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godmanchester | 2,438 | Farming - | Box at school | Yes | Scheme, A.D. 1849. | Good | Governors. | 24 | 24 | 24 | Stat. |

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | £ 17 | None | £ 0 | 3 ex.off., rest local. | Residence. | Trustees. | — | Unrestricted | — | Residence; pref. | - - | Inc. | Grammar | Almshouses, &c. |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local; one hered. | None | Trustees. | Yes | Village - | Boys | Residence - | Claim - | Stat. | Grammar | None |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local | Residence. | Masters | Yes | Town - | Boys | Residence; abs. | - - | Inc. | — | — |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local; 1 ex. off. | Resident chch.-men. | Governors. | Yes | Unrestricted | Boys | - - - | - - | — | Grammar | None |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Boys (D). | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Semi-classical Schools :—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon - | H.M. and 2 Assist. M. | *Trustees. | Trustees - | H.M. | H.M. | Graduate of Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | B. 10 D. | - - | ¼ |
| Kimbolton - | Master and Assist. M. | Trustees. | Trustees - | Master | Master | Suff. instructed in grammar. | Master. | 5 B. 19 D. | No great change. | 1½ |
| Ramsey - | Master and Usher. | Trustees. | Trustees - | Master, with trustees' approval. | Master, with trustees' approval. | Member of Ch. of Eng. | Master. | 4 B. 70 D. | No change | 3 |
| *Non-classical School :—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godmanchester | Master and 1 Assist. M. | Governors. | Governors | Governors. | Governors. | - - - | H.M. | 82 D. | No change | ½ |

* The present H.M was appointed, before the Scheme of 1863, by the Master of St. John's Hospital.

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Boys per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. all A. B. | Per cent. | 3 | 4 | - - | H.M. alone - | — | Yes | £ 48 | £ 38 | £ 34 | (*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½ | H.M. and Assist. M. | — | — |
| 25 A. 75 B. | 10 A. 90 B. | — | — | Trustees | H.M. alone - | — | Yes | 56 | 40 | 36 | (*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 8–9 | Monitors | — | None |
| 100 A. | 20 B. 80 C. | — | — | - - - | No one - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - - | — | — |
| - - - | 10 B. 90 C. | — | A few | No boarding houses. | No one - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - - | — | — |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Instruction — Knowledge necessary on Admission. | Instruction — Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Instruction — Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined. | Instruction — Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Semi-classical Schools:—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | 42 | 36 | Reading | — | Marks and examination. | Part in school, part out; under supervision. | 16 | 4 | 11 | 1 | — |
| Kimbolton | 40 | 26 to 32 | Reading | Mixed | Examination and proficiency. | Majority out of school; no supervision. | 22 | 1 | 10 | — | — |
| Ramsey | 40 | 26 | Reading | Mixed | Proficiency | Greater part of repetition lessons. | 22 | 4 | 8 | — | — |
| *Non-classical School:—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godmanchester | 44 | 27½ to 25 | No fixed standard. | Uniform | Proficiency | Lessons learned at home by elder boys. | — | — | — | — | — |

- - - - - - - - - Instruction.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Generally without aid. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | All three - | 16 | 6 | All three - | 3 | 2 | — | 4 | — | Text books and oral lectures. |
| Without aid - | P.V. | P. | P. | — | Short exercises from books. | 24 | 5 | Text books, and set in writing. | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | Text books and lectures. |
| Sometimes tutor. | P. | — | P. | — | Short sentences | 74 | 10 | All three - | — | 10 | — | — | — | Not taught. |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | All three - | — | — | — | — | — | Not taught. |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music; P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by | |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Semi-classical Schools:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 4 | P. and C.; P.M. and T.M. | - - - | Several times a year. | By Trustees; once a year. |
| Kimbolton | 24 | 24 | 2 | — | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — | - - - - | - - - | - - - | Once a year; by Trustees. |
| Ramsey | 30 | 54 | 54 | — | 54 | 74 | 74 | 20 | — | Not taught - - | - - - | No - - | No - - |
| *Non-classical School:—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godmanchester | some | | — | — | all | all | — | — | — | Boys occasionally draw from copies. | - - - | - - - | - - - |

| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars. | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Yes | Yes | — | All | Open to all. | H.M. | Prayer Book, morn. and evening. | All | H.M. | Two for both | Two for both |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 24 | Open to all. | H.M. | — | Brdrs. only. | — | Boarders | Boarders, 2 |
| — | — | — | — | Open to all. | H.M. | Prayer Book before and after school. | All | — | — | — |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | All | Ch. of Eng. | Mstr. and Gnrs. | Form approved by late Bishop. | — | Vicar | — | — |

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation - - | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both. |
| *Semi-classical Schools:—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon - | Trustees expel. | Rare - - | All - - | No monitors - | By H.M. and 3rd M. | 35 | More than 2 acres. | Close | Both |
| Kimbolton - | Yes - - | Private - | Corporal punishment. | To report - | Assistant M. | — | One acre. | 300 yds. | Both |
| Ramsey - | Trustees expel. | Public - | All - - | - - - | — | — | 60 sq. yards. | Close | — |
| *Non-classical School:—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Godmanchester | Except in cases of expulsion. | Not allowed | All, except expulsion. | Assist in instruction. | — | — | None | — | — |

| - - - Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| None - | Yes - | Yes | Small, open to all. | Those in use. | Some do not care for classics. | By Trustees and H.M. | Both - | None. |
| - - - | Drilling - | Yes | Yes; on quarterly payment. | Classics and mathematics. | Classics and mathematics. | By Trustees | Both possible and expedient. | None at present. |
| - - - | - - - | — | None - | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | - - - | By Government. | - - - | Irregular attendance of boys. |
| None - | None - | — | Small L. open. | - - | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | Inexpedient | Neither possible nor expedient. | Irregularity of boys attendance and early age at which they leave. |

# COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| BLUNTISHAM - | 1,351 | Rev. S. Saywell. | 1708 | 50 | 45 | Nil | No - | 1*d.* | Small farmers and labourers. | 51 | 34 |
| BUCKDEN - | 1,099 | Rob. Rayment and Bishop Green. | 1661 and 1778 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers and small tradesmen. | 30 | — |
| BYTHORN - | 292 | J. M. Hustwait | 1816 | 6* | 6* | — | No further information. | | | | |
| EARITH - - | 631 | Thos. Skeeles | 1703 | 65 | Paid to Earith British School. | | | | | | |
| ELTON - - | 947 | Jane Proby - | 1712 | 65 | 65 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Labouring class. | 41 | — |
| FARCET (and STANGROUND). | 1,839† | Thos. Andrewes. | 1673 | 22 | 22 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 37 | 5 |
| FENSTANTON - | 1,120 | J. Ellis - | 1728 | 210‡ | 70 abt. | — | No further information. | | | | |
| GLATTON - | 293 | Unknown - | — | 22 | 22 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 22 | 1 |
| GREAT GRANSDEN | 641 | Rev. B. Oley - | 1685 | 'No Endowed School." (Statement by Vicar.) | | | | | | | |
| HOLME - - | 644 | William Henson and Sir John Cotton. | 1730 and 1736 | 8 | 6 | 2 | No - | None | Agricultural labourers. | — | |
| | | | | ¶ | 63¶ | — | No - | 2*d.* and 6*d.* (12 free.) | Farmers and agricultural labourers. | 32 | |

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.
† Whole parish of Stanground.
‡ Income of "Town Estate" in Fenstanton and Conington, and of Ellis's Charity.
¶ Two-ninths of an estate in Beds. Remainder not applicable to this parish.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector and churchwardens. | | Neither | Nominally | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | No | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 M.B. | None | Four | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Trustees of Nat. School. | Mast. and mist. cert. | Yes | Mast., mist., and one monitor. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Rector and Churchwarden. | Rector | Neither | Yes | One mistress. |
| — | 3 | — | — | None | Three | Three | Trustees | Mistress not cert. | No | Master and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | 6 E.A., 6 M.B. | None | Three | Trustees | Master certificated. | Not since 1865. | |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| HUNTINGDON - | 3,816 | Lionel Walden. | 1719 | 138 | 84 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Journeymen and labourers. | 50 | — |
| PIDLEY - - | 569 | Rev. R. Brocklesby. | 1713 | * | 20* | — | No - | 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 32 | 46 |
| RAMSEY: Spinning School. | 2,354 | John Dryden | 1709 | 47 | 26 (Usually 40.) | — | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers. | — | 50 |
| ST. NEOTS - | 3,090 | Alderman Newton. | 1760 | 67 | 40 | 27 | Yes - | Some free, others 2*s.* to 10*s.* a qr. | Various - | 115 | — |
| SOMERSHAM - | 1,621 | Thos. Hammond. | 1747 | 45 | 45 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 58 | 31 |
| STANGROUND. *See* FARCET. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GREAT STAUGHTON. | 1,312 | Lady Conyers | 1707 | 100 (Combined charities.) | 48 | — | No - | 1*d.* | Labouring class. | 44 | 68 |
| WOODSTONE - | 347 | Mrs. Walsham | 1728 | 54 | 8 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* (16 free.) | Labourers - | 7 | 23 |
| YAXLEY - - | 1,411 | Lady Proby - | 1787 | 103 | 87 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Tradesmen and labourers. | 94 | 71 |

* Half of a charity, the rest of which is applied at Falkingham in Lincolnshire.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | 14 M.B. | 8 app. April 1866, 6 in 1866-7. | 19 | Trustees | Master certificated. | Yes | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Eight | Trustees | Neither | No | One master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Mistress not certificated. | No | One mistress. |
| 27 | — | — | — | 7 L., 12 F., 6 E.A., 27 M.B. | None | 13 | Vicar and trustees. | Master certificated. | Yes | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | Non | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | Master, mistress, and one teacher. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Neither | No | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Neither | No | Dame. |
| 3 | 1 | — | — | None | None | Nine | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Master and mistress. |

# COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

## 1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### Sir William Harpur's Schools, Bedford.

[For Assistant Commissioner's Report see Vol. VIII., p. 679.]

#### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 5, A.D. 1821.)

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The following is a brief sketch of the history of this Charity, which will render the digested account more intelligible.

A licence to establish a school was granted to the corporation by letters patent in 1552, but no steps were taken under it before the conveyance of property by Sir William Harpur in 1566. The first appointment of master and usher was made by the corporation by this deed. The London estate having largely increased in value by being built upon, the corporation attempted to apply nearly the whole proceeds to the eleemosynary part of the scheme, of which they had the whole disposal; paying over a very small part of the revenues to the master and usher. They also claimed the absolute management of the school. A decree of the Court of Chancery in 1725 established the right of the warden and fellows of New College as visitors, and their power of appointing masters; and ordered the payment of increased salaries to the master and usher, and the gratuitous education of the children of all inhabitants. By a further decree in 1754 the Court limited the amount to be paid for marriage portions, and in 1761 appointed five gentlemen of the county to control the disposal of the funds.

By Act of Parliament in 1763, the estimated income of the property being then 3,000*l.*, a considerable number of "check trustees" were added to the corporation. Under its provisions houses were built for the usher and writing master, the salaries were largely increased, and other masters were appointed. Still less than one third of the revenues was apportioned to the school; and another Act was obtained in 1793, authorizing further additions to masters' salaries, and also the payment of capitation fees, and establishing three exibitions of 40*l.* Another Act was obtained in 1826, under which the school is still governed; except that a new scheme, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1853, has been substituted for the schedule appended to it. Under this Act further additions were made to the masters' salaries, both from the charity funds and from capitation fees; assistant masters were appointed; the head master allowed to take boarders; the exhibitions increased to eight (i.e. two given annually, to be held for four years) of 80*l.* each, six for Bedford boys, and two allowed for boarders. Five new schools were founded under exclusive management of trustees, viz., commercial, preparatory commercial, national, girls', and infant schools. Under the scheme of 1853 powers were given to borrow 10,000*l.* for additional buildings for grammar school, and for appointing additional masters, so as to "render the free grammar school of the most general use and benefit to the public"; the exhibitions were limited to children of inhabitants, and the fees payable by scholars were regulated.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By letters patent in the sixth year of his reign, Edward VI., on petition of the town of Bedford, granted to the corporation licence to erect a free and perpetual school in the town, to be of one master and one usher, for ever to continue, and gave them licence to hold property to the clear yearly value of 40*l.*, for the sustentation of the master and usher, the continuance of the school, and other purposes.

By indenture, 22 April 1565, Sir William Harpur granted to the corporation the school house built by him, and other houses and premises adjoining, and 13a. 1r. 0p. of meadow land in or near the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, for nearly the same objects as those mentioned in the letters patent.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Deeds in custody of trustees; copies procurable.

*School Property.*—Nearly an acre of the London estate lost previous to the Act of 1763. The rest left for various terms, up to 63 years (limited to 40, and for building to 99 years), producing about 1,300*l.* per annum. A part of the Bedford property produces about 86*l.* per annum. The rest contains the schools, masters' houses, hospital, and almshouses mentioned below. The trustees also hold stock producing about 48*l.* per annum. Total annual value, on average of last five years, 13,227*l.* gross, 10,915*l.* net, 7,046*l.* applied to schools.* In 1865–6 the gross income from endowment was 13,120*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which 3,056*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* gross (excluding fees), or 2,898*l.* net was spent on the Grammar School.

* STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for year ending Midsummer 1866.

RECEIPTS.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| To a year's rental of the estate in Middlesex to 24th June 1866 | 12,981 4 0 | |
| Arrears at Midsummer 1865 | 3,696 4 10 | |
| | 16,677 8 10 | |
| One quarter's rent and arrears due Midsummer 1866 | 3,604 12 6 | |
| | | 13,072 16 4 |
| Cash of Commissioners of Inland Revenue return of property tax | | 322 0 11 |
| Bedford rents | | 85 19 0 |
| Grammar school qualification fees | 73 10 0 | |
| Ditto, educational fees | 144 18 0 | |
| Commercial school qualification fees | 31 10 0 | |
| Ditto, educational fees | 149 16 0 | |
| National school, ditto | 5 5 0 | |
| | | 404 19 0 |
| Half-year's dividend on 1475*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* 3 per cent. stock | | 21 15 3 |
| Ditto, 1674*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, ditto | | 24 13 8 |
| One year's dividend on 60*l.* invested by charity | | 1 18 4 |
| Balance in hand as per last year's account | | 398 13 6 |
| | | 14,332 16 0 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| By schools:— | | |
| The grammar | *3,274 14 7 | |
| Exhibitions | 640 0 0 | |
| Commercial | 1,372 13 5 | |
| Prize premiums | 375 0 0 | |
| Preparatory commercial | 492 19 10 | |
| National | 386 6 3 | |
| Girls' | 359 11 8 | |
| Infant | 200 17 1 | |
| Pensions | 16 13 4 | |
| | | 7,118 16 2 |
| Marriage portions | | 560 0 0 |
| Hospital | | 647 4 9 |
| Apprentices fees, first part | 200 0 0 | |
| Ditto, second part | 170 0 0 | |
| Ditto, third part | 270 0 0 | |
| | | 640 0 0 |
| Donations | | 6 0 0 |
| Best almshouses | 693 0 2 | |
| Dame Alice Street, ditto | 1,040 12 9 | |
| | | 1,733 12 11 |
| Distribution to the poor | 186 17 8 | |
| Contracts and repairs | 458 14 11 | |
| Books and stationery | 451 6 7 | |
| Clerk | 170 0 0 | |
| London estate | 228 12 1 | |
| Law charges | 80 19 0 | |
| Loan account | 463 19 10 | |
| Interest | 388 5 9 | |
| Rates, taxes, insurance &c. | 403 9 6 | |
| Miscellaneous payments | 67 8 7 | |
| | | 2,849 13 11 |
| | | 13,555 7 9 |
| Receiver, one year's salary | 300 0 0 | |
| Sundry payments in receiver's account | 22 10 0 | |
| Property tax | 216 2 5 | |
| | | 538 12 5 |
| By balance at bankers | | 238 15 10 |
| | | 14,332 16 0 |

* This sum includes 3,079*l.* 3*s.* paid in masters' salaries, and 21*l.* for visitors' expenses in attending examinations, the remaining 174*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* being made up by charges for rates, taxes, repairs, coals, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Site and buildings good. School recently enlarged at a cost, including purchase of buildings, of 5,985*l.*

*Objects of Trust.*—For the education, institution and instruction, of children in a grammar school, and youth in grammar and good manners; for the marriage of poor maids of Bedford; and for poor children, there to be nourished and informed; and of the surplusage, to distribute in alms to the poor of the town (Letters Patent). Other objects sanctioned at different times, including other schools, &c.

By Scheme 1853, admission as day boys to the grammar, commercial, and preparatory commercial schools to be free to boys between eight and 15 years of age, children of householders or of deceased householders having a settlement in any of the parishes of Bedford; and to boys not Bedford born and neither of whose parents were born in the town, on payment of one guinea per annum each. If parents have resided less than one year, a payment of 10 guineas for admission of any number of children is required. Schools to be open to children of all religious tenets. The trustees may also provide books and stationery for poor boys born in Bedford. 50*l.* per annum may be applied in prizes, two fifths for the grammar school. Two exhibitions, to be awarded annually by two examiners chosen by New College, Oxford, and head master, of 80*l.* per annum tenable for four years at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, open only to day boys, under 19 years of age, after four years at the grammar school. Two prize premiums of 200*l.* each (generally in four sums of 50*l.*) to be annually awarded in the commercial school, for apprenticing boys or articling to a profession.

The Scheme also provides for the distribution of 560*l.* annually in marriage portions, given by lot to 20 poor maidens born or residing in the town, or children of residents; for the repairs of the hospital, in which from 26 to 50 poor boys and girls are to be clothed, boarded, lodged, &c. and educated; for apprenticing hospital children, boys at 20*l.* each, and girls at 15*l.*; for the support of 66 almspeople, with allowances and medical attendance; and for applying the surplus, to the amount of 1,200*l.*, in apprenticing boys, chosen by lot, other than hospital boys.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammar, literature, and good manners (Letters Patent). Grammar, reading, writing, and other useful learning and good manners, as the visitors and trustees should direct, (Act, 33 Geo. III.) Languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and such others branches of literature and education as in the judgment of the warden and scholars (of New College) and the trustees shall be proper or necessary to render the free grammar school of the most general use and benefit to the public (Scheme 1853).

In the commercial school, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and also such languages, arts, and sciences as to the trustees may from time to time seem expedient, so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and liberal education.

Church catechism not to be taught to boys whose parents object; and care to be taken not to offend religious scruples of boys' parents (scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Statutes frequently altered since foundation. Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 12 March 1853. Byelaws passed by trustees, 4 July 1861.

The corporation of Bedford trustees of the charity. The warden and fellows of New College, Oxford, to be visitors and nominators and admittors of the master and usher, with power to remove them for just causes (letters patent). By Act, 33 Geo. III. the Lord Lieutenant and members for the county, the recorder and members for the borough, the mayor and corporation, and 18 other inhabitants of the town, with certain property qualifications, chosen by the ratepayers, were incorporated as masters, governors, and trustees of the Bedford charity, six to retire annually by rotation. All disputes to be referred to the Court of Chancery.

By Act, 7 Geo. IV. the master and usher were added to the trustees. The 18 to be residents of three years standing, owning or occupying property in the town of the clear yearly value of 20*l.*, disqualified by ceasing to reside or neglecting to act for six months. Empowered to make additional rules.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Trustees to appoint a receiver and a clerk, at salaries of 400*l.* and 200*l.*, and to pass their accounts annually; to invest surplus; and to accumulate a pension fund (not less than 100*l.* per annum), out of which they may grant retiring pensions to masters and officers amounting to not more than one third of their incomes (scheme 1853).

The warden and scholars of New College (or the trustees if they neglect) to appoint masters of grammar school; and yearly two examiners, to examine the school and inquire into the conduct of masters &c.; and to make orders with reference to examiners' report, which trustees are to carry out. The trustees to appoint examiners for other schools.

The master and usher to be fellows of New College, or clergymen of the Church of England, graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, qualified to teach Latin and Greek. All the masters to be appointed by New College; the head, second, and mathematical masters removable for just cause, the others at pleasure. No master may hold any cure of souls; masters manage schools, subject to regulations of trustees, and in grammar school to the approbation of warden and scholars of New College. Head master to receive salary of 300*l.* and 5*l.* for each boy up to the number of 140; any future second master 200*l.* and 4*l.* each for 100 boys; mathematical master 200*l.* and 3*l.* each for 50 boys. They may also with consent of New College and the trustees take boarders, paying the same capitation fees as day boys, the head master 30, second 20, mathematical 10, and assistant classical 10 (Scheme 1853).

In the other schools also a few private pupils are allowed, paying each one guinea per annum, viz. to the head master of commercial school 30, second master 12; preparatory commercial master 12; national school master 12; mistress of girls school 6; master of infant school 6.

*State of Schools.*

I.—GRAMMAR SCHOOL (in second half year of 1866).

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master has house and 15 or 16 boarders; second master has house and 5 or 6 boarders. The mathematical master also allowed to take boarders; has none at present. Salaries variable, according to numbers (except head and second masters', fixed by will of trustees, within limits stated in the Scheme) :—

| | Regular Salary. | Capitation Fees. |
|---|---|---|
| Head master | £300 | £700 |
| Second master | 140 | 709 |
| Mathematical master | 130 | 150 |
| Senior assistant classical master | 250 | |
| Second assistant classical master | 150 | |
| Third assistant classical master | 100 | |
| Arithmetic master | 100 | |
| Assistant arithmetic master | 80 | |
| Ditto ditto | 80 | |
| German master | 200 | |
| French master | 150 | |
| Drawing master | 75 | |

*Day Scholars.*—184, of various ages; parents generally of upper middle class, a few tradesmen, living in any of the town parishes; pay one guinea per annum for instruction, except natives and sons of natives, who are taught free. Singing 5*s.* a quarter, extra. Do not attend on Sunday at school, but head master holds an afternoon service at parish church for boys.

*Boarders.*—21, most in head master's house. Terms 60 to 75 guineas, according to age, besides one guinea to charity fund. School bills, including tradesmen's accounts, highest 92*l*; lowest 72*l*. A large dormitory, divided into separate cubicles; would hold 22 boys.

A few in second master's house.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—School classified by classics chiefly; sometimes separately for other subjects. Boys sometimes allowed to drop classics, especially Latin verses and Greek, for the sake of special training in mathematics and modern languages. Religious instruction to all. Special prayers used before and after school. Youngest boys excused attendance before breakfast.

Promotions, chiefly at Midsummer, by sum of marks in all subjects, including examinations.

Examination at Midsummer by two examiners appointed by warden and fellows of New College. Class prizes given by year's marks, only for day boys (scheme allows 20*l.* for the purpose); others given by house masters for boarders; and composition prizes, for all alike, given by New College.

Punishments: impositions, and caning in class, and very rarely before whole school. Worst cases reported to head master. Second master claims independent authority to a certain extent. Monitors help to keep order in school.

Playground, a small yard adjoining school, and two small sheds. A cricket field of 5 acres, at distance of half a mile, hired by boys' subscriptions. Singing class voluntary, taught in playhours. A small library used by senior boys; no funds for its support.

Three or four boys go to university every year.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 33 hours a week in summer, 31 in winter.

## II.—Commercial School (in second half year of 1864).

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Must be competent to teach French and German (byelaws). Head master has house, and is allowed to take 30 private pupils. Second master may take 12 private pupils. Salaries from endowment:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Head master | 250 |
| Second master | 150 |
| Assistant master | 120 |
| 2nd assistant master | 100 |
| 3rd assistant master | 100 |
| 4th assistant master | 100 |
| 5th assistant master | 75 |
| 6th assistant master | 60 |
| French master | 75 |
| German master | 75 |
| Drawing master | 75 |

*Day Scholars.*—340, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, (not allowed to stay over 16); of middle class, a few sons of professional men; all from within half a mile; pay fees as prescribed by scheme. Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—18. Master's private pupils pay 8 guineas per annum, if under 14 years of age, 10 guineas above that age.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys must be able to read on admission.

School classified by group of subjects. School course not modified to suit individual cases. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before and after school. Jews excused attendance.

Promotion by half year's marks and examination.

Examination quarterly by head master, and yearly by examiners appointed by Trustees. Two prize premiums given, (value 200*l.* each) and books to the value of 20*l.*

Punishments: impositions, and corporal, privately; and suspension by head master. (Trustees expel.)

Playground 50 yards long, 50 to 20 yards wide, and a covered shed adjoining school.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours a week in summer, 29 in winter. Half the lessons learnt out of school. A drawing class taught on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

III.—PREPARATORY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (state in second half year of 1865).

*General Character.*—Non-classical. Only preparatory to the last-mentioned School.

*Masters.*—Head master allowed to take 12 private pupils; receives annual stipend from endowment of 170*l.*, second 100*l.*, assistant 60*l.* and three other assistant masters at 30*l.* each.

*Day Scholars.*—225, chiefly under 10 years of age; of middle class, sons of tradesmen, and mechanics; pay fees as set out on page 4. Do not attend on Sunday.

*Boarders.*—3, besides 9 other private pupils of head master. (No particulars given.)

*Instruction and Discipline.*—Boys on admission must be able to read monosyllables.

School classified by reading chiefly. Religious instruction to all. Church of England prayers before and after school. Jews excused.

Promotion by half year's marks.

Examination at Midsummer by two examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given by half year's marks.

Punishments: degradation in class, standing on form, and tasks; caning before class by head master and two assistants; and suspension by head master (trustees expel).

Playground, 46 yards square, adjoining school.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28½ hours in the week. Memory lessons prepared out of school.

The Charity also supports:—

IV.—A GENERAL PREPARATORY OR NATIONAL SCHOOL, containing 370 boys. Masters' salaries 200*l.*, 75*l.*, and 50*l.*

V.—A GIRLS' SCHOOL, containing 467 scholars, for which see p. 468.

VI.—AN INFANT SCHOOL, containing 300 scholars. Master's salary 100*l.*; assistant mistress, 35*l.*

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For more detailed information concerning the Harpur Charity at Bedford, see Vol. III., pp. 327–422.

## Houghton Conquest Grammar School.

### Mr. Wright's Report.



The endowment (16*l.* a year besides a small house and garden) was originally intended to provide a free education in grammar, to the children not only in the village but of the whole county, but it has diminished in relative value till it has become insufficient even for a national school. Subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry, amounting to about 26*l.* yearly, leave a constant deficit to be made good by the vicar. There is no prospect of increased income.

About 56 children, some of whom are infants, are taught to read, write, and sum by an uncertificated master and his wife, all for a penny a week. Singing is also taught by a master who attends occasionally. The instruction appeared to be good of its kind and as well suited to the needs of the inhabitants (chiefly farm labourers) as the amount of the endowment will allow. Such as it is, it is not exhausted by the children, who commonly leave about the age of 11 to work in the fields or in "lace schools." The school is not under inspection.

The house has lately been almost rebuilt, partly at the cost of the vicar. It is handsome and the schoolrooms are good, but some inconvenience arises from the ground floor being used for almshouses.

Extension of the utility of the school is thought by the vicar (who is sole manager) to be impracticable, on account of the smallness of the income and the poverty of the population. Yet it is found possible to collect from 180 to 190 children for the Sunday School.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 14. A. D. 1822.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By indenture, 5 June 1632, by which Sir Francis Clerke conveyed a house, pightle, and dovehouse and a rentcharge of 24*l.* for a school and almshouse for six poor people. 8*l.* to be distributed to the almspeople, and remaining 16*l.* to be applied to school. Three rooms over the almshouses to be used for school. Edmund Wylde in 1621 left 140*l.* to purchase property for the repairs of school and almshouses, the residue to be distributed among almspeople; the money laid out in 1720 in purchase of 12½ acres of land.

*School Property.*—Consists of house, part of block of almshouses, a small garden and about an acre of land, and rentcharge of 16*l.* per annum. There is also a field (by benefaction of late Mrs. Morris, of Ampthill), let to the present rector at an annual rent of 1*s.*, for the benefit of the master. Part has been conveyed to the trustees for a playground. School and almshouses rebuilt in 1851 at cost of 600*l.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Objects of Trust.*—For a free school for teaching children of the town and other inhabitants of the county, and for an almshouse for six poor people (deed 1632).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—None.

*Government and Master.*—Trustees, when reduced to three, to appoint six new ones (decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 1659). Master to be M.A., a Clerke scholar of Sidney college, Cambridge, appointed by master and fellows of Sidney college, and removable by them on reasonable cause shown by the rector, overseers, and churchwardens.

*Present State of School.*

An elementary school adapted to the wants of the parish, the population of which consists almost entirely of agricultural labourers.

A master and mistress receive annual stipend of 16*l.* from endowment, raised by subscriptions to 50*l.*

# COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

## 2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the last five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

CONSTITUTION AND ENDOW

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Deeds and Ordinances. | | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge requiring no Management. | Average Income. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | | | | Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or stationary. |
| | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| *Classical School*— Bedford Grammar School. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Semi-classical School*— Bedford Commercial School. | 13,413 | Trading, farming, & manufacturing. | With trustees. | Copies are. | Varied by process of law. | Good | Trustees | 13,227 | 10,915 | 7.046 | Stat. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— Bedford Preparatory Commercial School. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Houghton Conquest. | 784 | Farming | - - - | — | - - | — | - - | 16 | 16 | 50 | Stat |

| MENT. | | | | GOVERNORS. | | | | OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions at Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | £ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 640 | None | — | Corporation and 8 other ex-off., and 18 local. | Residence & property qualification. | Masters. | No | Town (by Scheme, 1853). | Boys | Residence absolute. | Claim presented to Trustees. | Inc. | Classical | *See* "Digest of Information." |
| Prize premiums, 40*l.* | | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | Semi-class. | |
| None | — | None | — | | | | Yes | | — | | | — | Non-class. | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Town and County. | — | — | — | — | — | Almshses. |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Character | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Masters. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Boys (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. | Radius of School Area in Miles. |
| | | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom Appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | | |
| *Classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Grammar School. | Eleven | Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. | | | | Fellow of New Coll., or clergyman, graduate of Oxf., Cam., Lond., Dublin, or Durham. | H.M. 2d M. | 21 B. 184 D. | In subjects of instruction. | About 1 |
| *Semi-classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Commercial School. | Eleven | Trstees. | Trustees | Trstees. | Trstees. | - - - | H.M. | 18 B. 340 D. | Improved in class of boys and standard of tuition. | ½ |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Preparatory Commercial School. | Six | Trstees. | Trustees | Trstees. | Trstees. | - - - | — | 3 B. 234 D. | General character improved. | ½ |
| Houghton Conquest. | Master and mistress. | Sidney College, Cambridge. | Sidney College. | — | — | M.A., scholar of Sidney Coll. | M. | D. | - - | - - |

| OF SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the Proportion present calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Boys. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| per cent. 100 A. | per cent. 90 A. 10 B. | 3·5 | — | New Coll., and Trustees. | H.M., 2d M., and Math. M. | No rule. | Yes | £ 92 | £ — | £ 72 | 6½ a.m. summer. 7–7½ wint. 8¾–9¼ p.m. | Visited by master, &c. | — | None |
| - - | 35 A. 60 B. 5 C. | None | None | - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - | 25 A. 40 B. 35 C. | — | — | - - | H.M. - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |
| - - | - - | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - | - - - | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge necessary on Admission. | Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Grammar School. | 39 | 33 sum. 31 wint. | - - - | By classics chiefly, but grouped with others. | By marks for lessons and examination. | Preparation of morning lessons out of school. | All | About two-thirds | All | 25 or 30 | — |
| *Semi-classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Commercial School. | 40 | 31 sum. 29 wint. | Read - | By group of subjects. | Marks and examination. | Half in school - | 320 | — | 220 | 220 | |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford Preparatory Commercial School. | 40 | 28½ | Read monosyllables. | By reading chiefly. | Marks - | Memory lessons out of school. | 124 | — | — | — | - |
| Houghton Conquest. | — | — | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — |

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor: (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Book-keeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Tutor sometimes. | P.V. | P.V. | P. | P. | All three | All | about 80 | All three; text books chiefly. | 5 | — | — | — | — | - - - |
| Master sometimes. | P. | — | P. | P. | All three | 320 | 34 | All three | 34 | 74 | — | — | — | - - - |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | 225 | — | All three | — | — | — | — | — | - - - |
| - - - | — | — | — | — | - - - | — | — | - - - | — | — | — | — | — | - - - |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M., Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. | Examiners appointed by H.M. Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - Grammar School. | 205 | 190 | A few. | — | 40 | Juniors | 174 | 80 | Privately | G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; C. | Singing; in playhours. | Yes | By New College. |
| *Semi-classical School*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - Commercial School. | 320 | 320 | 320 | 34 | 320 | All | All | 80 | — | G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; C. | Dictation - | By H.M. quarterly. | By trustees yearly. |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - Preparatory Commercial School. | 42 | 192 | 225 | — | — | 225 | 225 | — | — | - - - - | Dictation - | - - - | By trustees yearly. |
| Houghton Conquest. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | - - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who now participate for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| | To a small extent | | All | Open to all. | Class masters. | Special morn. and evening. | All | H.M. | None in school. | Not compulsory for D.B. |
| | No | No | 320 | Open to all. | All masters. | Prayer Book morn. and evening. | All, except Jews. | Parish clergyman. | | |
| | | | 225 | Open to all. | H.M. | Prayer Book morn. and evening. | All, except Jews. | | | |
| | | | — | — | — | | — | | | |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Boys, or both. |
| *Classical School*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - Grammar School. | Yes (*but see Précis*). | Public - | Expulsion - | Keep order - | — | — | and 5 acres, hired | Close ½ mile | Hire field all. By pa ment |
| *Semi-classical School*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - - Commercial School. | Yes, but trustees expel. | Private - | Suspension - | None - - | — | — | 50 yds. × 50 to 20. | Close | All |
| *Non-classical and Elementary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford - - - Preparatory Commercial School. | Yes - - | Before class. | Suspension - | - - - | — | — | 46 yds. sq. | Close | All |
| Houghton Conquest. | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | — | — | — | — | — |

| - - Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents | | | |
| None - - | A few drilled occasionally. | For boarders. | Small, for senior boys. | Classics for most, drawing for many, mathematics, history, and modern languages for all. | | By New College, associated with present ones. | For a short time before special examination. | Divided government of school, and head master's authority over others unsatisfactory. |
| None - - | No - - | — | - - - | Reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, French, mathematics, and English composition. | | Present system satisfactory. | Expedient, not always possible. | No unusual ones. |
| - - | - - - | — | - - - | - - | - - - | Present system satisfactory. | - - - | No unusual ones. |
| - - | - - - | — | - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | — |

## B. ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION OF GIRLS.

---

### BEDFORD.

#### Girls' School on Harpur's Charity.

Endowed Secondary School (*Girls*).

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Act, 7 Geo. IV., the trustees of the Harpur charity were empowered to found English schools and appropriate funds for their support (see p. 449). Mistress's salary not to exceed 100*l.* per annum; assistants' not to exceed 50*l.* each.

*School Property.*—Payments made for the school out of general funds of the charity, amounting in year 1865–6 to 360*l.*; since then increased to about 436*l.* per annum.

*Objects of Trust.*—School to be free to daughters of all permanent residents in the town, of such ages as trustees should determine. (Scheme 1853).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Girls to be taught in such manner as trustees should direct (Scheme 1853). Church Catechism not to be enforced when parents object (Byelaws 1861).

*Government and Teachers.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery 12 March 1853. Byelaws passed by trustees 4 July 1861. Trustees of the Harpur charity (see p. 451) appoint and dismiss mistress and assistants, appoint annual examiners, and admit girls.

Management of school with mistress, subject to control of trustees.

*State of School in First Half-year of* 1868.

*General Character.*—Instruction in Scripture, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, and needlework.

*Teachers.*—Head mistress may, with trustees' consent, take private pupils; receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment. Two assistants 50*l.* each, two others 45*l.* each, three teachers 20*l.* each, and one 12*l.* May receive retiring pensions not exceeding one third of average income from endowment.

*Day Scholars.*—467, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, very few over 14. A few of upper middle class; principally daughters of tradespeople and mechanics; receive whole education free. Do not attend on Sunday.

Numbers lately largely increased.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Girls on admission must be able to read words of one syllable. Generally come from other schools.

School classified by a group of subjects.

Religious instruction to all. Church Catechism not enforced where parents object. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotion according to ability.

Examination annually by examiners appointed by trustees. Books and money prizes given.

Punishments: detention, extra lessons, and suspension by head mistress pending report to trustees. Absence without leave punished by suspension. Monitors appointed by head mistress.

Playground 25 yards by 40 yards, with covered sheds close to school. Teachers join in games. A quarter of an hour allowed daily for play. No library.

Schoolrooms warmed by fires and ventilated. Seats not provided with backs.

Girls remain at school 3½ years on an average.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Girls in school 27½ hours in the week. All lessons prepared out of school.

---

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &C. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the school order are taken as samples of the whole.

| Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Day Scholars. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scholars highest in School - 1 | Civil engineer. | Scholars lowest in School - 1 | Labourer. |
| " " 2 | Corn merchant. | " " 2 | Shoemaker. |
| " " 3 | Linendraper. | " " 3 | Greengrocer. |
| " " 4 | Chemist & druggist. | " " 4 | Carpenter. |
| " " 5 | Lace merchant. | " " 5 | Chimney sweeper. |
| " " 6 | Accountant. | " " 6 | Porter. |
| " " 7 | Farmer. | " " 7 | Postman. |
| " " 8 | Medical botanist. | " " 8 | Hair-dresser. |
| " " 9 | Printer & stationer. | " " 9 | Brickmaker. |
| " " 10 | Watchmaker. | " " 10 | Hat blocker. |

All residing in Bedford.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. (48 Scholars, average age 13 years.) | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. (31 Scholars, average age 11½ years.) | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. (44 Scholars, average age 6½ years.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 491 | 6 | Pinnock's Analysis and Lloyd's Bible Catechism. | Pinnock's Analysis; Faith and Duty of a Christian. | Dr. Brewer's Bible History; Church Catechism; First Steps to the Catechism, published by National Society. |
| Arithmetic - | 491 | 24 | Colenso's and Barnard Smith's. | Barnard Smith's and Colenso's. | |
| History - | 150 | 5 | Gleig's and Curtis's. | Bishop Davy's. | |
| Geography - | 312 | 6 | Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, and Bidlake's Geography, and Industrial and Commercial, by National Society. | Cornwell's, and Physical Geography of England and Wales, by National Society. | |
| English Grammar. | 312 | 6 | Bromley's and Murray's; Bidlake's Exercises in Orthography and Derivation; Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded. | Bromley's and Darnell's. | |
| English Composition. | 150 | 5 | | | |
| Reading - | 491 | 24 | "Abbott's," "Ludlow's;" "Irish Reading Book," for girls. Daily Lesson Book published by British and Foreign Society; Hughes' Select Poetry. | Abbott's, Ludlow's; Third Irish Books; Daily Lessons, by the British and Foreign Society; Catechism of Common Things, Part I. | Chambers' Narrative; Series of Standard Reading Book, published by the National Society; First Spelling Book of Lessons, by National Society. |
| Writing - | 491 | 12 | | | |
| Needlework - | 491 | 12 | | | |

# COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. Gross. | Income from Endowment. Applied to: Education. | Income from Endowment. Applied to: Other Benefit of Scholars. | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction: Boys. | Number under Instruction: Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| BARTON LE CLAY: Free School. | 956 | Edward Willes | 1807 | 84 | 51 | — | Master | None | Labourers - | 30 | — |
| BEDFORD: Preparatory or National School. | 13,413 | Part of Harpur's Charity - | 1816 | See p. 450. | 325 | — | - - | None | - - - | 370 | — |
| Infant School | | | | | 135 | — | - - | None | - - - | 300 | |
| Leith's School | „ | A. & M. Leith | 1727 and 1735 | 45 | (As returned in 1821.) Income directed by Chancery scheme 1858 to be applied in clothing such poor children as would have been educated at school founded by Dr. Leith. | | | | | | |
| BIGGLESWADE - | 4,631 | Sir John Cotton | 1726 | 67 | 63 | — | No - | 1s. 6d. a qurtr. | Labouring class. | 30 | — |
| BOLNHURST - | 348 | Rev. Thomas Baker. | 1791 | 16 | 12 | — | Yes - | 1d. | Labourers chiefly. | 36 | 21 |
| CRANFIELD: National School. | 1,591 | Alice Girton and others. | 1712, 1716 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes - | 1d. to 10s. a quarter. | Farmers, tradesmen, labourers. | 140 | 63 |
| DEAN: Free School | 552 | Joseph Neale | 1702 | 60 | 43 | — | No - | None | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | 20 | — |
| DUNSTABLE: Free School. | 4,470 | Mrs. Ashton and others. | 1715 | 371* | 141 | 124 | Master | None | Smaller tradesmen, mechanics, straw trade, &c. | 60 | — |
| HOUGHTON-REGIS: Whitehead's School. | 2,169 | Thomas Whitehead. | 1654 | 58† | 48 | — | Yes - | 20 free; farmers, &c., 4d. | 20 labourers, 12 farmers, &c. | 32 | — |
| LUTON: National School. | 17,821 | C. Bigland and others. | 1673 | 37 | (As returned in 1822.) Assisted from charities of parish by | | | | | | |
| RENHOLD - | 513 | William Becher | 1723 | 20 | 20 | — | Mistrss. | 1d. | Agricultural labourers. | 39 | 53 |
| STREATLEY - | 341 | R. Norton - | 1686 | 10‡ | 10 | — | No further information. | | | | |
| THURLEIGH - | 666 | G. Franklyn - | 1618 | 4l. 10s.‡ | 4l. 10s. | — | | | | | |
| WILDEN: Peat's School. | 501 | Thomas Peat | 1625 | 48 | 40 | — | Yes - | 1d. labourers, 2d. farmers, &c. | Nearly all labourers. | 26 | 25 |
| WILSHAMSTEAD: | 1,032 | Richrd. Wells<br>Wm. Edwards | 1686<br>1724 | 13 | 13 | — | Yes - | 6d., 3d., 2d. | Chiefly agricultural labourers. | 46 | 17 |
| WOBURN - - | 1,764 | Francis, Earl of Bedford. | 1582 | 50 | Paid by Duke of Bedford, apparently voluntary (Return 1822) | | | | | | |

* In future years will probably be 400*l.*, some land having been recently sold to advantage.
† Mortgage debt of 120*l.* at 5 per cent. on school.
‡ From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

| Number receiving Clothing. Boys. | Number receiving Clothing. Girls. | Number receiving Board. Boys. | Number receiving Board. Girls. | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Lord of manor, who also appoints scholars. | Neither | No | Master only. |
| — | — | — | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | Mast. and assist.mast. |
| — | — | — | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | Mast. and assist.mist. |
| 20 | 11 | — | — | - | - | - | - | - | - | None. |
| — | — | — | — | 12 boys (B.) | None | Three | Trustees on nomination of founder's representative. | Neither | No | Master. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One mast. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nine | Owner of Cranfield Ct. and rectr. | Mast. and mist. cert. | Yes | Mast., mist., and 3 mon. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Neither | No | One mast. |
| 60 | — | — | — | 7 (M.B.) | One, and 2 from subsidiary charities.* | Four | Trustees | Cert. (1st class). | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. and assistant. |
| monies at disposal of churchwardens. | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Managers who are trustees. | Mist. cert. | Yes | Mist. and monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees and ch.-wardens with clergyman. | Neither | Yes | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Two. |
| No endowed school (Return 1867). | | | | | | | | | | |

* 87*l.* per annum spent in apprentice fees, 27*l.* coming from school fund.

# COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

## 1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### The Perse School, Cambridge.

#### Mr. Richmond's Report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Stephen Perse, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, by his will dated 27th Sept. 1615, bequeathed certain lands to the intent that his executors should erect a convenient house to be used for a Grammar Free School, with one lodging chamber for the master, and another for the usher; the school to be settled and established with such ordinances as his executors, with the approbation of the Justices of Assize for the county of Cambridge then being, should think fit; and that his executors, and the survivor of them, and afterwards the supervisors of his will, should elect a master, who should be of the degree of M.A. at least, and an usher of the degree of B.A. at least; and that five-score scholars born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, and no more, nor any other, should be there taught and instructed, and those freely. After providing for the foundation of six scholarships and six fellowships at Gonville and Caius College, as to which he gave a preference in the election of scholars to pupils from the Perse School, and in the election of fellows to such as had been his scholars, he appointed the master and four senior fellows of Gonville and Caius College supervisors of his will. He then bequeathed the sum of 5,000*l.* to the corporations of certain towns, viz., 2,000*l.* to the corporation of Norwich, and 1,000*l.* each to the corporations of Cambridge, Bury St. Edmunds, and Lynn, to be lent out to tradesmen of those towns at 5 per cent. interest, and directed that the supervisors of his will should apply the annual proceeds, amounting to 250*l.*, in making certain payments, among which were 40*l.* a year to the master of the school, and 20*l.* a year to the usher.

It appears that the several corporations of Norwich, Cambridge, Bury, and Lynn refused to accept the above-mentioned bequests on the terms prescribed by the testator, and the 5,000*l.* was laid out in the purchase of land, and the average gross annual income of the charity is now 2,464*l.*

By the decree of 1841 it is directed that the salary of the master be 300*l.* a year, that of the usher 150*l.*; that pens, ink, fuel, &c. be provided out of the trust funds; that 10*l.* a year be spent in prizes, and not more than 20 guineas a year on examiners; and that the 100 free scholars prescribed by the founder be taught as well in good manners as in all other instruction and learning fit to be learnt in a grammar school, and also in writing, reading, and arithmetic, and elementary mathematics; each free scholar to pay

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

an entrance fee of 20*s.*, to be applied as part of the income of the Perse school book, and for instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic, an entrance fee of 10*s.*, and also 10*s.* every half year; these last-mentioned payments for instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic forming the salary of an assistant usher appointed by the master and four senior fellows to teach those subjects. Provision is also made for the admission of paying scholars, to be charged 5*l.* on entrance, and 20*s.* every half year, but they are only to be received if the master and usher take sufficient help besides the assistant usher.

The school is now carried on according to this scheme, but the trustees allow additional stipends of 30*l.* a year to the master, and 15*l.* to the usher. Examiners are regularly appointed, and prizes given to the best boys.

The 100 foundationers are charged in accordance with the decree; paying scholars have been but lately introduced, and are charged, besides the payments directed by the decree, a tuition fee of 10*l.* a year, to be applied by the head master in augmenting salaries of masters and in providing further assistance. The number of paying scholars is at present five, and it has been found impossible hitherto to maintain an additional master for so small a number; but the trustees resolved that so soon as there should be six paying scholars another master should be engaged, and there is no doubt that an appointment will be soon called for and forthwith made.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the share of the income of the charity which the founder assigned to the school was the sum of 60*l.* a year out of an estimated income of 250*l.* The net annual income of the whole charity is now returned at about 2,082*l.*, of which about 550*l.* is applied to the school; the school book shows an actual expenditure for last year (1865) of 113*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, in addition to the statuable salaries of the master and usher, or 563*l.* in all. Of the total sum thus annually expended on the school, 60*l.* is the rent of a house left to the school since the original foundation. The balance of about 500*l.* represents the school share of Perse's endowment, and this is in accordance with the proportions originally laid down by the Founder.

The decree also provided a retiring pension of 100*l.* a year for the then master, to be paid out of the general funds of the Perse charity. The trustees determined that on his death this sum should still be carried yearly to the credit of a "superannuation account," from the accumulations of which future retiring pensions should be provided. At present the last master, the Rev. Peter Mason,* is in receipt of a pension of 220*l.* a year, but of that sum 120*l.* a year has to be supplied from the general funds, there being no accumulation in the superannuation account from which to pay more than the 100*l.* a year thereby provided for. In this matter the trustees appear to have dealt liberally with the school.

The school has from time to time supplied members to the University, who have gained high academical distinctions, but

* Since deceased.

almost exclusively in mathematical studies, while as a classical seminary it appears to have been of late years in a comparatively inefficient state. The present newly-appointed head master, however, obtained high classical honours in the University, the usher being equally distinguished in mathematics.

The school building comprises two houses, not adapted for boarders one for the master, and the other for the usher, one large school room and a small class room. The large room is supplied with suitable desks, and well arranged, so as to contain without confusion the whole 105 boys. In order to meet the requirements of all classes of pupils, an English department has been introduced, but it has been for so short a time in operation that its results can scarcely be ascertained at present. The whole school is divided into six classes, of which those numbered from the first to the fourth compose the classical, and the fifth and sixth the English department. In the latter no Greek is learnt, and less Latin than in the other department. The first, or highest, class were reading Euripides, Demosthenes, Cicero, Virgil, and other authors. Their translations for the most part displayed a good grammatical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, but a want of taste and elegance, and their manner was somewhat listless and uninterested. The same remarks apply also to the second class, which was examined in Euripides and Cicero, and in which the knowledge of grammar shown by the best boys was very creditable, whereas their translations were all uncouth. Some progress had been made in Latin composition, the present master having endeavoured to assimilate the classical work as far as can be to that of a public school. The result in so short a time was encouraging. In the third and fourth classes there were not a few boys whose progress in Latin gave good promise for the future; their knowledge of English subjects was fairly good, and the writing from dictation by the lowest class was very correct. In mathematics the first class did well in algebra and Euclid, the second poorly, and the arithmetic was but indifferent. In the English department, however, the arithmetic was better; but neither in this subject nor in Euclid were the results in this part of the school so good as might be desired. In Latin the boys in the English department were not successful, but they showed some acquaintance with English history and grammar. More time is necessary for the proper development of this department, which the insufficient supply of masters greatly retards. There is no French taught, and it is impossible for the school to undertake additional subjects without additional masters; it can only be by very assiduous labour that the existing masters have produced the results now shown.

The boys are chiefly sons of tradesmen and of persons employed about the different colleges, all of whom could well afford to pay an annual fee for instruction, such as would produce a fund to supply more masters, and perhaps to increase the income of the existing staff. The school is of great benefit to the town, and a means by which many boys, sons of comparatively illiterate parents, are advanced to the University, or otherwise made fit for responsible posts in life. They usually stay at the school for a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

long time; and in the first class are to be found some of 17 or 18 years of age, fully qualified to enter the University. No boys are admitted before the age of 10, nor after the age of 14 years.

There have been in past times various complaints urged by the inhabitants against the constitution and management of this school, which, though regarded as an institution purely for the benefit of the town, is entirely under the control of a body of trustees who are independent of municipal influences. But there can be no doubt that the existing body of trustees is well qualified to deal with all educational questions arising in connexion with the school, and being on the spot, their advice and assistance is readily obtainable. The establishment of an English department too shows that they have no wish to make the course of instruction in any way exclusive or to restrict it to those for whom a high class or "liberal" education is desired. Probably the only disadvantage attending the present constitution of the trust consists in the check that may be given to the growth of that feeling of common interest which should bind a town to its principal place of education.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Caius College, who by will, Sept. 27, 1615, gave a site for a school, and endowed it with part of the income of 5,000*l.* left by him for charitable purposes; this sum invested in purchase of lands. A subsequent endowment to the school by George Griffith in 1686 consisting of a house in Free School Lane, Cambridge.

*School Property.*—Gross income of whole charity, 2,464*l.*; 2,082*l.* net, the distribution of which is settled by a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1841. On an average, 558*l.* is applied to the school; in 1865 the amount was 563*l.* Buildings fair; master's houses not adapted for boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The free instruction of 100 boys of Cambridge, Chesterton, Barnwell and Trumpington; "the sons of poorer parents to be preferred."

A preference in election to Perse scholarships at Caius College annulled by new statutes.

*Subjects of Instruction by Foundation.*—Grammar (Will of Founder); also a commercial education. (Decree of Court of Chancery, 1841.)

*Government and Masters.*—Trustees: the master and four senior fellows of Caius College *ex officio* are supervisors of the school, and appoint masters; head master has the internal discipline of the school. Accounts of the Perse trust are annually audited by the Vice-Chancellor.

Head master must be M.A. of Cambridge; usher, B.A. of same.

Office is not tenable with a living or fellowship.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master, M.A. and clergyman; stipend, 330*l.*, with house; usher 165*l.* and house; assistant usher, 100*l.* from fees. [A second assistant added, 1867.]

*Day Scholars.*—100 foundationers; of whom 59 are above 10 and under 14; 28 above 14 and under 16, and 13 above 16; pay 1*l.* for general school work. Non-foundationers on admission pay 5*l.* to the school book, and 12*l.* per annum to the masters. (Decree 1841.) [Five non-foundationers in first half-year of 1866, 11 at Easter 1867, with an additional master for them.]

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—At admission, boys must read and write English, and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by general proficiency, but classics and mathematics have most weight. [A separate English department, formed in 1866, but not largely attended.]

No attendance on Sundays; school opened and closed with prayer from Prayer Book.

Each master is responsible for religious instruction to his particular class. Promotion at Christmas by marks; at Mid-summer by examination. Prizes at Midsummer.

Punishment: impositions, detention, and caning, the latter in public.

No playground or gymnasium. Cricket and football played. Head Master joins in cricket and football. No school bounds.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week. Play time two half-holidays in the week, and eight whole days distributed in holidays at discretion of Head Master.

During the last five years, on an average two boys have gone to University, and three in all the five years to other schools.

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### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Butler of Jesus Coll. Cambridge. | Boys lowest in School- - 1 | Builder. |
| „ „ - 2 | Schoolmaster (certificated). | „ „ - 2 | Milkman. |
| „ „ - 3 | Accountant. | „ „ - 3 | Soda-water Manufacturer. |
| „ „ - 4 | Stonemason. | „ „ - 4 | Coach-builder. |
| „ „ - 5 | Boat-builder. | „ „ - 5 | Clerk. |
| „ „ - 6 | Father dead.—Father was Bookseller. | „ „ - 6 | Shoemaker. |
| „ „ - 7 | Insurance Agent. | „ „ - 7 | Grocer |
| „ „ - 8 | Brewer. | „ „ - 8 | Butler. |
| „ „ - 9 | Grocer. | „ „ - 9 | Bookseller. |
| „ „ - 10 | Corn and Coal Merchant. | „ „ - 10 | Cooper and Brewer. |

All residing in Cambridge or Chesterton, within a mile and a half of the school.

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | FIRST (or Highest) Class. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | SECOND Class. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | LOWEST Class. Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Religious Knowledge. | Old Testament Scripture,—Judges. New Testament, Scripture,—St. Luke, Ep. to Hebrews. | New Testament,—St. Matt., Ep. to Hebrews. | Pinnock's Catechism of Bible History. |
| Greek | Xenophon, Anabasis, Bk. V. Antigone, Sophocles, 1–500. Greek Prose, Arnold's, 1–20. | Frost's Analecta, 16 pages (Æsop). Arnold's first Greek Book. | |
| Latin | Horace, Odes, III., IV. Arnold's Prose, 1–40. Rapin's Elegiacs, pp. 1–12. | Cicero de Senectute, Chs. I.—II. Grammar. | Latin Grammar to end of "Audior." Delectus about 10 pp. |
| Arithmetic | Miscellaneous. | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous questions set by master. |
| Book-keeping | [Finished always in Class II.] | Chambers's book-keeping continued weekly until finished. | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | Euclid, Bks. 1–6. Algebra to "Series." Trigonometry to "Heights and Distances." Conic Sections (Geometrical), Parabola and Ellipse. | Euclid I.—1–24. Algebra to equations. | |
| History | Student's Hume, 1–37, and 708–744. | Student's Hume, 78–154. | Student's Hume, 1–56. |
| Geography | Cornwell's Geography, 171–215 (with maps once per month, Page's Physical Geography, 52–105. | Geography (Cornwell). 171–215 (maps once per month.) Page's Physical Geography; 52–105. | Cornwell's Geography, 1–51. |
| English Grammar. | Cornwell's Grammar. | Cornwell's English Grammar | English Grammar (Cornwell) 1–75. |
| English Composition. | Essay once per month. | | |
| Reading | Geography and other English subjects read over before questioning on them. | Geography, &c. read before questioning. | Reading every day except Wednesday. |
| Writing | Writing finished in Class II. | Writing (including book-keeping) every day. | Every Day. |

### TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Graduates of Cambridge:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wranglers, Nos. 6, 6, 8, 8, 11, 11, 12, 14, 24, 24, 30, 33, 34, 40, 40, 42 | In all | 16 |
| Senior optimes, Nos. 4, 5, 8, 20, 20, 21, 25, 37, 38, 43, and 4 others - | „ | 14 |
| Junior optimes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 5, 8, 8, 9 - - - - - | „ | 7 |
| Pass men - - - - - - - - - | „ | 6 |
| Undergraduates,—3 Sizars, 1 Foundation Scholar, 1 ——— - - | „ | 5 |

(*c.*) 1 Literate. 1 Graduate of London University, 11 scholars have taken masterships to provide themselves with funds for the University.

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Among former pupils of the school are the following:—

5 are or have been Fellows of Colleges.
1 Assistant Tutor.
1 Senior Dean and Hebrew Lecturer.
6 Rectors, Vicars, or Incumbents.
5 Curates.
3 Have Curacies and Masterships together.
13 Are Masters of or in schools.
1 H.M. Inspector.
1 Naval Instructor.
1 Jail Chaplain.
1 Has a Professorship in India.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c., (1867).

Trustees:
The Master and Senior Fellows of Caius College.

Perse Registrary:
Rev. John Lamb, M. A., Fellow and Bursar.

Head Master:
Rev. Frederick Heppenstall, M.A.

Usher:
Rev. John Wisken, M.A.

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## Raye's School, Cheveley.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

This school was founded under Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth as a Free Grammar School for the education of boys and youths. Cheveley being now but a village, and the endowment being only of moderate amount, it is not supprising that the school has failed to maintain its original character. I am informed, however, that there is reason to think that Cheveley was once a larger and more important place than it now is.

The education offered was for Cheveley boys entirely gratuitous until October 1865, when, on the appointment of the present master, the trustees for the first time exercised the power given to them by a scheme obtained in 1854, and introduced a scale of charges, graduated according to the means of the parents. The payments now are at the rate of 1*d.* a week, 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, and 5*s.* a quarter, at the discretion of the trustees. For boys from other villages each charge is doubled. It is arranged that one half of the receipts shall be carried to the account of the charity, the other shall be allowed in augmentation of the master's income. The results have hitherto been very satisfactory, for although the discontent which was at first expressed at the introduction of fees induced many parents to withhold their children for a time, this feeling has almost, if not entirely, passed away, and the attendance of boys, besides being far more regular, is even very much larger than before. The increase in the number, however, must be mainly attributed to the generally improved character of the school. Under the last master it was in a very inefficient state. In the years 1862 and 1863 very unfavourable reports were made by two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who at the request of the trustees examined the boys. The consequence was a decreasing number of scholars, and great irregularity of attendance.

During last winter the average attendance was about 50 boys, and 61 names in all were on the books. Of these 15 came from other villages than Cheveley; and there were 18 who were paying at the higher rates, varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a quarter. The boys were orderly and attentive in their behaviour, and had evidently received careful instruction, although in so short a time since his appointment the master had been unable to do all that might be hoped for in future. Many of the boys were very young, and were learning to read and make letters on their slates. As regards the older ones, their arithmetic was generally correct and intelligent, several of them being acquainted with the rule of three. The first class also showed a creditable knowledge of the geography of England, and were for the most part familiar with the outlines of early English history. The writing from dictation was moderately good; the replies to the master's questions in Scripture history

very ready. None had any knowledge of grammar. No attempt was made to teach higher subjects, and the new scheme does not mention Latin.

The feeling in the village is one of satisfaction with the instruction now given at the school; and it is considered probable that a considerable increase may be experienced in the number of pupils coming from neighbouring villages, Cheveley being the centre of a rustic population of about 4,000 souls, within a radius of three or four miles, irrespectively of the town of Newmarket, which is distant about three miles. In case of any important increase it would be desirable to have an assistant to attend to the very young boys, who already are too numerous for the master.

The school-room and master's house were the gift of the late Duke of Rutland in the year 1854, previously to which the school was carried on in a hired cottage. Both the school-room and the house have been lately improved by the trustees, and the former is now a good room, well supplied with maps, and about to be fitted with new desks throughout. Of the trustees many are resident at some little distance, and a difficulty is experienced in obtaining the presence of a sufficient number to form a quorum at meetings, the requisite number being five, and the meetings being appointed to take place with unnecessary frequency four times a year.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 94, A.D. 1837.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—John Raye, of Cheveley, by will, dated 29 Dec. 1558, directed sale in a certain eventuality of an estate called Cheveleys, the proceeds to be applied for a free school in Cheveley. School founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth 6 July, 1568. Subsequent endowments by Lord Dover in 1709 and the Duke of Rutland 1854.

*School Property.*—In Cheveley 47 acres, in Worlington (Suffolk) 20 acres; total 67 acres. Annual income 122*l.* gross, 73*l.* net, all applied to school. Buildings lately improved by new boarded flooring in the school-room in place of one of brick; new parallel desks. Master's residence capable of receiving two boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The maintenance of a Free School in Cheveley for ever (Will). The free education of boys and youths (Letters Patent).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Good morals and grammar (Letters Patent). Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, land-surveying, book-keeping, sacred and profane history, geography, astronomy, general English literature, and natural philosophy (Scheme 1854).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme settled by Court of Chancery 1854. Trustees, the rector and churchwardens of Cheveley, *ex officio*, and 12 others appointed under authority of the Court of Chancery or Charity Commissioners, manage school property, appoint and dismiss head master, who has sole charge of school itself. Head master must be a member of the Church of England.

### *State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Non-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master. Net income from endowment 63*l.*, with residence; moiety of the fees about 10*l.* Allowed to take six boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Day Scholars.*—Average attendance 55 in winter, 40 in summer. *Children of labourers* pay 1*d.* a week, of farmers and shopkeepers 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s* a quarter. If belonging to another parish the fees are in both cases doubled.

*Boarders.*—None.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—School classified chiefly by reading. Scripture and Catechism taught on Sunday. School opened and closed by prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotion every quarter according to general attainments and conduct. No prizes; but these are ordered by the scheme of 1854.

Punishments: corporal, in public, and detention.

Playground, 45 feet by 30; close to school.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week in summer; 25 in winter.

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### TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | DAY SCHOLARS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - - 1 | Wheelwright. | Boys lowest in School - - 1 | Farmer. |
| „ „ - 2 | Farmer. | „ „ - 2 | Shoemaker. |
| „ „ - 3 | Painter, &c. | „ „ - 3 | Gamekeeper. |
| „ „ - 4 | Butcher. | „ „ - 4 | Carpenter. |
| „ „ - 5 | Carpenter. | „ „ - 5 | Bricklayer. |
| „ „ - 6 | Butcher. | „ „ - 6 | Blacksmith. |
| „ „ - 7 | Farmer. | „ „ - 7 | Labourer. |
| „ „ - 8 | Labourer. | „ „ - 8 | Do. |
| „ „ - 9 | Painter, &c. | „ „ - 9 | Blacksmith. |
| „ „ - 10 | Carpenter. | „ „ - 10 | Gardener. |

All from Cheveley, except two from neighbouring villages distant one mile and two miles respectively.

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### LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Cheveley Park.
Lord George John Manners, M.P.
Rev. James Thomas Bennet, Cheveley Rectory.
—— Edward Kedington Bennet, Cheveley Rectory.
—— Edward Smith, Ashby Rectory.
—— Edmund Mortlock, Moulton Rectory.
—— Josiah Walter, Wood Ditton Vicarage.
—— William Godfrey, Kennet Hall.
Sir Robert Affleck, Dalkam Hall.
Philip Bennet, Esq., senr., Rougham Hall.
William Young, Cheveley.
Martin Slater, senr., Farmer, Cheveley.
James Garrod, Land Agent, Cheveley Park.

Head Master:

Thomas Cutting Webb.

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## Ely Cathedral Grammar School.

[For evidence of Dean of Ely, see Vol. V., p. 849.]

### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The constitution of this school, for which provision was made in the statutes of King Henry VIII. and of Queen Elizabeth, is now determined by the "Statutes of the collegiate church of Ely" of King Charles II. They ordain that there be for ever 24 poor boys, destitute as far as possible of the support of friends, chosen by the Dean and Chapter, to be maintained out of the revenues of the church (*de bonis ecclesiæ nostræ alendi*), who are not be admitted to be poor boys before they can read, write, and are moderately versed in the first rudiments of grammar. They are to be maintained at the expense of the Church until they have attained a fair knowledge of Latin grammar, and have learnt to speak Latin and write Greek, for which purpose six years are allowed, or, if the Dean and Chapter think fit, at the most seven, and no more. No one (unless he have been a chorister at Ely) is to be chosen except between the ages of nine and 15 years, and no one to remain at the school after he has completed his 18th year. Power is given to the Dean and Chapter to expel a very dull or an idle boy. The Dean and Chapter have the appointment of a head master, who is to be learned in Greek and Latin, and is to educate as well the 24 church boys as all others whomsoever who shall resort to the school for the sake of learning grammar, and also an under master who is to be learned in Latin. These masters are to follow carefully and faithfully the rules and the order of teaching prescribed by the Dean and Chapter, and are liable to be removed by them for negligence or inefficiency. The masters are desired to join the choir on feast days, in suitable habiliments; and also the grammar boys who are maintained in the church are desired to attend in surplices, and to perform the part assigned to them by the precentor, unless they be otherwise disposed of by the head master. These boys are also directed to attend morning prayers every day at 5 o'clock in the Cathedral. Provision is also made for the payment of stipends, namely, to the head master 18*l.* a year, the under master 10*l.*, the grammar boys 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

The grammar boys now pass by the name of king's scholars. They are not boarded at the expense of the church, but they receive an education at a very low charge. The nominal fee for their instruction is 4*l.* a year, from which is deducted the statutable salary of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, so that a king's scholar actually pays a fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. Of late years the full number of 24 scholars has not always been maintained, but at Christmas 1865 it was complete. In the election no account is taken of the residence of the candidates, but the head master's boarders are chosen as well as Ely boys. The appointment is made by the Dean and Chapter, but they are mainly guided by a report from the head master, based upon an examination of the school by an independent

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

examiner; at the same time a boy would not be chosen if it were believed that his parents were in no need of assistance. The scholars are chosen between the ages of nine and 15 years, but no question has been raised lately as to the continuance of a boy after he has attained 18 years. They attend morning prayers daily in a small chapel within the precincts, and on feast days they attend the cathedral service. The head master receives other day scholars at 12 pounds a year, and also boarders in a house within the precincts of the cathedral, which is allowed to him free of rent by the Dean and Chapter.

The stipends of the head and the under master have been raised by the Dean and Chapter to 150*l.* and 100*l.* a year respectively; those of the king's scholars remaining still at the statutable amount. The statutes contain no provision from which a scale of stipends can be deduced by reference to the income of the Dean and other members of the Chapter. The stipends of the inferior ministers of the cathedral establishment are fixed by the statute, whereas no further mention is made of the income of the Dean and Chapter than that for purposes of hospitality the Dean shall receive a stipend of 30*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*, and a Canon 5*l.* a year, under certain conditions of residence.

The statutes make provision for the instruction of the choristers by a "magister choristarum," but the subjects of instruction, except music, are not prescribed. Previously to the year 1857 the choristers were taught at the Grammar school, but this arrangement was found to be inconvenient on account of their necessary attendance at the cathedral services, which interrupted the school work of the other boys, and rendered more conspicuous the social difference which separated the choristers from their schoolfellows. A separate choristers' school has now been established under the management of the precentor, who is "magister choristarum," and whose deputy, a certificated master, teaches them, besides simpler subjects, the rudiments of Latin. In this school there are 30 boys in all, of whom eight are choristers on the foundation, in receipt of a statutable stipend of 4*l.* a year and an education perfectly free; four are supernumerary choristers whose education is free of expense; the remaining 18 are probationers, being younger boys, who pay at the rate of 10*s.* a quarter, and from whom vacancies among the choristers are supplied. Occasionally, but not often, a chorister passes to the grammar school as a king's scholar, but in most instances they leave school altogether when their voices are no longer fit for the choir.

The Grammar school is held in three rooms in the building which forms an archway at the entrance into the precincts of the Cathedral. They are on the first and second floor, and are approached by a winding stone staircase from the outer door, the whole being distinct and at a short distance from the house assigned to the head master. The rooms are of adequate size, and a master is always present in each, a regular assistant being provided in addition to the two foundation masters; the Dean and Chapter pay him a salary of 40*l.* a year, and also allow 20*l.* a year for French, which is taught by him.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The 36 boys are divided into five forms, three of which are again subdivided, so that there are eight divisions in all. All the boys learn Latin, and a considerable portion Greek and French also. In the highest form the Latin author in hand was Livy; and in Greek one of the boys was reading Sophocles, the rest a volume of "Analecta." The translations from each of these books were remarkably lifeless and inappreciative. The knowledge shown of grammar, which in Latin was moderately good, was in Greek incorrect. In the next form a little more spirit and interest was discernible, and the Latin exercises of both these forms displayed care and attention to rules, and were so far satisfactory. In the lower forms the best boys were fairly advanced in Latin, but in each there was a preponderance of those whose knowledge of grammar of any kind was exceedingly loose. As regards mathematics, the three highest forms, in which Euclid is learnt, could do almost nothing in that subject. Algebra was better, but still poor, and some of the arithmetic was fairly good. A few of the boys had gained a respectable knowledge of French, but French comedy and Greek tragedy were rendered in precisely the same manner. In some cases a fair knowledge of early English history was shown, and the replies of the best boys in the lowest forms, both in this subject and in geography, were satisfactory; but a considerable porportion of the younger boys displayed general ignorance, and some were very faulty in spelling.

Most of the boys are sons of farmers and tradesmen, and remain at school till they are old enough either to proceed to the University, as a few of them do, or to undertake responsible duties as clerks in mercantile and professional firms. In order to encourage meritorious boys to proceed to the University, the Dean and Chapter offer an exhibition in suitable cases.

But most of the present scholars appeared to be of a somewhat dull and sluggish nature, and unaccustomed to make a serious effort of thought. Hence they had failed to grasp principles, and to take a sufficiently intelligent interest in their study either of languages or of mathematics, and had made their school course too much the pursuit of a dreary routine. This want of interest is, perhaps, the most obstinate difficulty with which a teacher has to deal; but in the present instance more might be done by the masters to give that freshness and vigour to the work of the schoolroom without which the results of the most conscientious labour are sure to be disappointing.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cath. Com. Rep. i. App. 160.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By Henry VIII., 1541, as part of the Cathedral Foundation instituted in the place of the Benedictine Priory. Subsequent endowment of 2,000*l.* by Dean Cæsar in 1636, but the money being lent to Charles I. was never repaid, and the endowment failed. (See Extract below.)

*School Property*—The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral devote about 400*l.* per annum to the school. Rooms used for school adequate.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Objects of Trust.*—"Ut juventus in literis liberaliter instituatur." (Preamble to Charter of Hen. VIII.) The maintenance and education of 24 boys at the expense of the church until they shall have gained a fair knowledge of Latin grammar, and have learnt to speak Latin and write Greek. Limits of age prescribed, except in the case of choristers.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Latin grammar, the speaking of Latin and writing of Greek.

*Government and Masters.*—Dean and Chapter appoint Head and Second masters. Other masters appointed by head master. Head master must be "Latine et Græce doctus bonæ famæ et piæ vitæ, docendi facultate imbutus." Second master must be "bonæ famæ et piæ vitæ, Latine doctus et docendi facultate imbutus."

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master M.A. and clergyman. Net income from endowment 18*l.*, augmented to 150*l.* by Dean and Chapter. Second master ditto 10*l.*, augmented to 100*l.*

*Day Scholars.*—About 30 of all ages, from distances up to 3 miles. Boys on foundation entitled to a small statutable payment, which is deducted from their school fee, and they pay 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for general school work. Non-foundationers pay 12*l.* per annum.

*Boarders.*—Eight. Terms from 40*l.* to 46*l.*, besides 12*l.* for school fees, all in head master's house. Four meals a day, and principal meals with family of head master. The largest bed-room, 11 boys; room contains 19,000 cubic feet. Discipline maintained by head master's orders.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—On admission boys must be able to read and write.

School classified by classics, mathematics, and French.

School course modified by classes for special subjects beyond school routine. Attendance at Cathedral service twice, and lessons on Sunday for boarders. School opened and closed by prayer from Liturgy. Religious instruction to all.

Promotions by merit and examination. Prizes given for proficiency in class, and also in special subjects, such as drawing, reading in chapel, and in field sports and exercises.

Punishments: impositions, curtailment of play hours, and, rarely, caning in public.

Playground four acres, one-eighth of a mile from school. No gymnasium. Drilling taught. Boating, cricket, football, and athletic sports. School time 39 weeks per annum, 27 to 30 hours per week. Playtime, any time out of school, provided lessons are learnt properly. School bounds.

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EXTRACT furnished by the HEAD MASTER concerning DEAN CÆSAR'S ENDOWMENTS:—

"In A.D. 1636, Dean Cæsar by his will gave 1,000*l.* towards augmenting the places of the minor canons, singing men, choristers, schoolmasters, &c. of the church of Ely, and 1,000*l.* more to found *two fellowships* and *four scholarships* in some college in Cambridge, the scholars to be chosen out of Ely School from time to time, and the Fellows to be chosen out of those scholars as they become vacant.

"Sir Charles Cæsar, nephew to the Dean, being appointed his sole executor, proved the Dean's will, took upon him the execution thereof, and paid debts and legacies, keeping in his hands 2,000*l.* to answer the above-mentioned charitable uses expressed in the will, and made choice of Jesus College in Cambridge for his foundation, and placed therein the fellows and scholars. In 1639, by the importunity of Archbishop Laud, he was prevailed upon to lend the said 2,000*l.* to *His Majesty king Charles I.*, and had the privy seal for the same, and a talley for repayment of principal and interest out of the Augmentation Office. In the meantime Sir Charles paid the annuities to the church of Ely and to the college, from 1636 to 1642, when, dying intestate, Dame Jane Cæsar, his relict, took out letters of administration, and paid the annuities some

years. After her decease her eldest son, Sir Henry Cæsar, continued the payment of the annuities, saving that in the times of the usurpation some part of the annuities to the church of Ely, viz., to the minor canons, singing men, and choristers, was not paid, the church being considered as dissolved, the schoolmaster and usher still enjoying their annuities, as also did the fellows and scholars of Jesus College. After the Restoration, Sir Henry, hoping he should have obtained the said 2,000*l.* out of the Exchequer, with full interest, did still voluntarily advance and pay these annuities, and continued so to do until his death, which happened in the beginning of the year 1668, having, in the meantime, laboured to get the debt owing from the Crown, and was in hopes of effecting it, and gave directions in his last sickness that the same endeavours should be continued after his decease, which was endeavoured, but could not be effected; and so this noble and piously intended benefaction of Dean Cæsar came to nothing." (Bentham's Hist. Ely, 2nd Ed., pages 230, 231.)

## TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

| BOARDERS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | BOARDERS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | Farmer - - | Boys lowest in School - 1 | Surgeon. |
| „ „ - 2 | Do. - - | „ „ - 2 | Manager of a Bank. |
| „ „ - 3 | Brewer - - | „ „ - 3 | Draper. |
| „ „ - 4 | Lay Clerk and Music Seller. | „ „ - 4 | Farmer. |
| „ „ - 5 | Draper - - | „ „ - 5 | Father dead. |
| „ „ - 6 | Father dead. | „ „ - 6 | No Occupation. |
| „ „ - 7 | Coal Merchant - | „ „ - 7 | Farmer. |
| „ „ - 8 | Farmer - - | „ „ - 8 | Do. |
| „ „ - 9 | Militia Sergeant - | „ „ - 9 | Clergyman. |
| „ „ - 10 | Not known - - | „ „ - 10 | Farmer. |

All from Ely, except three within distance of two miles.

| BOARDERS. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. | Name of Person who keeps Boarding House. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School - 1 | No profession - | Llwynybrain, Carn. | |
| „ „ - 2 | Solicitor - - | Stoke Ferry, Brandon, Norfolk. - | |
| „ „ - 3 | No profession - | Llwynybrain - | |
| „ „ - 4 | Farmer - - | Littleport, near Ely | |
| „ „ - 5 | Clergyman - - | Wellow, Newark - | The Head Master. |
| „ „ - 6 | Solicitor - - | Same as No. 2 | |
| „ „ - 7 | Farmer - - | Littleport, near Ely | |
| „ „ - 8 | Do. - - | Mildenhall, Norfolk | |
| „ „ - 9 | Civil Engineer - | Llanberis - | |
| „ „ - 10 | Banker - - | Cambridge - - | |

*For Table B. see next page.*

Clerk to Dean and Chapter: H. R. Evans, Esq., Ely.

Head Master: Rev. John Chambers, M.A.

Second Master: John Greenwood, M.A.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1854. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 36 | 4 | — | 11 | — | 1 | ¾ | — | 1¾ | Church Catechism, Old and New Testament, 39 Articles. | 12 | — | 1 | ⅔ | — | ⅔ | Church Cat.; Watts' Scrip. Hist. | 10 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Church Cat. and Crossman's Introduction. |
| Greek - - | 28 | 5 | — | 1 | 18 | 4 | ¾ | 2 | 4 | Thucydides, Book 4; Homer, 2 Books; Herodotus and Xenophon *passim*; Prose and Verse Composition. | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Xenophon, Anabasis; Analecta Græca Minora. | 5 | — | 2 | ⅓ | — | ⅔ | Greek Grammar. |
| Latin - - | 36 | 7 | — | 1 | 18 | 6 | ¾ | 4 | 9 | Lucretius *passim*; Hor. Epp.; Cicero pro A. Clu. (part); Tacitus, Ann., Book 1; Comp., Prose and Verse. | 5 | — | 6 | ¾ | 4 | 10 | Virgil, Book 6; Eclogæ Ovidianæ (all); Cæsar. Book 5; Cicero Or. ad Quirites; Prose and Verse Composition. | 5 | — | 8 | ¼ | 4 | 12 | Latin Gram. and Vocabulary. |
| French - - | 28 | 4 | — | 9 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Voltaire, Charles XII., Book 6; De Fiva's Gram. des Gram.; Beautés des Ecrivains. | 7 | — | 2 | ⅔ | 2 | 1⅓ | Voltaire, Charles XII., half Book 5; rest same as Class I. | 7 | — | 2 | ½ | 2 | — | Hall's 1st French Book; Perrin's Spelling. |
| Other Foreign Languages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 36 | 4 | — | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 14 | — | 4 | 1⅓ | — | 5⅓ | — | | — | 4 | 1½ | — | 6 | | |
| Book-keeping - | 20 | 2 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 12 | 1 | — | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 18 | 3 | — | 3 | Y. — | 6 | H. 1⅔ | — | H. 10 | Algebra and Euclid, 1, 2, 3, 4 | 6 | Y. — | 6 | H. 1 | — | H. 6 | Euclid, 1, 2; Algebra - | 9 | Y. — | 2 | H. 1 | — | H. 2 | Euclid, Book 1. |
| History - - | 36 | 4 | — | 5 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Rome and Greece *passim.* | 12 | — | 3 | ½ | — | 1½ | Smith's Hist. England; Landmark's Anc. Hist. | 5 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Kings of England. |
| Geography - | 22 | 3 | — | 12 | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1½ | Cornwell's Geography - | 5 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Same as Class I. - - | 5 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ¼ | Cornwell's small Geography. |
| English Grammar. | 16 | 2 | — | 7 | — | 2 | ¾ | — | 1½ | Morrell's English Grammar and Analysis. | 9 | — | 2 | ¾ | — | 1½ | Do. do. | | | | | | | |
| English Literature. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 11 | — | — | 11 | — | 1 | ½ | — | ½ | Vivâ voce instruction in writing themes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music - - | 10 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | — | 8 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - - | 15 | 2 | 1*l.*1*s* per qr. | 8 | — | 2 | 1¼ | — | 3½ | — | 7 | — | 2 | 1¾ | — | 3½ | | | | | | | | |
| Other Subjects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## March Grammar School.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

Of the several benefactions comprised in the "March Consolidated Charities," the new scheme for the management of which provides for the establishment and maintenance of a distinct Grammar School, one only, that of William Neale, is accompanied by any direction on the part of the benefactor from which an intention to found such a school can be inferred. But the first conveyance of the lands bequeathed by Henry Wade contains a trust, framed in exercise of a discretionary power conferred by the benefactor, for the payment, among other sums, of 20*l.* a year to a schoolmaster to teach English, Latin, and arithmetic to 20 poor boys of the parish. On account of these benefactions, the number of free scholars allowed by the scheme is 28, eight being the number prescribed by Neale in his trust.

The income from Neale's Charity is now about 70*l.* a year, that of Wade's about 350*l.* The minimum salary payable under the scheme to the Grammar school master is 45*l.*, and the maximum 109*l.*, the variation depending entirely upon the number of his free scholars.

The trustees were authorized to erect a school capable of accommodating 58 scholars, and also to provide a residence for the master, the rent of such residence to be deducted from his salary. A school room has been built, though not of sufficient size for 58 boys, adjoining a house which the trustees rent on a lease of 21 years for the master's residence. There is also a garden and grass enclosure comprised in the premises, the whole rent of which is 37*l.* a year, of which sum 25*l.* is regarded as rent of residence, and deducted from the master's salary. There are now seven years of the lease unexpired.

The scheme also provides for the maintenance of large National and Infant schools from the consolidated funds. The National school had been already in existence under a previous scheme of 1826, in which it was directed that 28 boys should be there taught Latin, if so many desired it. But practically no scholars learnt Latin, and the teaching of it began with the establishment of the present school in 1851.

The master under whose management the school had been ever since its establishment died, after a long illness, in the spring of the present year (1866). During his illness, and until a new appointment should be made after his death, his son, a youth, carried on the work of the school. It was therefore seen to disadvantage; but the general opinion was, that from the first it had not been successfully conducted by the late master. He never succeeded in attracting more than 12 free scholars, and latterly the number had even fallen as low as 7. At the time of his death there were 10. Besides these there were eight private pupils, paying according to agreement with the master, sons for the most part of pro-

fessional men and persons holding good positions in the town. There were no boarders, although the house is capable of containing several.

Almost all the boys were learning Latin; two were also learning Greek, which is taught at an extra charge. Some were reading Cæsar; and although their notions of construction were very loose—a defect probably due in part to their writing no Latin exercises—they had attained a fair knowledge of the accidence. The arithmetic done was in a few cases very satisfactory, and in most respectable. Two boys were also making good progress in algebra, and had begun Euclid. Most wrote well from dictation, and acquitted themselves moderately well in geography and English grammar. French is taught as an extra with some success, but none of the free boys were learning it. There was a general want of method in the management of the school, which under the circumstances was not surprising. But some of the boys were decidedly hopeful pupils, and capable of advancing much further under a more complete system of education than that to which they have been hitherto subjected. Most of them were by no means deficient in natural ability and quickness, and were of a respectable social standing.

In such a town as March there ought to be a good field for the development of a Grammar school, and it is disappointing to find that the number of free scholars has always been so small. For, although the school has never been in a thoroughly efficient condition, it did not appear to have been so ill taught as to deserve the very low estimation in which it has been held. But, apart from considerations connected with the late master, a drawback exists in the fact that the trustees, with the exception of the rector of Doddington, are almost entirely of a class possessed of no knowledge of, and no regard for, any subjects of instruction which are not immediately and obviously useful in commercial life. In consequence, therefore, of the advanced age of the rector, the management of the school is in the hands of those who do not appreciate its real interests. The result is that its usefulness in its own proper sphere depends entirely on the character of the master, whose qualifications for appointment the electors are unable to gauge, and whose method of education they cannot usefully supervise. There are, however, no resident gentry in the neighbourhood, although a better governing body could be supplied from the professional men in the town. On the death of the present rector, to be followed by the subdivision of the rich parish of Doddington, the influx of new incumbents will probably do much to compensate the present scarcity of educated residents.

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### Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 305, A.D. 1837.)

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By William Neale, who by will, 29 Sept. 1696, gave 33½ acres of land in March for a schoolmaster. Henry Wade, by will, 13 June 1713, gave lands for benefit of poor of March; by trust deed in 1717, part of rents appropriated for schoolmaster. These charities were consolidated under an order of Court of Chancery in 1826, with two ancient charities, the one founded by John Tringe in 1579, for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

benefit of poor, the other by James Shepherd in 1684, for schooling of poor children. Further consolidation of charities by order of Court of Chancery in 1851.

*School Property.*—Annual income of consolidated charities amounts to 872*l.*, partly applied to Grammar school and partly to Infant and National Schools, and other charities authorized by scheme. The net share of the Grammar School in 1864, exclusive of repairs, was 57*l.*

Buildings well adapted. Site good. Master's house capable of receiving 12 boarders.

*Objects of Trust.*—The instruction of 8 poor boys in English, Latin, and the principles and Catechism of the Church of England (Neale's will). The maintenance of National School, an Infant School for 200 children, and a Grammar School for 58 scholars. Further trust of almshouses for 8 aged men or women (Scheme).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—English and Latin (Will). Latin and English, writing and arithmetic, and other branches of education usually taught in grammar and commercial schools (Scheme).

*Government and Masters.*—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 1851. Trustees appointed under Scheme, of whom the rector and churchwardens are *ex officio*, elect and dismiss master and regulate the school.

Questions of religious instruction to be referred to the Bishop of Ely.

Master and mistress of National Schools to be members of Church of England.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Master.*—Total income from endowment 20*l.*, besides residence. Salary of head master 45*l.* if there are not more than 12 scholars, and 4*l.* for every foundation scholar above that number, reduced by rent of residence.

*Day Scholars.*—On an average 19 of all ages, of whom about 10 free. (Since risen to 25 in 1867.)

*Boarders.*—None. (In 1867 four.)

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission to be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified slightly to suit particular cases. Religious subjects required for Cambridge; Local Examinations taught.

Promotions by half-year's marks and by examinations. Prizes at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions and sometimes caning, in public.

Playground, about a rood close to school. Incomplete gymnasium. Prisoner's base and cricket played. No drilling. No school bounds. No control out of school.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 27 hours per week.

During last five years one boy gone to the University. [During 1866 one boy obtained 1st Class Honours, Middle Class Examination at Cambridge.]

BALANCE SHEET of Trustees of March Consolidated Charities for 1864.

| RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from 1864 | 266 | 14 | 3 |
| Arrears of rent received | 82 | 10 | 3 |
| Rent of real estate (including 297a. 17p. of land) £842 5 0; Less arrears 144 4 0 | 698 | 1 | 0 |
| Timber | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Dividends on 872*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* consols and 130*l.* 3 per cent. reduced | 29 | 10 | 8 |
| Licence | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Balance due to receiver | 30 | 2 | 4½ |
| | £1,111 | 2 | 0½ |

| EXPENDITURE. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs of school buildings | 242 | 3 | 7 |
| „ „ farm house | 230 | 9 | 2 |
| Rates, taxes, and insurance | 21 | 18 | 2½ |
| Alms and charities | 206 | 13 | 6 |
| Apprentice premiums | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries: | | | |
| Master of Grammar school | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Teachers of National school | 160 | 12 | 0 |
| Matron of Infant school | 58 | 10 | 0 |
| Surgeon and hall keeper | 9 | 16 | 0 |
| Clerk and receiver | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Rent of Grammar school and master's house | 36 | 15 | 6 |
| Abatement of rent | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| Sunday expenses (including interest on mortgage debt) | 14 | 10 | 1 |
| | £11,11 | 9 | 0½ |

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1866).

Rev. Algernon Peyton, Rectory, Doddington, Cambridge.
Christopher Addison, Farmer, Wimblington, „
William Pope, Gentleman, March.
William Golden, „ „
John Pope, Esq., „
Richard Orton, Esq., „
Charles Bates, Auctioneer „
Henry Johnson, Farmer and Grazier, „
Matthew Laxon, Farmer, „
William Vawser, Farmer, „
Thomas Tusting, Bank Agent, „
John Tate, Fellmonger, „
Thomas Graves, Gentleman, Churchwarden of March.

Head Master (appointed 1866):
Rev. Edwin Tearle.

## Wisbech Grammar School.

### Mr. Richmond's Report.

Endowed Grammar Schools.

The income of the school, exclusive of exhibitions, is derived partly from the salary paid to the master by the corporation, partly from a moiety of Crane's Charity paid by the Charity trustees of the borough, and partly from rents of lands which are the property of the school, and are let and managed by the master. The corporation have hitherto always appointed the master, in accordance with the terms of the charter of Charles the Second, and still claim the right of doing so; but no vacancy has occurred since the passing of the Muncipal Corporations Act. Counsel's opinion, however, has been taken as to their right by the corporation, and is to the effect that the appointment now lies with the Charity trustees; but the claim is nevertheless adhered to.

The corporation hold themselves bound to keep the schoolhouse in repair, but this is done to a very insufficient extent. They have no further powers in connexion with the school.

The Charity trustees have hitherto confined their action to the payment due from them, and to the management of Holmes' Charity for exhibitions to Magdalene College, Cambridge, a new scheme for which was settled in 1855.

As regards the lands now let by the master, the greater part, being the benefaction of Sir Miles Sandys in 1639, appears to have been last conveyed to new trustees in 1728; the rest, being an allotment made in 1666, has always been in the hands of the master alone. These properties are considered to be well let and properly managed, the expenses incident to them being very slight.

By the terms of the charter all control over the internal management of the school lies with the Bishop of Ely, who has the visitation, reformation, and correction both of the schoolmaster and of the school; but his interference is never invoked.

It appears to be very desirable that there should be one body of trustees with defined powers for the supervision of the whole institution. At present the only recognized governing body is the corporation, who have really no power of interference in the management of the school, and whose dissatisfaction with it can only be made known in one way, that is, by refusal to repair the buildings. They do not now act in harmony with the master, and the result is that the largest dormitory is utterly untenantable for want of repairs to the roof, and this has been the case for years past, and has been the subject of frequent but ineffectual remonstrance on the part of the master. There are now no free scholars, although the charter directs the master to teach Greek and Latin to all comers "liberè absque aliquâ exactione." In 1826 an arrangement was made for the instruction of not more than 20 boys, sons of inhabitants of Wisbech, in the English language, writing, and arithmetic, to be nominated and paid for by the corporation at the rate at 12*s.* a quarter for each boy. On

the appointment of the present master in 1831, a resolution to the same effect was recorded on the minute book in which appointments are entered, and the master received 48*l.* a year on this account, until the nomination of free scholars was discontinued by the corporation in 1834, when the control of the municipal charities passed from them. All day boys now pay a sum varying from one to two guineas a quarter, though instruction in the classics is nominally free. The present master is a graduate of Oxford, and a clergyman. He has had as many as 60 or 70 pupils at one time, including a considerable number of boarders, but lately the attendance has been steadily decreasing, and at the time of this visit had fallen to 22, of whom seven were boarders. The smallness of the number of day scholars is due partly to the want of harmony above referred to, and partly to the existence of a large private commercial school close to the town, at which the expenses of education are less than they are at the Grammar school, and which has enjoyed the support of the vicar of Wisbech and of some of the leading tradesmen. It receives about 80 boarders and 35 day scholars; most of the latter are sons of inhabitants of Wisbech. The course of instruction there includes, among other subjects, Latin and French, algebra and Euclid. The number of boarders at the Grammar school is necessarily limited, in consequence of the dilapidated condition of part of the school building. The schoolroom is good enough, but there is no playground, although boarders are allowed the use of the master's garden.

It is a source of inconvenience to the school that town meetings are occasionally held for some purposes in the schoolroom. On these occasions school has to be suspended.

The exhibitions to Magdalene College are regularly held by pupils from the school, but the competition for them is now very restricted, and for this year's vacancy there is but one candidate. He, however, was found to be well qualified to proceed to the University, and displayed a very considerable acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages. He had been acting for some time as a junior assistant master. The rest of the school was divided into three classes, in the highest of which the average age of the boys was about 14 years, the oldest boy being 16 years of age; in the lowest class the average age was 10 years. The upper boys were reading Cicero de Senectute, in translating from which they were moderately successful; and their knowledge of the Latin grammar was satisfactory. In Greek they were not far advanced, and the grammar had not received sufficient attention. The Latin of the second class, which was reading the "Delectus," was but indifferently good. In mathematics, which included elementary algebra and the first three books of Euclid, the general result was fairly good, more especially in Euclid, which some of the boys had very carefully prepared and fully understood. Most of the older boys showed a fair acquaintance with English and Roman history, and the younger boys knew something of geography. The writing from dictation of most of the boys in the lowest class was good, but their knowledge of grammar was very small. French does not form part of the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

regular school course, and is only taught at extra hours, and for an extra fee of two guineas a quarter.

On the whole, the performances of the boys, though decidedly good in Euclid only, were in no subject discreditable, and the general tone and state of discipline were not at fault. There is, however, considerable dissatisfaction expressed in the town at the classical character of the instruction given, and it is urged that a more purely commercial course would be of greater benefit. It is also said that the school is no longer so efficient as a classical seminary as it once was. The head master, though still active, is no longer a young man, and is obliged to leave the superintendence of the schoolroom for a considerable part of each day to the second master, whom he appoints. The present second master has been but a short time at his post, but in the selection of former second masters the head master has not always been fortunate, as he himself is ready to allow. In this manner the reputation of the school has suffered, and the impression has gone abroad in the town that it is no longer a successful institution—an impression which will hardly be removed without important changes in the constitution of the trust.

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### DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxi. 278, A.D. 1837.

*Foundation and Endowment.*—By charter of King Edward VI., 1549, confirmed by charter of King Charles II., 1670, which ordained there should be a free school in Wisbech, the master to be paid 12*l.* a year by the corporation of Wisbech. Subsequent endowments of 28 acres of land by Sir Miles Sandys in 1639, by John Crane in 1657 of house or inn called the "Black Bull," with oil mills and other buildings, estimated by him to be worth 40*l.* a year at least, half of the rent to go to augment schoolmaster's wages, and half for poor of town. An allotment of land 1666. Two scholarships founded by William Holmes in 1638. Deeds in possession of Corporation of Wisbech.

*School Property.* — Total acreage of school lands, 33a. 2r. 3p. Average annual income from all sources 123*l.* gross, 118*l.* net, all applied to purposes of school. Buildings well adapted, but out of repair. Head master's house suitable for boarders, but out of repair.

Three exhibitions on Holme's foundation of 70*l.* a year each for four years at Magdalene College, Cambridge (Scheme of 1855).

*Objects of Trust.*—The free instruction without exception of boys and youth resorting and assembling there (Charter). As to Holmes' exhibitions, preference (1) to natives of Wisbech, (2) inhabitants, and poverty also to be considered (Scheme).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Grammatical learning in the Greek and Latin tongues (Charter).

*Government and Masters.*—The Corporation of Wisbech are owners of the school buildings, and elect head master. The estates given by Sir M. Sandys were last vested in trustees in 1728, and are now let by the master, and he receives the rents for his own use, as also the rents of allotment in 1666. Crane's Charity and Holmes' Exhibitions are managed by the Municipal Charity Trustees; examiners for the latter appointed by Magdalene College, in accordance with a scheme for management of this charity, 1 June 1855. The Bishop of Ely is visitor, and has power to dismiss head master for misconduct or negligence.

Head master must be learned in Latin and Greek, and imbued with

virtuous morals (Charter). The corporation usually require him to be a graduate and in holy orders. He is allowed to take boarders, and holds chaplaincy of gaol; but the dormitory for boarders is so much out of repair as to be useless for that purpose.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Head master: income from endowment, 118*l.*, of which 12*l.* is salary paid by corporation, and fees from day boys. Under masters appointed and paid by head master.

*Day Scholars.*—Now (1867) 30 of all ages, sons of tradesmen and farmers within a mile or two of the school, pay 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter, if in first form; 1½ guineas in second; and 1 guinea in third form. French 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter. Painting 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter.

*Boarders.*—Five in head master's house (11 in 1867). Terms, 40 guineas a year for general pupils; 50 guineas if reading for scholarships; 30 guineas if under 10 years of age. Meat every day. All five sleep in one room. 3610 cubic feet in bed-room. Each boy has a separate bed. Assistant master sleeps close by.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write and spell English. School uniformly classified. School course sometimes modified to suit particular cases. Scripture lessons on Sunday. School opened and closed by prayer from Book of Prayers by Rev. Thomas Bowdler. Promotions by half-yearly marks and by examination. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: impositions, and corporal punishment in public, rarely.

Playground 1,105 square yards, close by school. Drilling taught. Cricket played, for which head master hires a field. Masters join in and are always present at games.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

Play time 14 hours per week.

During last five years four boys gone to University, and two to other schools.

DISTINCTIONS GAINED.

A printed list extending over the years from 1831 to 1864 was furnished by the head master, including some distinctions gained (chiefly by the Holme scholars at Cambridge) during recent years.

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

(1) Of Sandys' Endowment:
All deceased.

(2) Of Crane's Charity:
The Municipal Charity Trustees.

Clerk to the Municipal Charity Trustees:
Edward Hugh Jackson, Wisbech.

Head Master:
Rev. George Thompson, B.A., Oxford.

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# COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

## TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Population of Town. | Character of neighbouring Population. | Constitution and Endow: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited. | Accessible to Public. | Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete. | State of School Buildings. | Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management. | Average income. Gross. | Net. | Actually paid to School. | Increasing, diminishing, or sta- |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | |
| Cambridge - | 26,361 | Mixed - | - - - | Copies | Varied by pro. of law. | Fair | Trustees | 2,464 | 2,082 | 538 | Stat |
| Ely - - | 7,428 | Agricultural. | Dean and Chapter. | — | Observed - | Good | Dean and Chapter. | *See* Digest. | | | — |
| Wisbech - | 9,276 | Farming and Seafaring. | Town Hall - | Yes | Observed - | Good | Master - | 123 | 118 | 118 | Stat |
| *Semi-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *March - - | Chap. 5,455 Town, 3,600 | Farming - | - - - | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | *See* Digest. | | | Sta |
| *Non-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheveley - | 607 | Agricultural. | Receiver to the Charity. | Yes | Varied by pro. of law. | Good | Trustees | 121 | 72 | 72 | Sta |

* The statistical items of this return are, for 1867, from a new head master.

| NT. | | | | Governors. | | | | Objects and Purposes of Foundation. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhibitions t Universities. | | Exhibitions at School. | | Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University. | Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force. | Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees. | Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion. | School by Foundation, for whose Benefit. | School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both. | Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential. | Place on Foundation, how obtained. | Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary. | Instruction prescribed, Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical. | Other Purposes of Endowment. |
| Number. | Total annual Value. | Number. | Total annual Value. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | £ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| one | 0 | None | 0 | College | To be senior felws. | Trstees. | No | Town boys and 3 other parishes. | Boys only. | Poor boys preferred. | Examination. | Inc. | Grammar | — |
| — | — | Of. Précis | 30 | ex. off. | — | Dean and Chapter | No | - - - | Boys only. | Open - - | Claim - | Stat. | Classical | — |
| 3 | 210 | None | 0 | No Trstees. living. | — | H.M. | No | Unrestricted | Boys only. | No preference, except for Scholarships. | Claim - | Dim. | Classical | — |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | 4 ex. off. rest local. | — | Trstees and Master. | Yes | Poor boys of town. | Boys only. | - - - | Selection | Stat. | Semi-class. | Apprenticeships. |
| None | 0 | None | 0 | Local, but rector and ch. wardens ex. off. | To be solvent. | Trstees. | Yes | Town children. | Boys by pref. | None - | Claim - | Stat. | Non-class. | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Masters. | | | | | | | Charac | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Head Master. | | Assistants. | | Qualifications required in H.M. | Residences of Master. | School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.) | School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither. |
| | | By whom appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | By whom appointed. | By whom Dismissible. | | | | |
| *Classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | H.M. and two assistants. | Trstees. | Trustees | Usher and Assistant Usher by Trustees, others by H.M. | | To be an M.A. of Cambridge. | H.M. and one assist. | 100 D. | Class of boys improved. |
| Ely | H.M. Secd. Master, and assistant masters. | Dean and Chapter. | Dean and Chapter. | Second M. by Dean and Chap., others by H.M. | | *See* Digest | H.M. | Both | No change. |
| Wisbech | H.M. and two assistants. | Corporation. | Bishop of Ely. | H.M. | H.M. | To be learned in Latin and Greek, and graduate in orders. | H.M. | 12 B. 30 D. | No change. |
| *Semi-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | |
| March | H.M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | Capable of teaching Latin and English. | Yes | 4 B. 25 D. | - - |
| *Non-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheveley | H.M. | Trstees. | Trustees | — | — | None | Yes | Day boys only. | Increased in usefulness. |

| F SCHOOL. | | | | BOARDING HOUSES. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation of Parents (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, } B. Artisans, Labourers, } C. | | Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to | | Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted. | Boarding Houses, by whom kept. | Boarding Houses, under whose Control. | Meat every Day. | Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest. | | | Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed. | Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms. | Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House. | Number of separate Studies. |
| Boarders. | Day Scholars. | Any University. | Other Places of Education. | | | | | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Per cent. | Per cent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | 20 A.<br>80 B. | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 70 A.<br>30 B. | 25 A.<br>75 B. | — | — | — | H.M. | H.M. | Yes | — | — | — | (*a*) 6<br>(*b*) 9 | H.M.'s orders. | 1,700 | — |
| — | — | 4 | 2 | H.M. | H.M. | H.M. | Yes | — | — | — | (*a*) 8<br>(*b*) 8½ | Assistant master. | 602 | — |
| 100 A. | 20 A.<br>60 B.<br>20 C. | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | 85 B.<br>15 C. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction | | | | | | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of School Weeks in the Year. | Number of School Hours per Week. | Knowledge required on Admission. | Classification Uniform, i.e., by one Subject or group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c. | Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined. | Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision. | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Other Foreign Languages. |
| *Classical Schools—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge - | 40 | 30 | Reading, writing and 4 rules of arithmetic. | Classics and mathematics chiefly. | Marks and examination. | Most in school - | All | 70 | — | — | — |
| Ely - - | 39 | 30 | Reading and writing. | Classics, mathematics, and French. | Marks and examination. | Most out of school. | 36 | 28 | 28 | — | — |
| Wisbech - | 40 | 30 | Reading and spelling. | Uniform | Marks and examination. | All in school under supervision. | 20 | 20 | 8 | — | — |
| *Semi-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March - - | 41 | 28 | To read and write. | By Latin chiefly. | Examination | Three fourths in school. | 20 | 2 | 18 | 1 | — |
| *Non-classical School—* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheveley - | 44 | 30 | - - - | By reading chiefly. | Examination | Two thirds in school. | 2 | — | — | — | — |

INSTRUCTION.

| Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid. | Exercises in Prose and Verse. | | | | Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition. | Number of Scholars who learn | | Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing. | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | | Arithmetic. | Mathematics. | | Bookkeeping. | Mensuration, &c. | Physics. | Natural History. | Chemistry. | |
| Aid from master. | P.V. | P. | — | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | All | 70 to 80 | All three | All in turn. | | — | — | — | — |
| Verse translations allowed. | P.V. | P.V. | P.V. | — | Short sentences and continuous pieces. | 36 | 18 | All three | 20 | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Aid from masters. | P.V. | P.V. | P V. | — | All three | 42 | 20 | All three | 8 | 20 | — | 42 | — | By text books, and lectures rarely. |
| Without aid | P. | P. | P. | P. | Short sentences. | 29 | 10 | Text books | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Aid from master. | P. | — | — | — | Short sentences. | 42 | — | Text books, and from dictation. | — | 3 | — | 25 | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Instruction—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars who learn | | | | | | | | | Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M. | Other Subjects. | Examination conducted by |
| | History. | Geography. | English Grammar. | English Literature. | English Composition. | Reading. | Writing. | Drawing. | Music. | | | Masters. / Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others. |
| *Classical Schools*— Cambridge | All | All | All | Class I. | | All | All | — | — | None | — | — / Once a year |
| Ely | 36 | 22 | 16 | — | 11 | — | — | 15 | 10 | G.D.; P.D.F.; D.M. and P.M. | — | — / Examiners |
| Wisbech | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 2 | 1 | All | — | — / Examiners appointed by H.M. & for Scholarships by Magd. Coll. Camb. |
| *Semi-classical School*— March | 29 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 29 | 20 | — | D.F. | — | H.M. / — |
| *Non-classical School*— Cheveley | 25 | 25 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 50 | 26 | — | None | None | — / Examiners appointed by Trustees. |

| Instruction—*cont.* | | | Religious Instruction. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars | | | Number who receive Religious Instruction. | Denomination of School. | Person responsible for Religious Instruction. | Prayers; whence taken and when used. | Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers. | Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation. | Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only. | Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only. |
| Who show Aptitude for certain Studies. | Who are intended for certain Lines of Life. | Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work. | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | No | Yes, on satisfactory evidence. | All | Ch. of Eng. | — | Prayer Book, morn. and even. | Yes | Parents | None | None. |
| Yes | Yes | — | 36 | — | H.M. | Prayer Book, morn. and even. | All | H. M. | Boarders only. | Whole school. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 42 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Morn. and even. Bowdler's Prayers | Yes | H. M. | For all | Boarders must attend. |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | 29 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book, daily. | All | Clergyman | Boarders | Boarders |
| No. | Yes | Yes | 50 | Ch. of Eng. | H.M. | Prayer Book, morn. and even. | — | — | — | — |

(*Continued on next page.*)

| Name and Situation of Grammar School. | Discipline. | | | | | Recreation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H.M. supreme over Discipline. | Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used. | Punishments inflicted by Head Master only. | Powers of Monitors. | Control out of School. | Number of Playhours per Week. | Size of Playground. | Distance of Playground. | Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both. |
| *Classical Schools*— Cambridge | All except expulsion. | Publicly | None | — | — | — | None | — | — |
| Ely | Yes | Publicly | — | To set impositions. | To report. | — | 4 acres | ⅛ mile | Both |
| Wisbech | Yes | Public, rare | None | None | Master present. | 14 | 1,105 sq. yds. | Close | To boarders. |
| *Semi-classical School*— March | Yes | Sometimes caning in public. | — | — | — | — | 1,200 yds. | Close | To bot |
| *Non-classical School*— Cheveley | H.M., except as to expulsion. | Public | — | — | — | — | 45 feet by 30. | Close | Both |

| Recreation. | | | | Opinions of Head Master. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnasium. | Drilling, or Athletic Exercises. | Bounds prescribed. | Library open to all, or Boarders only. | Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of | | Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom. | Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient. | Difficulties felt. |
| | | | | H.M. | Parents. | | | |
| No | No | No | None | Separate English & classical sides. | Some do not want classics, especially Greek. | Yes | Not possible or expedient. | Insufficient staff, and irregular attendance of boys. |
| No | Athletic exercises practised. | Yes | Yes | Latin, English, mathematics, and French. | " | " | Not in lieu of ordinary routine. | — |
| No | Yes | Yes | None | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | Reading, writing, and arithmetic. | By University of Cambridge. | Possible and expedient. | Parental indulgence and interference. |
| Yes | No | — | No | " | " | Not expedient. | In some cases. | — |
| No | No | None | None | Those taught | Reading, writing and arithmetic. | " | Not possible without assistance. | Irregular attendance. |

# COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

## ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

## TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 61.]

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| BABRAHAM - | 304 | L. and J. Bush and J. Bennett. | 1732 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes | Above 12, 2*d.*, under 12, free, if living in prsh. | Chiefly agricultural labourers. | 31 | 34 |
| BASSINGBOURNE | 1,933 | S. Dodkin - | 1808 | 6 | 6 | — | No | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers and tradesmen. | 30 about. | 30 about |
| BOROUGH GREEN | 427 | Dr. Knight - | 1734 | 35 | 32 | — | Yes | 2*d.* entrance. | Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers. | 18 | 21 |
| BOTTISHAM - | 1,508 | Sir Roger Jenyns. | 1730 | 20 | 10 | 10 about. | No | None | Labourers - | 16 | 4 |
| BRINKLEY - - | 317 | Elzbth. March | 1722 about | 34 | 34 | — | No | None | Agricultural labourers. | 13 | 6 |
| CAMBRIDGE: Old Schools. | 26,361 | Dr. Worts and others. | 1712 | 43 | 43 | — | No | 2*d.*, 1½*d.*, 1*d.* | Labourers, artisans, and small shopkeepers. | 421 | 499 |
| CHERRY HINTON: National School. | 734 | Rev. Bewick Bridge. | 1832 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 40 | 40 |
| CHIPPENHAM: Lord Orford's School. | 796 | Ed. Earl of Orford. | 1714 | 20 | 20 | — | Yes | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Tradesmen and labourers. | 48 | 41 |
| COTTENHAM: Pepys' School. | 2,415 | Cath. Pepys - | 1703 | 44 | 44 | — | Yes | None | Farm labourers chiefly. | 23 | — |
| DODDINGTON: Walden's School. | 1,380 | Lionel Walden | 1719 | 55 | 55 | — | Yes | 1*d.* | Generally labourers. | 56 | 63 |
| DRY DRAYTON - | 470 | R. Haslop - 1729<br>E. Hetherington. 1764 | | 12* | 12* | — | No information received. | | | | |
| DUXFORD: National School. | 841 | Rev. R. King - | 1646 | 42 | 41 | — | Yes | 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.* | Mostly agricultural labourers. | 54 | 52 |
| ELM and Emneth Free School. | 1,729 | Thos Squire - | 1689 | 88 | 77 | — | No | None | Agricultural labourers & small tradesmen. | 84 | — |
| ELY: Needham's School. | 7,428 | Cath. Needham | 1730 | 482 | 52 | 176 | Yes | None | Small tradesmen, artificers, &c. | 40 | — |
| FEN-DITTON - | 581 | Elzbth. March | 1722 | 6* | 6* | — | No information received. | | | | |

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

| Number receiving Clothing. | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | B., 3 boys, 5 girls | One | Six | Trustees | Neither | No | Master; mistress for needlework. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Managing committee. | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Min. or churchwardens. | Minister or curate. | Neither | No | Mistress. |
| 16 | 4 | — | — | None | None | Owner of Bottisham Hall. | | Mast. cert. | Yes | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Min., ch.-wardens, overseers, &c. | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | ? Five | Governors: 15 incumbents, 15 laymen, and 4 university. | | Certificated | Yes | 4 masters, 8 mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nat. Soc. | V., senior ward., and bursar of Pet. ho., Camb. | Neither | No | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None, L.F. not allowed by founder. | None | Lord of Manor | | Neither | No | Six. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Nine | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | 2 M.B. (boys) | None | Eleven | Managers of Nat. School. | Mast. cert. | Yes | Four. |
| — | — | — | — | 7 M.B. | None | Six | Trustees | Neither | No | Two. |
| 40 | — | — | — | 19 M.B. | Five | Six | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. and pupil teacher. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to Education. | Applied to Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls. |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| FULBOURN - | 1,548 | Eliz. March - | 1722 | 34 | 34 | — | No - | 6*d.* and 1*d.* for writing, &c. | Tradesmen and labourers. | 29 | — |
| LITTLE GRANSDEN | 293 | D. Stane - | — | 24 | 24 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 4½*d.* | Labourers and farmers. | 36 | 24 |
| GRAVELEY - | 301 | Rev. Henry Trotter. | 1763 | 41 Mixed charity. | 27 | — | Chamber over school-room. | 1*d.* and 2*d.* (12 free.) | Agricultural labourers. | 27 | 24 |
| HADDENHAM: Arkenstall's School - | 1,976 | Rob. Arkenstall. | 1640 | 90 about | 86 about | — | Yes - | 1*d.* to 1*s.* | Various - | 48 | — |
| „ March's School - | | Eliz. March - | 1722 | 34 | 34 | — | Yes - | None | Small tradesmen and labourers. | 65 | 128 |
| HARLTON - - | 302 | H. Fryer - | 1631 | 22 | 22 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Labourers - | 41 | 38 |
| HASLINGFIELD - | 762 | (Part of Consolidated Charities.) | | 167 | 58 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* and 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 30 | 25 |
| HISTON - - | 971 | Eliz. March - | 1722 | 34 | 34 | — | No - | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Various - | 44 | 40 |
| KINGSTON - | 313 | F. Todd - | 1703 | 13 | 13 | — | Yes - | 1*d.* | Labourers - | 20 | 20 |
| LEVERINGTON - | 1,267 | (50*l.* per annum allowed by feoffees of town lands.) | | | 50 | — | Yes - | 2*d.* (poor parishioners free). | Agricultural chiefly. | 40 | 30 |
| MANEA - - | 1,206 | Lords of manor | 1753 | 71* | 63 | 8 | No information received. | | | | |
| MELBOURN: 1. Ayloffe's School. | 1,637 | Wm. Ayloffe - | 1692 | 7 | 7 | — | No - | None | Labourers - | 15 about (night school.) | — |
| 2. Trigg's School. | — | John Trigg - | 1823 | 78 (boys) 78 (girls) | | — | No - | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Agriculture and ordinary trades. | 134 | 90 |
| ORWELL - - | 645 | Rev. John Colbatch, D.D. | 1743 | 181 | 81† | 81‡ | Yes - | None | Farm labourers, tradesmen, and farmers. | 54 | 68 |
| | | Eliz. Colbatch. | 1749 | | | | | | | | |
| OVER - - | 1,146 | — Walpole - | 1709 | 2 | 12 | — | Yes - | None | Agricultural labourers mostly, some farmers. | 6 | 6 |
| | | — Kirby - | 1765 | 10 | | | | | | | |

* From information furnished by the Charity Commission.

† To be increased henceforth by 28*l.*

‡ Besides 5*l.* given away to poor widows, &c.

| Number receiving Clothing | | Number receiving Board. | | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Whether Head Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection. or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | 1 M.B. | None | Five | Churchwardens. | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Mast., mistress, and daughter. |
| — | — | — | — | Non | None | Jesus Coll., Camb., and rector. | | Mist. not cert. | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | 4 L., 1 F., 2 E.A., 6 M.B. | None | Sixteen | Trustees | Cert. mast. | Yes | Mast. and assistant. |
| — | — | — | — | None | One (as pupil teacher). | Five | Managrs., with sanction of trustees. | Mist. girl's sch. cert. | Yes | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Neither | No | Mist., and 2 monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Twelve | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Trustees on recommendtn of parish authorities. | Cert. | No | Three. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | None | Incumb. | Neither | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Five | Feoffees | Trained | No | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | — | Vicar and chwdns. of Melbourn and Meldreth. | Neither | No | One mast. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Thirteen | Trustees | Mast. cert., mist. not. | No | One mast., one mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | Five | Five | Trustees | Provisionally cert. | Not at present. | Mast. and work mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Vic. and churchwardens. | Vic. and committee. | Mast. cert. | Yes | Two. |

| Name and Situation of School. | Population of Place. | School founded by | Date of Foundation. | Income from Endowment. | | | House for Master or Mistress or not. | Weekly Fee. | Occupation of Parents. | Number under Instruction | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Gross. | Applied to | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Education. | Other Benefit of Scholars. | | | | Boys. | Girls |
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| PARSON DROVE | 876 | Unknown | — | 12 | 11 | — | Yes | 1*d.* to 6*d.* | Farmers and labourers. | 15 | 15 average |
| SOHAM | 4,278 | Enclosure award. | 1664 | 112* | 104 | — | Yes | 1*d.* to 6*d.* (50 free). | Labourers, artisans, tradesmen, small farmrs. | 133 | — |
| SWAFFHAM-BULBECK | 873 | Frances Towers. Rev. R. Hill, B.D. | 1711 1721 | 21 | 20 | — | Yes | 2*d.* and 1*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 51 | 66 |
| SWAFFHAM-PRIOR | 1,329 | - - - | 1725 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes | 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.* | Agricultural labourers chiefly. | 52 | 69 on books. |
| TOFT | 359 | Rev. John Preston. | 1835 | 22 | 22 | — | Yes | 2*d.* and 1*d.* | Chiefly labourers. | 24 | 36 |
| TRUMPINGTON | 716 | Wm. Austin | 1679 | 27 | 27 | — | Yes | 2*d.* | Agricultural labourers. | 70 | 65 |
| TYDD, ST. GILES | 924 | T. Marshall | 1834 | 14 | (As returned 1837.) | | No endowed school in parish to best of | | | | |
| WATERBEACH | 1,435 | - - - | — | 172† | 172† | — | No information received. | | | | |
| WENDY | 128 | Hon. Thos. Windsor. | 1828 | 30 | 30 | — | Yes | None | Agricultural labourers. | 8 | 18 |
| WHITTLESEY | 6,966 | Adam Kelfull John Sudbury. | 1735 1811 | 107‡ 40‡ | 15 20 | — | No | None | Small tradesmen or labourers. | 15 5 | — |
| WHITTLESFORD | 800 | Rob. Westley | 1859 | 80‡ | 54 | — | Yes | 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.* | Mostly labourers. | 43 | 50 |
| WIMBLINGTON | 1,114 | Thos. Eaton | 1712 | 149 | 83 | — | Yes | None | Agriculturalists. | 78 | 65 on books |
| WILLINGHAM | 1,630 | Subscription | 1593 | 32 | 32 | — | No | None | Principally agricultural labourers. | 25 | — |
| WISBECH, ST. MARY. | 1,887 | Francis Hardy | 1726 | 62 | 60 | — | Yes | None | Agricultural labourers. | 35 | — |
| " ST. PETER. | 9,276 | E. Wright and others. | 1729 | 63† | 63† | — | — | — | - - - - | 20† | 40 |

* Of this sum, 104*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is two thirds of a fund, of which remaining third is for binding apprentices.
† From information furnished by the Charity Commission. ‡ Mixed charity.

| Number receiving Clothing. Boys. | Number receiving Clothing. Girls. | Number receiving Board. Boys. | Number receiving Board. Girls. | Number of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.) | Number of Scholars apprenticed or rewarded on leaving School in 1866. | Number of Trustees. | Who appoint Teachers. | Head Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated. | School under Government Inspection or not. | Number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Three | Trustees | Neither | Yes | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | 5 M.B. | None | Eight trustees. | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. and 2 paid monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Vicar and church-wardens. | Vicar | Neither | Yes | Mast. and wife. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Eight | Trustees | Master certificated. | Not at present. | Mast., wife, and 2 unpaid monitors. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Rector | Mistress certificated. | Yes | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Church-wardens. | Vicar | Mast. and inf. mist. certificated. | Yes | Three. |
| rector's belief (Return, 1868.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | One | Trustee | Neither | No | Mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | {Seven / Five} | Trustees | Certificated. | Yes, as part of Nat. School. | Two. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Two | Committee. | Mast. and mist. cert. | Yes | Mast., mist. for needlework. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Seven | Trustees | Master certificated. | No | Mast. and mist. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Four | Trustees | Neither | No | One. |
| — | — | — | — | None | None | Six | Trustees | Neither | No | Mast. only. |
| No further information. | | | | | | | | | | |

# PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

## DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.



*Date of Establishment.*—Life governors incorporated by letters patent of Queen Victoria, 30 August 1864.

*Constitution.*—Every corporation aggregate, institution, or society which (with consent of council) subscribes 175*l.* or upwards in one sum may, from time to time nominate some person to be elected a life governor. All bishops of United Kingdom who contribute 100*l.* life governors without election. All subscribers of 100*l.* (with consent of council) qualified to be elected life governors. Every life governor entitled during life to have always in college one pupil nominated by him or her for every sum of 100*l.* he or she has contributed; rights of life governors have precedence over all rights of nomination otherwise acquired. Seven life governors a quorum at general meetings (Letters Patent). All subscribers of 100*l.* who are not life governors called life donors, with privilege of having always one nominee in school. Any person may (with assent of council) acquire one nomination on payment of 35 guineas at least three months before day of boy's admission; such person styled a donor; if boy be obliged to leave within one year after his admission, council may authorize nomination of another in his place. If a life governor, life donor, or donor die before nominating a pupil, council may admit one pupil nominated by his or her representatives, at such a time as had he or she lived nominee might have been admitted. All privileges to which any person is entitled by virtue of donation forfeited if exercised for valuable consideration. Byelaws may be made or altered by council (Byelaws).

*Exhibitions.*—Two, annually, of 50*l.*, for four years, at universities. Two scholarships of 30*l.*, and one of 20*l.*, tenable until scholar leaves school, offered for competition annually to all boys under 14.

*Objects.*—Education of sons of clergy and laity (Prospectus, Feb. A.D. 1868). One third of pupils, at least, to be sons of clergymen; to be received at a charge less by 10 guineas than that for sons of laymen (Letters Patent). Pupils may be admitted though not nominated. Number of pupils not to exceed 500. Not to be admitted under nine or above 14 years of age, nor to remain in lower school after 16, or in college after 18, except by master's permission; and no pupil so permitted to remain eligible for an exhibition if he shall have completed his 19th year on or before first of January next before examination (Byelaws). No pupil at present admissible without special sanction of master under 12 or above 14 years of age (Prospectus).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Duties and doctrines of Christianity as received by United Church of England and Ireland, and various branches of literature (including ancient and modern languages) and of science (Letters Patent).

*Government and Masters.*—Archbishop of Canterbury ex-officio life governor and visitor. Bishop ex-officio life governor and president. President and 19 other life governors of Church of England council. Half of council must be clergymen and half laymen; these proportions being preserved, majority of life governors may increase or again reduce to 20 number of members of council. At all meetings of council five a quorum; all questions decided by majority; chairman a casting vote; president, if present, and not unwilling, chairman. Members of council hold office for three years, but are re-eligible (Letters Patent).

Master must be a member of Oxford or Cambridge, elected by council, not removable without consent of visitor. Subject as aforesaid, all masters, professors, and tutors, chaplain, secretary, treasurer, and all officers, agents, and servants, appointed and removed by council (Letters Patent). Assistant masters, professors, tutors, and other masters, and librarian, nominated by master, and appointed, if approved by council; hold office during pleasure of council. No communications from assistant or other masters may be made to council, except through and with approval of master (Byelaws).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

*State of School in First Half-year of* 1868.

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—16, besides modern language and English master. Master M.A., late scholar of Balliol College. Emoluments, master 1,500*l.* a year, senior classical and mathematical master 350*l.*, composition master 300*l.*, assistant in modern school 200*l.*, other masters 150*l.* each; seven of the masters, in charge of dormitories, and called house masters, have, one 150*l.*, the rest 105*l.* each for this. Most have private pupils (say seven each) at nine guineas a year.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—353, chiefly sons of clergymen and professional men. Three meals a day; meat once. In summer all boys have supper also; in winter upper boys only. Clergymen's sons pay 66*l.* 3*s.*, or if nominated 55*l.* 13*s.* Laymen's sons 76*l.* 13*s.*, or if nominated 66*l.* 3*s.* Meat for breakfast 4*d.* per diem. Terminal fees (for extras, &c.), music 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; drawing 1*l.* 1*s.*; drilling or gymnastics (where learnt) 7*s.*; use of library 2*s.* 6*d.* School bills, highest 98*l.*; average 77*l.*; lowest 58*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 870 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m., retire 10 to 10¼ p.m. Sanction of master and council required for a boarding house; one opened in January last; terms somewhat higher.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—First four rules of arithmetic and elements of Greek and Latin knowledge requisite for admission. Greek not required of those going into "modern school" (see below).

First, boys placed in forms by classics only; then each of three divisions of school (upper, middle, lower,) is broken up into sets for mathematics and modern languages, in which boys are placed according to proficiency in those subjects. School course sometimes modified to suit special cases. Scripture lessons on Sunday and Monday morning. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book. There is a "modern school" in which boys are trained who are designed for the civil or military examinations. Latin taught to most. 67 boys.

Promotions by marks for half-year's work and examination combined. Boy who has been a long time in one form gets a "charity" promotion.

Head form examined in summer by a university examiner appointed by master. Other examinations by masters, but no master but head master examines his own form. Prizes given. Besides form prizes, prizes are open to competition annually for Divinity, Greek, Latin, and English Composition, History, and English literature. A school museum and library are forming, and a natural history prize is founded.

Punishments; lines to be written out, gating to quadrangle (a very large square), caning, and flogging; last privately, and by head master only.

Playground more than 30 acres. Small but well fitted up gymnasium. Those who need it drilled by order; with all others drilling voluntary. Boys may walk out anywhere except into neighbouring woods and towns.

School has not yet been in existence six years.

School open 36 weeks and a half. Boys in school nominally 40 hours and three quarters in the week (including time for preparation, but not including Sundays). In summer frequent extra half-holidays.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 320 | — | None. | 12 | About 17. | 22, exclusive of private tuition, which is of rare occurrence in the school, and in the upper form allowed to take the place of some portion of the regular work (*e.g.* mathematics or modern languages). | A little under the hour. | Four on the average. | Divinity, 2 hrs. Latin, 7 hrs. | *Classics in Form.*<br>Æschylus. Agamemnon. Demosthenes. De Coronâ, 35 ch., to finish. Virgil. Æn. XII. Cicero. De Oratore I., ch. 1–35. Horace. Epistles, Lib. I. Propertius. Lib. IV., 400 lines. Tacitus. Hist. I., 50 ch. Plato. Phœdo Selections, about 9 p. Odyssey. Lib. XVII., 350 lines.<br>*Classics. Private Work.*<br>Juvenal. Satires I., XII., XV., XVI., and part of XIV. Lucretius. I., 600 lines to finish. Plautus, Trin., 1–400.<br>*History and Divinity.*<br>St. Matt.'s Gosp., 14 ch. Butler's Srmns., I.–III. Student's Hume. Chas. II., James II., read with Guizot's Hist. of English Revolution. | 10 | Y. 15½ | 22, exclusive of private tuition. Vide statistics of highest form. | A little under the hour. | Four on the average. | The same as the highest form. | *Classics.*<br>Sophocles. Philoctetes. Thucydides. Lib. VI., 30 chapters. Virgil. Æn. XII. Cicero. 2nd Philippic, 15 chapters. Horace. Epistles, Book I. Propertius. Book IV., 400 lines. Odyssey. XVII., 350 lines.<br>*History and Divinity.*<br>St. Matthew's Gospel, 14 chapters. Student's Hume. Chas. II., James II., read with Guizot's Hist. of English Revolution. | 11 | Y. 11 | 22, besides composition lessons. (The amount is lessened by two lessons where there is an extra half-holiday.) | Nearly an hour. | 4 | Divinity, 2 hrs. French, 3¾ hrs. Classics, 15½ hrs. Mathematics, 6 hrs. | Form II.<br>*Translation.* Eutropius in Frost's Eclogæ.<br>*Latin Prose Composition* from Bradley's Materials, &c.<br>*Kennedy's Latin Grammar* to the middle of Syntaxis Minor.<br>*Wordsworth's Greek Grammar* to the end of τύπτω.<br>*History.* Mrs. Markham's, from James II. to Victoria.<br>*Geography, General.* Europe.<br>British Isles } *Special.*<br>France }<br>*Divinity.*<br>Catechism. Collect. Scripture Hist., (Gen., ch. 1–30). |
| Greek - - | 290 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 320 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French - - | 320 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| German - - | 60 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Foreign Languages. | none | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 320 | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Book-keeping - | 5 | — | per term £1 1 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | None at present. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | — | — | None. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physics - - | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Excluding in each case time for preparation, for which in each case add, on the average, 50 minutes' preparation for each hour in school, except in Mathematics, where nearly all the work is done in school.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. |
| Natural History - | None - | — | None. |
| Chemistry - - | None - | — | „ |
| History - - | 320 | — | „ |
| Geography - - | 320 | — | „ |
| English Grammar - | 30 | — | „ |
| English Literature - | 30 | — | „ |
| English Composition - | 36 | — | „ |
| Reading - - | None - | — | „ |
| Writing - - | 100 | — | „ |
| Music - - - | Piano 20,<br>Singing 60 | — | £1 11 6 per term.<br>Nil. |
| Drawing - - | 30 | — | £1 1 0 per term. |

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b* at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1866. W. H. Mills, classical scholar of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge -
1867. A. Kirkpatrick, senior classical scholar, Trin. Coll., Camb. - *
„ C. E. Haskins, second classical scholar, St. John's Coll., Camb.
„ J. R. Brooke, senior scholar, Oriel Coll., Oxford - -
1866. G. S. Clarke (after nine months at a tutor), 1st in the Woolwich examination.

* Only one other boy has left for (*a*) the University.

# ISLEWORTH.

## London College of the International Education Society, Limited, at Spring Grove.



*Date of Establishment.*—Memorandum of Association, dated 3 August 1864; school opened 1 May 1866.

*Constitution.*—Proprietors incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862"; liability limited. Capital 25,000*l.*, divided into 5000 shares of 5*l.* each (Memorandum of Association). General Council may, with previous sanction of general meeting, increase capital by creation of new shares of nominal value of 5*l.*; such new capital to be considered part of original capital. Every member to have one vote for every share up to ten, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond first ten (Articles of Association).

*Exhibitions.*—None.

*Objects.*—Purchase, building, or hiring of schools, school buildings, and other hereditaments in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, or any other country; and establishment and management of schools, colleges, or other educational institutions, either in connexion or separately; and the doing of all such acts and things as may be necessary or desirable for the extension of an international system of education, and the improvement of education generally (Memorandum of Association). In event of more applications for admission of pupils being made than can be accommodated, priority to be given first to children of members, and secondly to pupils nominated by them over all other pupils (Articles of Association).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Fundamental principle of all educational institutions under direction of society, that no theological studies form part of general course of education, but arrangements be made for giving to all pupils such special religious instruction as their parents or guardians desire (Memorandum of Association). English language and literature; modern languages; Latin, Greek; mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, &c.); natural sciences; history; geography; moral science; religious instruction; military drill; gymnastic exercises; vocal music; and drawing in its several branches (Prospectus).

*Government and Masters.*—General council chosen from members; divided into local council of United Kingdom and local council of France. General council consists of not more than 25 nor less than 12 members. One or more additional local councils for any one or more countries of Europe respectively, other than the United Kingdom and France, may be appointed, and number of general or any local council increased or diminished by society, by resolution in general meeting. Members of all local councils *ex officio* members of general council. Subject to byelaws passed by general council, each local council manages schools, colleges, and general affairs of society in country for which it is appointed, and may appoint and dismiss head and other masters. General council controls pecuniary affairs of society; may borrow money on mortgage, and generally exercise all powers of society not given by "the Companies Act, 1862," or by the Articles of Association to general meetings. No regulation made by society in general meeting invalidates any prior act of general or any local council which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. Members of general council may vote by letter. Office of member of council vacated by acceptance of office of profit under society, bankruptcy, concern or participation in profits of any contract with society, or ceasing to be a member of society; but no member of council vacates his office by being member of any company which has entered into any contract or done any work for society (Articles of Association).

*State of School in First Term of* 1867.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

*General Character.*—Classical.

*Masters.*—Seven.

*Day Scholars.*—12 (of same class as the boarders), five-sixths between 10 and 14 years of age; from distances up to five miles; pay for general work 24 guineas.

*Boarders.*—58, sons of clergymen, merchants, professional men, &c. Four meals a day. Meat twice a day at least. Terms for board 80 guineas. Washing 3*l.* 3*s.* Piano (optional) 10*l.* Seat in church 1*l.* 1*s.* Each boy has his own dormitory, with 970 cubical feet of breathing space. Rise 7 a.m. Retire 9 to 10 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Reading, writing, and elements of arithmetic required from boys on admission.

School classified by Latin chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit boys subsequent career only to a very limited extent. Bible read and explained, but no boy whose parents object compelled to attend. School work begins and ends with prayers composed by head master.

Promotions by year's work.

Examination annually by board of directors. System of rewards and prizes not yet decided upon.

Punishments; confinement during playhours, extra lessons, deprivation of pleasures. No corporal punishment.

School stands in its own grounds of about eight acres. Boys not allowed to walk in country at their own discretion. Military drill and gymnastics part of system.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week. Playtime 15 hours in winter and 18 in summer per week.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of Third (or Interim Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Fourth Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Sixth (or Lowest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fourth Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Sixth (or Lowest) Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 67 | 2 | none | 38 | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | Add 2½ hours for preparation each evening. | The Acts of the Apostles. New Testament. | — | — | — | — | — | Add 2½ hours for preparation each evening. | — | 29 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | Add 2 hours for preparation each evening. | New Testament. St. Luke's Gospel, chaps. 1–20. |
| Greek - - | 13 | 2 | — | 8 | 15½ | 4 | 1 | — | | Schmitz's Greek Grammar, pp. 68–122. Edwards' Greek Reader, pp. | 5 | 15 | 4 | 1 | — | | Schmitz's Greek Gram., the Declensions. Edwards' Greek Reader. Exercises on ditto. | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 62 | 3 | — | 15 | 15½ | 6 | 1 | 2 | | Schmitz's Advanced Gr., the Syntax. Schmitz's Adv. Exercises. Corresponding Exercises. Cicero, In Catilinam, 3 and 4. Horace, Odes, Book I., 1–10. | 27 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | Schmitz's Elem. Gram., the Conjugations, reg. and irreg. Schmitz's Elem. Exercises. The Conjugations, reg, and irreg. Cæsar De Bello Gallico. Lib. I., cap. 1–9. | 20 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | Schmitz's Elem. Gram. The Declensions. Schmitz's Elem. Exercises. Exercises on ditto. Jacob's Lat. Reader, nil. |
| French - - | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 4 | 1 | 4 | | Delille's French Gram., the Syntax. Barrère's Ecrivains Français, half the Book. | 27 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | Beljames' Grammar, pp. 39–78. Beljames' Exercises, pp. 47–95. Contanseau's Prim. Lectures, pp. 15–78. | 8 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | Beljames' French Gram., pp. 1–26. Beljames' French Exercises, pp. 1–26. Perrin's French Conversation, pp. 1–20. |
| German - - | 51 | 3 | — | 9 | 16 | 4 | 1 | — | | Ahn's Adv. Germ. Gram., pp. 1–80. Ahn's Adv. Read. Book, pp. 52–59. | 18 | 14½ | 4 | 1 | — | | Ahn's Elem. Germ Gram., pp. 1–36. Ahn's Elem. Germ. Read. Book, pp. 1–12. | 24 | 13½ | 4 | 1 | — | | Ahn's Elem. Germ. Gram., pp. 1–30. Ahn's Elem. Germ. Read. Book, nil. |
| Arithmetic - | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 2 | 1 | 2 | | Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arith. Proportion & its Applications. | 27 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | Colenso's Arith. Vulgar Fractions and Oral Instruction in Proportion. | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | Barnard Smith's Shil. Arith. The Compound Rules. |
| Book-keeping - | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 15 | 5 | 1 | — | | Chambers's Book-keeping. Double Entry. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of THIRD (or Interim Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of FOURTH Class in each Subject. | | | | | | Statistics of SIXTH (or Lowest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Third Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Fourth Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Sixth (or Lowest) Class in each Subject, during the Term ended Christmas 1867. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | | | Y. | | H. | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 15 | 1 | — | 15 | 15½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | Add 2½ hours for preparation each evening. | Oral Instruction. | | | | | | Add 2½ hours for preparation each evening. | | | | | | Add 2 hours for preparation each evening. | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 42 | 2 | — | 15 | 15½ | 4 | 1 | 4 | | Chambers's Euclid. Bks. I., II., III., and Exercises. Colenso's Algebra, pp. 1–90. | 27 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | Chambers's Euclid. Bk. I., Props. 1–27. | | | | | | |
| Physics - - | 70 | 2 | — | 27 | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | | Ferguson's Electricity. Galvanism. | — | — | — | — | — | | — | 43 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | | Ferguson's Electricity. Galvanism. |
| Natural History. | 41 | 1 | — | 41 | 14½ | 1 | 1 | — | | Oral Instruction in Human Physiology. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry - | 70 | 2 | — | 27 | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | | Roscoe's Chemistry, pp. 1–80. | — | — | — | — | — | | — | 43 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | | Roscoe's Chemistry, pp. 1–80. |
| History - - | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 2 | 1 | — | | Student's Hume. From Henry VII. to Mary. Schmitz's Anc. Hist. Hist. of Greece to Solon. | 27 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | | Smith's Hist. of Eng., 1558–1640. Schmitz's Anc. Hist. Asiatic Nations. | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | | Markham's England, pp. 1–100. |
| Grography - | 55 | 3 | — | 27 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | Mackay's Elem. of Geog., pp. 1–8 and pp. 21–32. | 20 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | | Mackay's Elem. of Geog., pp. 21–32. | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | | Mackay's Elem. of Geog., pp. 1–20. |
| English Grammar. | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 2 | 1 | — | | Adams's Eng. Lang. The Pronouns and Verbs. | 27 | 14 | 1 | 1 | — | | Currie's Eng. Gram., pp. 1–30 and 48–66. | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | | Currie's Eng. Gram., pp. 1–15. |
| English Literature. | 42 | 2 | — | 15 | 15½ | 1 | 1 | — | | Shakespeare. J. Cæsar. Act 1, Sc. 2, 3, and Act 2, Sc. 1. Spalding's Eng. Liter., chaps 1–4. | 27 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | Deman's Class Book of Eng. Prose. Read Specimens of Five Authors - - | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | — | | Markham's England. Nelson's Read. Book, No. 10. (Read 10 Poetical Extracts.) |
| English Composition. | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 1 | 1 | Essay every 3 weeks. | | Deman's Class Book of Eng. Prose. Selections have been read from this Book - | 27 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading - - | 70 | 4 | — | 15 | 15½ | 1 | 1 | — | | | 27 | 14 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - - | 55 | 3 | — | 19 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | | — | 20 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | | — | 16 | 12 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Music - - | 52 | 1 | — | 52 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing - - | 63 | 3 | — | 20 | 14⅓ | 2 | 1 | | | — | 20 | 12½ | 2 | 1 | | | — | 23 | 12½ | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Gymnastics - | 68 | 2 | — | 27 | 15 | 1 | 1 | | | — | 41 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | | — | | | | | | | |
| Piano - - | 24 | 24 | £10 | 1 | 17½ | 2 | ½ | | | — | 1 | 16 | 2 | ½ | — | | — | 1 | 10½ | 2 | ½ | | | |

# PINNER.

## Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

*Date of Establishment.*—A.D. 1845.

*Constitution.*—Institution carried on by means of donations and subscriptions. Donation of 50 guineas constitutes donor a vice-president; of 10 or upwards a life-governor, with privilege of one vote for each 10 guineas given, and of one guinea a governor with privilege of one vote for one year. Annual subscription of one guinea constitutes subscriber a governor with one vote so long as he continues his subscription. Where a governor is entitled to more than one vote votes may be divided or given to one candidate. Donors (not being life-governors) may vote at election of children in proportion of one vote for each guinea contributed for one year. Life governors may exhaust their votes by taking either two votes for every guinea contributed for one election, or one for every guinea at two successive elections, but votes must be thus exhausted at first election or two successive elections immediately after contribution has been paid. All ministers preaching for institution thereby become life governors, with one vote in election of children in respect of every 10 guineas collected. Every person obtaining a donation of 10 guineas or annual subscription of one guinea, entitled for life to votes in election of children in same proportion as if he had subscribed sums himself. Executor paying bequest of 10 guineas or upwards (if no other person be named by testator) considered a life governor. Donor of 120 guineas entitled to one presentation, of 240 to one presentation for life, and of 500 to one presentation in perpetuity. Any firm, corporation, institution, or other association making a donation or annual subscription entitled to appoint a representative with all privileges of a subscriber. Honorary officers entitled to privileges of governors. Every governor a member of all special and general courts, business of which is to choose officers, elect children, make or vary laws, and generally to direct affairs of institution. All elections of children to be by ballot (rules). *

*Exhibitions.*—None. Board of management may give any child quitting school in pursuance of rules 5*l.* or equivalent outfit (rules).

*Objects.*—Clothing, maintenance, and education of destitute orphans of deceased and children of necessitous commercial travellers. Such children, of every denomination, must have attained age of seven years and not be above

---

* Summary of Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for year ending 30th September 1864.

| Receipts. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hand | 564 | 3 | 7 |
| Subscriptions (renewed) | 3,600 | 9 | 0 |
| „ (new) | 676 | 4 | 0 |
| Donations | 1,375 | 6 | 1 |
| Presentations | 756 | 0 | 0 |
| Simultaneous collection less printing and postage | 570 | 2 | 6 |
| Dividends and interest on investments, &c. * | 647 | 0 | 1 |
| | 8,189 | 5 | 3 |

| Disbursements. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provisons | 1,551 | 15 | 6 |
| Chandlery | 45 | 1 | 1 |
| Coals | 119 | 18 | 0 |
| „ for engine | 57 | 5 | 7 |
| „ „ gas and engineer's wages | 148 | 17 | 5 |
| Clothing | 658 | 15 | 5 |
| Outfits to children leaving | 104 | 14 | 6 |
| Medical, &c., expenses | 112 | 13 | 0 |
| Salaries | 857 | 19 | 6 |
| Furniture | 205 | 15 | 0 |
| Repairs | 138 | 3 | 8 |
| Taxes and insurance | 67 | 1 | 9 |
| Books and school apparatus | 108 | 5 | 6 |
| Postage and carriage | 25 | 10 | 1 |
| Travelling expenses | 33 | 19 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| Extraordinary | 231 | 14 | 0 |
| Expenses of management | 1,223 | 15 | 0 |
| Invested (Buckinghamshire) Railway, guaranteed, &c., stock | 1,619 | 2 | 6 |
| Brokerage | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Deposit at bankers | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance | 225 | 5 | 2 |
| | 8,189 | 5 | 3 |

* Investments, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perpetual 4 per cent. debenture bonds L. & N. W. Railway | 8,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Buckinghamshire Railway, guaranteed 4 per cent. stock | 7,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Deposit at bankers | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| | 16,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | £16,600 | 0 | 0 |

*Note.*—Unpaid bills, 320*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Stock on farm, as per valuation, 532*l.* 13*s.*

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

12. Allowed to remain until 15. Children of life governors or annual subscribers who were subscribers at time of their death, and had subscribed for two years immediately preceding their decease, eligible at age of five. Two children of same parent not allowed to be in institution at one time. No second child of same family eligible until after expiration of two years from date of election of first child. Three children of same father, being a life governor or subscriber, may be in institution at same time; an interval of not less than a year to elapse between admission of each child. These restrictions not to apply to children purchased into institution. No child eligible whose father is living and in a sound state of body and mind. No child admitted unless approved by medical officer. Votes in favour of an unsuccessful candidate available on two next succeeding elections. Words "commercial travellers" taken to mean all such persons as have travelled from town to town for two years or more for purposes of commerce, and who shall, upon an average, have travelled at least three months in each year. Words also taken to mean "town travellers," *i.e.*, persons employed in any commercial town as town travellers for not less than two years, who have, upon an average, been so occupied at least six months in each year (rules).

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—Next friend of every child required to answer in writing question as to which of two catechisms, viz., Church of England or Westminster Assembly, child is to be taught (rules).

*Government and Masters.*—Board of management consists of 36 governors appointed annually at December, general court and president, three trustees, treasurer and honorary secretary *ex officio*. Engage officers and dismiss or suspend all officers except treasurer, auditor, and trustees, subject to approval of next general court (rules).

### *State of Boys' School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Semi-classical.

*Masters.*—Head master and three assistants (resident). Bandmaster and drilling master (non-resident).

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—About 100 boys and 60 girls. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms about 476 feet per boy. Rise 6 to 7 a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m. Number to be increased.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No rule as to knowledge on admission.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly and others subordinately. Boys found unable to learn higher branches allowed to confine their attention to more elementary subjects. Religious instruction forms part of school routine. Day begins and ends with prayers and reading of Holy Scripture.

Promotions by marks for half-year's work and examination.

Examination twice a year by gentlemen of high educational position appointed by management committee. One written examination, one oral. Rewards given for general good conduct and proficiency during half-year, and for success in written examination. Several boys have passed the University Local Examinations.

Punishments: corporal punishment and impositions; former publicly and by head master only.

Playground about 100 yards by 50. Boys allowed to walk in country on half holidays with certain restrictions. Drilling taught.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 30 hours in the week, besides time for preparation under a master's supervision, which is an hour a day. Playtime about 30 hours in the week.

### *State of Girls' School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—French and the usual English subjects form the leading subjects of instruction.

*Teachers.*—Head mistress and two resident assistant mistresses.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—About 60. Three meals a day. Meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms about 507 feet per pupil. Washing apparatus provided for by lavatory and bath-room. Rise 6 to 7 a.m.; retire 8 to 9 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—No rule as to knowledge on admission. Few have been to other schools before admission; most have received no instruction. Stay until Midsummer or Christmas after they attain 15.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. Children have daily religious instruction.

Children and teachers assemble in boys' school-room morning and evening for prayers.

Promotions by marks for half-year's work and examination.

Examination twice a year by gentlemen of high educational position appointed by management committee. One written examination, one oral. Rewards given for general good conduct and proficiency during half-year, and for success in written examination.

Punishments: Speaking seriously to a child (either publicly or privately, according to circumstances) found more effectual in preventing recurrence of an offence than anything else.

Playground about 200 feet by 50.

School-rooms warmed by a fire; ventilated by means of doors and windows. In class-room seats have backs, not in school-room.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Children in school 39 hours in the week exclusive of Sundays. Playtime about 27 hours per week.

## Table of School Instruction (Boys' School).

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Boys in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 105 | 6 | — | 16 | yrs. 14 | 6 | hours. ¼ | — | hours. 4½ | The Holy Bible.—Genesis, Exodus St. Matthew. The Church Catechism. |
| Greek. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin - - | 52 | 4 | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | All the exercises in Henry's Second Latin Book. Cæsar, Book I. |
| French - - | 70 | 4 | — | 14 | 13½ | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Le Lutrin. Christophe Colomb. (Lamartine). Canto I. to IV. (Boileau). Schneider's Grammar. |
| German. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Foreign Languages. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 105 | 6 | — | 16 | 14 | 4 | ¾ | — | 3 | Fitch's Arithmetic. Colenso's. Hunter's. |
| Book-keeping - | 12 | 1 | — | 12 | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Isbister's Book-keeping. |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 52 | 4 | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Euclid, 3 books. Algebra to Quadratic Equations. |
| Physics. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural History. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry. | | | | | | | | | | |
| History - - | 52 | 4 | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | General Eng. Hist. Collier's British Hist. the Tudor period. |
| Geography - | 52 | 4 | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Allen and Cornwell's Geography; Europe. |
| English Grammar. | 70 | 5 | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Sullivan's. Morell's Analysis. |
| English Literature. | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 52 | — | — | 16 | 14 | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | — |
| Reading - | 105 | 8 | — | 28 | 13½ | 4 | ½ | — | 2 | — |
| Writing - - | 105 | 8 | — | 16 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Music - | 70 | 1 | — | 70 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Map Drawing - | 52 | 1 | — | 52 | 12½ | 2 | ½ | — | 1 | — |

## Table of School Instruction (Girls' School).

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | yrs. | | hours. | | hours. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 65 | 4 | — | 17 | 14 | 6 | ¾ | — | 4½ | The Holy Bible.—2 Books Chronicles, St. Luke's Gospel, Acts of the Apostles. |
| Latin | | | | | | | | | | |
| French | 37 | 2 | — | 17 | 13 | 4 | ¾ | 3 | 3 | Schneider's Grammar. Havet's French Studies. |
| Italian. | | | | | | | | | | |
| German. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic | 65 | 4 | — | 17 | 14 | 6 | ¾ | — | 4½ | Barnard Smith's Arithmetic. Colenso's. |
| Book-keeping | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physics. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Natural History. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemistry. | | | | | | | | | | |
| History | 37 | 2 | — | 17 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | General English History. Collier's British History; Stuart period. |
| Geography | 54 | 3 | — | 17 | 12 | 2 | ¾ | — | 1½ | Allen and Cornwell's Geography; Europe. |
| English Grammar. | 54 | 3 | — | 17 | 12 | 5 | ½ | — | 2½ | Morell's Grammar and Analysis. |
| English Literature. | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 37 | 3 | — | 17 | 14 | 3 | ½ | — | 1½ | Paraphrase of poetry. |
| Reading | 65 | 4 | — | 17 | 14 | 4 | ½ | — | 2 | — |
| Writing | 65 | 4 | — | 17 | 14 | 3 | ½ | — | 1½ | — |
| Instrumental Music. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vocal Music. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drawing. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callisthenics. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dancing. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Needlework | 65 | 4 | — | 17 | 14 | 4 | 2 | — | 8 | — |

## TOTTENHAM.

### Grove House (Friends') School.

Proprietary Schools (*Boys*).

*Date of Establishment.*—A.D. 1828.

*Constitution.*—Foundation, with a small endowment, under the direction of a board of management of 15 persons (members of the Society of Friends), who fill up vacancies in their own body.

*Exhibitions.*—None.

*Objects.*—As a rule members of Society of Friends only admitted.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—The Holy Scriptures and religious instruction according to the principles professed by the Society of Friends; ancient and modern history and the other various branches of an English education; the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; mathematics natural and experimental philosophy and drawing.

*Government and Masters.*—Domestic management and course of education, both secular and religious, left to head master, subject to supervision of board of management, which meets quarterly, or oftener if anything occurs to make it needful. There are four assistant masters.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Calculated to afford a liberal education to pupils from 12 to 19 years of age, and to prepare for the matriculation and first B.A. Examinations of the University of London.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—46, all of whom, as well as the head master and two of the assistant masters, reside in the institution. Three meals a day with slight luncheon; sixth form have supper also; meat once; no beer or wine except under medical direction. Terms for board and instruction, under fourteen years of age, 80 guineas; above, 100 guineas. School bill, highest 155*l.*; average 105*l.*; lowest 92*l.* (the additional amounts being on account of personal expenses). Cubical contents of bedrooms 615 feet per boy. Rise 6½ a.m.; retire 9 to 10 p.m.

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, usually know rudiments of Latin and common rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly and other subjects subordinately. In case of elder pupils school course occasionally modified to suit special needs. Religious instruction provided for by lectures and lessons by head master on Sunday and once during the week. Portions of Bible read in the family morning and evening.

Promotions exclusively by examination at end of term and by marks gained for repetition, lessons, and general diligence.

Examination twice a year by head master, aided by the assistants.

Punishments: for minor offences, deprivation of marks and privileges. No corporal punishment.

Playground, three roods of gravel and four acres of meadow. Drilling with clubs taught. Boys walk in country by special permission.

Eleven boys matriculated at the University of London within the last five years.

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school (besides time for preparation) 32 hours in the week. Playtime, about 28 hours per week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

| Boarders. | | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys highest in School | 1 | Manufacturer | Falmouth. |
| " " | 2 | Barrister | London. |
| " " | 3 | Brewer | Staines. |
| " " | 4 | Barrister | London. |
| " " | 5 | Gentleman | St. Leonards. |
| " " | 6 | Banker | Leighton Buzzard. |
| " " | 7 | Manufacturer | Rochdale. |
| " " | 8 | Merchant | London. |
| " " | 9 | Gentleman | Halstead. |
| " " | 10 | Gentleman | Falmouth. |
| Boys lowest in School | 1 | Land Agent | Norwich. |
| " " | 2 | Manufacturer | Lisburne. |
| " " | 3 | Ironmaster | Berkhamstead. |
| " " | 4 | Shipowner | Cork. |
| " " | 5 | Manufacturer | Garstang. |
| " " | 6 | Barrister | London. |
| " " | 7 | Manufacturer | Carlisle. |
| " " | 8 | Merchant | London. |
| " " | 9 | Gentleman | Antrim. |
| " " | 10 | Gentleman | Dublin. |

All boarding with the head master.

## Table B.—School Instruction.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | Names of Authors in Reading or Text Books in use in each Subject in May 1866. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Boys learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed. | First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. Average Age, 16¾. | Second Class in each Subject. Average Age, 15⅝. | Lowest Class in each Subject. Average Age, 14. |
| Religious Knowledge. | 50 | 2 | Greek of Epistle to Romans; Samuel I.; Gospel Mark. | Old Testament History; Gospel of Mark. | Old Testament History; Gospel Mark. |
| Greek | 50 | 4 | Œdipus Coloneus; Thucydides, Book VII.; Homer, Iliad III.; Eton Greek Grammar. | Anabasis | Eton Greek Grammar. |
| Latin | 50 | 4 | Phormio; Pro Lege Manilia; De Senectute; Horace, Epistles; Arnold's Latin Prose; Kennedy's Materials. | Electa Ex Ovidio; Sallust; Catiline; Arnold's Latin Prose. | Dr. W. Smith's Latin Gram.; Henry's 1st Latin Book; Cæsar's Commentaries. |
| French | 50 | 3 in all subjects but those marked above. | Ollendorff; various Modern French Tales. | Ollendorff; Souvestre, Au Coin du Feu. | Ollendorff. |
| German | 50 | | Ollendorff; Hauff's Lichtenstein. | Ollendorff; Wittich's Tales | Ollendorff. |
| Other Foreign Languages. | 1 | | | | |
| Arithmetic | 50 | | | | |
| Book-keeping. | | | | | |
| Mensuration and Surveying. | 20? | | Colenso's Works; Tate's Calculus. | Colenso's Works | Colenso's Arithmetic. |
| Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding. | 32? | | | | |
| Physics | 17 | | Newth's Nat. Phil.; Golding Bird's do. | | |
| Natural History. | | | | | |
| Chemistry | 2 | | Fowne's Chemistry. | | |
| History | 50 | | Lord's Mod. Hist.; Student's Hume; Dr. W. Smith's Smaller Histories. | Collier's British History | Collier's British History. |
| Geography | 50 | | None. Atlas, Johnstone's | Atlas, Johnstone's | Atlas, Johnstone's. |
| English Grammar | 50 | | Adam's English Language; Mason's Grammar. | Mason's English Grammar | Mason's English Grammar. |
| English Literature. | 17 | | | | |
| English Composition. | 8 | | | | |
| Reading | 50 | | | | |
| Writing | 33 | | | | |
| Music | 4 | | | | |
| Drawing | 50 | | | | |

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere, since Midsummer 1860.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jno. R. Ford | Matriculated | University of London, | Jan. | 1862. | 1st Division. |
| Alfred Ashby | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | | | also took Honours in Chemistry. | | |
| T. B. P. Ford | ,, | ,, | ,, | Jan. | 1863. 2nd Division. |
| Fredk. Green | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1st Division. |
| T. W. Harris | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. H. Barclay | ,, | ,, | ,, | June | 1864. Honours Div. |
| Jno. Tindall | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. L. Godlee | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| M. Ashby | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1st Division. |
| D. Janson | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. H. Fox | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. B. P. Ford | passed 1st B.A. examination | | ,, | July | 1864. 2nd Division. |

# PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

## DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

### BEDFORD.

#### Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies.



*Date of Establishment.*—About the year 1800 A.D.

*Constitution.*—School belongs to Society of the Moravian Church, and the profits, if any, are applied to church purposes, e.g. support of missionaries' children, superannuated ministers, &c.

*Objects.*—To afford a Christian and useful education to girls of the middle classes.

*Subjects of Instruction prescribed.*—The usual English subjects with grammar, geography, history, astronomy, use of the globes, natural philosophy, and plain and ornamental needlework. Also (as extras) music, French, German, and drawing (Prospectus).

*Government and Teachers.*—Mistress appointed by resident minister, subject to the sanction of the "Provincial Elders" or bishops of the province of Great Britain. Resident minister assists with his advice, and affords religious instruction at stated times.

*State of School in* 1868.

*Mistress.*—One, who has the whole internal management of the school, assisted by visiting masters.

*Boarders.*—23. Pay for board and tuition 30 guineas per annum. Extras, music, French, and German, one guinea a quarter. Music and drawing, six guineas per annum; singing, two guineas. Flower-planting, half-a-guinea a quarter. Callisthenics, 10*s.* a quarter. Laundress, one guinea; use of piano, 5*s.*; seat at chapel, 2*s.*; each per quarter.

*Day Scholars.*—18.

## OXFORD.

### St. Anne's School, Rewley House.

Proprietary Schools (*Girls*).

*Date of Establishment.*—A.D. 1852.

*Constitution.*—Maintained as a work of love by the Sisterhood of St. Thomas, the members of which form the greater part of the teaching staff. There is also a school for training schoolmistresses combined with a small middle-class boarding school.

*Objects.*—For the education of daughters of clergymen, professional men, or members of the army and navy, &c.

*State of School in Second Half-year of* 1864.

*General Character.*—Leading subjects of instruction are French, music, drawing, and English subjects. Latin and German learnt by five girls.

*Teachers.*—Head mistress at all times a sister of St. Thomas' Sisterhood. Some ladies, who assist in teaching, work voluntarily, though not all sisters; others receive a fixed salary, which is matter of private arrangement.

*Day Scholars.*—None.

*Boarders.*—About 50. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms 24 guineas. Washing, stationery, and use of books, 5*l.* 10*s.* Entrance fee, 1*l.* 1*s.* Dancing and Latin, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. German, 3*l.* Singing (in class), 10*s.*; (private lessons,) 4*l.* 4*s.* School bills: highest, 43; average, 35*l.*; lowest, 31*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in upper house, 769 feet per pupil. Rise 6 to 6½ a.m., retire 7¾ to 8¾ p.m. Each pupil has separate washing-stand, and bath every week. [The pupils now (1868) by an additional payment receive the advantages of the School of Art for Drawing, and a drill sergeant attends, besides the dancing master.]

*Instruction, Discipline, &c.*—Pupils not required to know anything on admission; come generally from home, and stay on average five years.

School classified by group of subjects. Children read Bible, hear sermons, and receive individual instruction in their religious duties. Family prayers adapted from ancient services night and morning, besides short prayer and psalm after morning school.

Promotions by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination twice a year by members of university. Prizes given.

Punishments: bad marks, impositions, isolation, &c. Not inflicted arbitrarily except by head mistress.

Playground a small garden. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

School-room warmed by fires, ventilated by windows and ventilators in ceiling and doors. In school-room seats have backs, not in dining-room.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Study, elder pupils 45, younger 33 hours per week. Ten hours and a half a week allowed for exercise.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

| Boarders. | Profession or Occupation of Parent. | Residence of Parent or Guardian. |
|---|---|---|
| Scholars highest in School - - 1 | Clergyman - - | London. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Do. | Chatham. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Captain, R.N. - - | Pinner, Middlesex. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Physician - - - | Uxbridge. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Clergyman - - - | Nottingham. |
| ,, ,, 6 | Barrister - - - | Abergwili. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Do. - - - | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Railway Superintendent - | Uxbridge. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Solicitor - - | Bognor. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Clergyman - - - | Canterbury. |
| Scholars lowest in School - - 1 | Railway Superintendent - | Euston Square. |
| ,, ,, - 2 | Publisher - - - | Oxford. |
| ,, ,, - 3 | Physician - - - | London. |
| ,, ,, - 4 | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 5 | Clergyman - - | Frome. |
| ,, ,, - 6 | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 7 | Barrister - - - | Abergwili. |
| ,, ,, - 8 | Major - - | Leamington. |
| ,, ,, - 9 | Do. | Do. |
| ,, ,, - 10 | Do. | Do. |

## TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| | | | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | | | Y. | | H. | | H. | |
| Religious Knowledge. | 50 | 4 | — | 8 | $14\frac{5}{6}$ | 7 | 26m | — | 4 | Books of Joshua and Judges and Acts of Apostles. | 17 | — | 7 | 26m | — | 4 | Book of Joshua and Judges and Acts of Apostles. | 12 | 9 | 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 5 | The Gosple, Genesis, Catechism. |
| Latin - - | 5 | 1 | 2gs. | 5 | 15 | 2 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 3 | Arnold's 1st Latin Book (partly) and part of Eton Latin Gram. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French - - | 50 | 6 | — | 7 | $14\frac{1}{7}$ | 6 | 45m | 5 | 9 | Noel et Chapsal's Syntax and part of Exercises. Some of Racine's Plays | 8 | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 9 | Noel et Chapsal, Le Robinson Suisse. | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | Ahn's 1st Book. |
| German - - | 5 | 2 | £3 | 3 | $14\frac{2}{5}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | $13\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | | | | | |
| Arithmetic - | 50 | 4 | — | 2 | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | Colenso's Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Proportion, Interest, &c. | 23 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | Simple and Comp. Prop. | 10 | 9 | 4 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 3 | Four First Rules. |
| History - - | 50 | 6 | — | 2 | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 8 | Robertson's Ch. Hist., Schleyel's "Modern Hist.," Dr. Smith's "Greece," White's "Universal Hist.," Hardwiche's "Mediæval Ch. Hist.," &c., &c. | 8 | — | 6 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 6 | Miss Yonge's "Landmarks," "Kings of England," "Five Empires," Palmer's "Ch. Hist." | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | — | — | 6 | Kings of England. |
| Geography - | 50 | 6 | — | 2 | $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 3 | Hughes' Europe - - | 23 | — | 3 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Hopwood's "Geography." | 6 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Handbook "Education Con." |

## Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

| Subject. | Statistics of whole School. | | | Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Second Class in each Subject. | | | | | | | Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Scholars learning each Subject. | Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed. | Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. | Number of Scholars in the Class. | Average Age. | Number of Lessons per Week. | Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation. | Number of Exercises per Week. | Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject. | Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864. |
| English Grammar. | 50 | 6 | — | 2 | Y. $16\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | H. $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | H. $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Richardson s Eng. Language. Trench. Use Richardson's Dictionary and Morell's Analysis. | 8 | Y. — | 2 | H. $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | H. 2 | Chamberlain's "Grammar." | 6 | Y. $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | H. $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 1 | Chamberlain's Grammar. |
| English Literature. | 8 | — | — | 8 | $14\frac{15}{16}$ | 1 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Chambers's Encyclopædia to 17th Cent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English Composition. | 8 | 1 | — | 8 | $14\frac{15}{16}$ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - - | 48 | 3 | — | 20 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 8 | 4 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | — | 3 | Darnell's Copy Books. |
| Instrumental Music. | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vocal Music - | 50 | 2 | — | 25 | $14\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 10 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | — | — | Hullah's 1st Book. |
| Drawing - - | 50 | 2 | — | 25 | $14\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callisthenics - | 18 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| Dancing - - | 18 | 2 | — | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Needlework - | 50 | 2 | — | 25 | $14\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | |

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

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## A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

## Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

    (*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
    (*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
    (*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
    (*d*) the studies;
    (*e*) the discipline;
    (*f*) the payments by the boys;
    (*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

## Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

    (*a*) for the education of boys only;
    or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

### Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

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## B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

### CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

### BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

### INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

### Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

### General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

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Printed Questions addressed to the Head Master or Mistress of Endowed Schools for Girls comprised in the Commission.

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## B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

### Character of School.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

### Boarding Houses.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

### Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

### Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

### General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

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## Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

### I.

### Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed ?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other propety vested ?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors ?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School ?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars ?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

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PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTERS or MISTRESSES of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]